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Paper Number 2

EDITORIAL COLLECTION RE: U-2 INCIDENT

The attached is a chronological assemblage of press reaction from various principle areas of the United States as compiled by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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CURRENT NEWS

Prepared by PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Date MAY 5 1960

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 5 1960

DEMOCRATS INDICT U. S. SPACE EFFORT

Scientific Advisory Unit Sees Inadequate and Confused Administration Program

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4—The scientific committee of the Democratic Advisory Council entered a sweeping indictment today of the Administration's space program. It charged that the program had been characterized by repeated failures, lack of priority, insufficient funds and organizational confusion.

The committee also suggested that the Administration was moving too hastily and with too much "public fanfare" to place a man in space, at the risk of endangering not only national prestige but also the lives of the astronauts.

This broad criticism of the space program, which went far beyond any expressed by Congressional Democrats, was made by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology of the Democratic Advisory Council. The committee of fifteen prominent scientists is headed by Dr. Ernest C. Pollard, Chairman of the Biophysics Department at Yale University.

Series of Pamphlets

The net effect of the committee's criticism may well be to insure that the space program becomes a partisan issue in the coming campaign. The committee's report was one in a series of "policy pamphlets" being issued by the advisory council attacking the Administration's foreign and domestic programs and laying out a policy for the Democratic party.

While on Capitol Hill the tide of criticism has been turning toward praise with the recent successes in space, the Democratic committee found little to praise in the space program. Even "our scientific successes," it said, "have not counter-balanced our otherwise inadequate program."

While the Soviet space program has been "spectacularly successful," the committee said, the Administration's efforts in space have been "faltering and uncertain" and have been plagued by "budget deficiencies and organizational confusion."

Would Double Budget

The report said the $915,000,000 budget being asked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the coming fiscal year was "seriously inadequate." It said "enlightened leadership would have developed a space program of at least twice that now before Congress."

The House has cut this budget by $39,000,000 — an indication that the committee's view is not completely shared by Congressional Democrats. However, the Senate yesterday not only restored the cut but also added about $50,000,000 to the space authorization bill.

From an organizational standpoint, the committee found that the space agency "suffers from the major deficiencies" of no mechanism below the office of the President for resolving areas of overlap or disagreement with the Defense Department, and lack of sufficient national priorities for its projects.

The report was critical of the space agency for failing to provide "back-up vehicles" in event of a launching failure. It also said: "Our experience with Project Vanguard tells us that we should not gamble our International prestige on programs which do not have adequate back-up in funding or in imaginative planning."

On the space agency's top-priority Mercury project, the committee suggested by implication that attempts to place a man in space should be deferred until later in the space program.

In the military space program, the committee was critical of the Defense Department for not having initiated an urgent project to develop an anti-satellite system for use against any military satellites that might be launched by the Russians.

Another suggestion was that the reconnaissance satellites now being developed by the military be used for international surveillance, through the United Nations, to break the deadlock in arms limitations.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 5 1960

U.S. Plans To Put Scientific Payload On Moon By 1962

By ALBERT SEHLSTEDT, JR.
[Sun Staff Correspondent]

Los Angeles, May 4—The United States plans to put its first scientific payload on the moon in 1962, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

The payload will be a 50-pound capsule containing instruments to measure the temperatures of the moon's surface, moon quakes and meteor impacts and a device called an impact accelerometer which will determine the landing impact of the capsule, itself.

This report was made today by Clifford I. Cummings, spacecraft program director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory is part of the NASA organization. Cummings outlined plans for the moon capsule at a meeting here of the Aviation Writers Association.

To Carry New Space Craft

He said the launching vehicle for the mon trip will be an Atlas-Agena B rocket that will carry a new type of space craft called the Ranger. The Ranger is 12 feet long and weighs between 700 and 800 pounds.

The Ranger is the vehicle which will make the longest part of the trip to the moon after the booster rockets have sent it on its way. Attached to the Ranger, which resembles an oil-well derrick, will be the 50-pound capsule.

The Ranger will speed toward the moon for 66 hours at about 2,000 miles an hour. When the vehicle gets into the pull of the moon's gravity the speed will increase to about 6,500 miles an hour.

"Soft Landing" Planned

About 20 miles from the moon's surface, the capsule will automatically separate from the Ranger, Cummings said. Then, solid-propellant Retro rockets will slow down the capsule to a speed of about 200 miles an hour.

So-called "crushable materials" will be on the bottom of the capsule to absorb the impact. In the words of space scientists this type of impact constitutes a "soft landing" as opposed to a "hard landing" in which the capsule or other object would be destroyed.

Cummings said that a more advanced rocket-booster assembly, the Atlas-Centaur, will be used to send a spacecraft to the vicinity of Mars and Venus in the latter part of 1962.

To Seek Atmosphere Data

This spacecraft will carry equipment to determine more about the atmosphere of Venus and will attempt to penetrate through the cloud layer, which is always around Venus, to discover something about the planet, itself.

Another spacecraft will be sent toward Mars in an attempt to learn details about the plant life on that planet, Cummings said.

The Mars spacecraft will probably take visual photographs of the planet from a distance of "a few thousands miles," he said.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 5 1960

Foreign Merchants Aim Their Trade Fair Displays at U.S. Consumer Goods Market

By Joseph D. Mathewson
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

NEW YORK—Hundreds of foreign merchants are busily engaged here in attempting to boost U.S. imports of consumer goods, and most of them expect their efforts to succeed.

The results may be a second refrigerator or a wall mosaic in the American home, and, more certainly, increased competition for some American manufacturers.

At the 1960 U.S. World Trade Fair, in the New York Coliseum through May 14, imports from over 65 countries adorn 3,000 separate displays and are offered to store buyers and wholesalers. Most products displayed are modern and functional, aimed at the mass American market. A Hong Kong shirt manufacturer shows several American styles, including wash-and-wear and button-down products, bearing the labels of well-known American stores — Abraham & Straus, Bloomingdale's, May Co., John Wanamaker, Woodward & Lothrop, Marshall Field. "The stores have been very pleased with these," says a company salesman. "Our sales have been growing and we expect it to continue. These shirts retail for $2.50 to $5, and the lower priced models are equivalent to a $4.25 American-made shirt."

Even Communist countries are eyeing the American market at the fair. A representative of the Polish export organization, Universal, motions toward a large table model radio. "Our price is competitive with anybody's on this," he asserts confidently, "including the Japanese." Several of Poland's products, such as bicycles, small electric appliances and enamelware, haven't been marketed in this country before, but the Polish representative says: "I think we can do business here." His government has frankly conceded it needs to export more goods to finance imports. "We'd like to develop our exports to the States," says Jerzy Zelislawski of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, "and we want to go beyond our traditional food exports and sell antique furniture, sporting equipment, ceramics, crystal and fabrics."

Bulgaria in Second Fair

"This is only our second fair in the United States," says a Bulgarian of his country's exhibit. Like Poland, Communist Bulgaria is pushing for increased exports, but it still has a greater dependence on older products. Cheeses, wines and rose oil, from which perfume is made, are features of its display.

Governments of many non-Communist countries view the fair as an instrument to step up exports to the U.S.; says S. Shahabuddin, vice consul of the Consulate General of India in New York: "This cotton fabric is new here," and he points to a nearly transparent white cloth with a simple flower pattern. "American producers don't make anything like this." But the Indian pavilion, gay with its brightly decorated silk and cotton textiles, also includes sewing machines, electric fans, such sporting goods as athletic shoes and soccer balls, and [illegible] being exported here for the first time, and all competing with both American and other foreign manufacturers in the U.S. market.

"I believe we'll sell more of our traditional brass, wood and ivory products," says Mr. Shahabuddin. "We're modifying them somewhat to suit Americans better. For instance, we put a flower motif on this light cotton instead of an elephant."

India is one of several countries utilizing the fair for purposes other than selling. "The American public image of India is certainly not accurate," Mr. Shahabuddin says, "and we're trying to change that by showing our industrial products, all of which supply our domestic market—they weren't developed just for export."

The Netherlands is also trying at the fair to paint a picture of industrial progress, playing down the tulip-windmill image. And India, like Israel and Sicily, has displays on national industrial growth, both past and possible. The object: To encourage foreign investment.

Sicily Trumpets Its Development

Sicily trumpets its independent development effort [illegible]h a large display, separate from that of Italy, designed simultaneously to promote tourism, to increase exports of traditional wines and foods and especially to foster industrialization. "We offer abundant and cheap labor and good weather almost the entire year," says a representative.

A Frenchmen sitting between a small red refrigerator and a yellow one talks confidently of expected sales in this country. Jean Schreder, director of the French Government Trade Exporters Association, explains: "I took a market survey which showed 120,000 small refrigerators, below nine cubic feet, could be sold annually in this country. That's not much for the six or seven American manufacturers to divide up, but it's good for us because we make these sizes for sale in Europe. They're as small as 2.5 cubic feet." All but the smallest have freezing compartments, and they are designed with smooth lines, square corners, and bold, solid colors, including blue, green, pink and black.

"Four or five French companies will begin to sell these soon," says Mr. Schreder, "mainly as a second refrigerator, for the nursery, the bedroom, the bathroom, or for offices, home trailers, motels and private boats. Our line will retail for about $150 to $200. But the idea with these small units," he claims, "is not to compete with the American product. We want to export what you can't get here."

Traditional national handicraft products take a back seat to the industrial items at the fair, but they generate as much sales optimism among their purveyors. "Over three years we've done a steadily increasing business at this fair," says Haim J. Javaheri, New York importer of Iranian copperware, jewelry, prints and art. "We've reached buyers from all over the country here—people we couldn't have contacted any other way."

Cont. on page 3

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FROM PAGE 2

First Try for Spanish Concern

Argote, S.A., a Spanish concern, is making an initial foray into the American market with a display of hand-made ceramic artworks, including small animals, bowls and wall murals. "These are traditional Spanish styles and designs," says Eleuterio Martinez Torregrosa.

Also at the fair for the first time is Metal Products Export Co., Ltd., of Haifa, Israel. The concern's display includes various machinery and hardware, such as a milling machine, door knobs and hand tools. "I don't know about sales," shrugs Jacob Saker, managing director, "but I feel we have the quality and price to compete here, especially in products with a good deal of hand work, such as that sewing machine," a table model.

From Japan, 110 companies, six trade associations and 17 commercial organizations comprise the biggest showing of any country at the fair. They emphasize industry rather than arts and crafts. Among the products are a large yellow tractor, pianos, aluminum and stainless steel beer barrels, a bicycle which folds in half for easy storage, a rotary electric juice squeezer and a planetarium.

Most of the selling at the fair is done without retail-type promotions, but a Belgian wine company claims for its product: "The only drink which does not destroy a woman's beauty."

Cordiner Urges Major Role in Development Of Outer Space Be Given Private Industry

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

LOS ANGELES—Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of General Electric Co., urged that private industry be allotted the major role in the exploration and economic development of outer space.

Otherwise, he warned, "When the space frontier . . . is ready for economic development, we might well find the area pre-empted by the Government. . . ."

"This would leave the nation almost no choice except to settle for nationalized industry in space," Mr. Cordiner told an audience at the University of California at Los Angeles. His address was part of a series of lectures on the peacetime uses of space.

Mr. Cordiner proposed changes in legislation and Government policy to provide more incentive for participation in space projects by private business. He assailed the current Federal claim to all patents on equipment for space exploration.

Space projects already are accelerating progress in electronics, communications, power sources, high-strength materials, and medical and biological research, Mr. Cordiner said.

Mining Minerals Possible

Space business in the early stages probably will be in world-wide communications by satellite, private weather forecasting, and rocket transportation, he said. Eventually, man may mine new or rare minerals on planets and send them back to Earth for refining, he added.

Mr. Cordiner warned against the danger of overexpanding Government agencies and Government-established, non-profit organizations in the space field. Government agencies, under the pressures of the space program, may grow so large, he declared, "the United States may find itself becoming the very kind of society it is struggling against—a regimented society whose people and institutions are dominated by a central government."

Mr. Cordiner made these specific proposals:

Space exploration, and the production of equipment for it, should be done primarily by private concerns and private universities with Government sponsorship and financing. Only a certain percentage, "perhaps as much as 5% of the technical work should be done in Government laboratories.

At first, research, development and special facilities for commercial enterprise should be financed by the Government, as being in the national interest. But companies involved also should invest in the projects and use private capital to complete them.

Urges Patent Law Change

The Congress "should correct as quickly as possible" patent provisions of the 1958 National Aeronautics and Space Act which require that the Government receive title to inventions developed under space program contracts. Because of this policy, Mr. Cordiner asserted, companies have been hesitant to accept contracts for space projects which have commercial possibilities.

Contracts must offer "exciting" dollar incentives to exceed specifications—and penalties for failures—rather than the customary cost plus fixed fee approach.

The Government must take financial liability for such possible accidents as the crash of a nuclear-powered space vehicle in a city. Otherwise, Mr. Cordiner said, companies will be unwilling to risk them, and the public will have no real way to recover damages.

Antitrust laws must be enforced to prevent monopoly of space enterprise, but exemptions should be allowed to teams of companies which undertake unusually large commercial projects.

Congress should state publicly its intention to use "competitive private enterprise" to the maximum in space project management and to encourage private investment in space commerce.

With this program, Mr. Cordiner said, the economic development of the space frontier will be accomplished much as the opening of trade routes to India and the settling of the American West.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 5 1960

U. S. ACTS TO KEEP SPACE GERM-FREE

Army Tests Chemical Means of Sterilizing Moon and Planetary Probes

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 — Techniques for sterilizing space probes to prevent contamination of the moon and planets were revealed by Government scientists today.

The scientists said that such decontamination procedures had been under study for several months by the United States Army Chemical Corps, in conjunction with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Preliminary findings indicate that, contrary to earlier expectations from many quarters, sterilization of inter-planetary vehicles—from the miniature electronic instruments inside the payload to the outer skin of the last-stage rocket — will be neither too difficult nor too expensive.

Early Use Seen

Techniques developed by the Army at Fort Detrick, Md., will probably be used for the first time on the vehicle that N. A. S. A. scientists hope to land on the moon within the next year or two, according to Dr. Charles R. Phillips.

He made the initial report of the work before the sixtieth annual meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in the Adelphia Hotel.

It has been feared that the moon, Mars and Venus might become polluted or infected by germs aboard space probes that will be fired soon at those bodies. The possibility that life or traces of primitive organic materials may exist on all three has been suggested in several recent scientific reports.

If they should become contaminated by biological material from earth, scientists have warned, chances of finding answers to questions of the origin of life in the universe would be seriously endangered.

There appears to be no hope that the microbes on an unterile probe might be destroyed by the drastic conditions of flight through space.

Neither heat, cold, cosmic rays, ultra-violate radiation nor explosive impact of a hard landing would be likely to destroy many bacteria or viruses on a space vehicle.

For this reason, the Army scientists set about finding a way that would insure the sterility of a space probe as it leaves the earth's atmosphere.

They came up with ethylene oxide, a powerful gaseous disinfectant.

The researchers concluded that the outside of the space probe payload and final rocket stage might be sprayed with the chemical just before launching.

But what about the interior of the payload?

To find out how sterile the components of the instrument package were, Army scientists pulverized several of these parts with hammers, saws, pliers and forceps in a sterile environment and then tested the pieces for biological activity.

Work From Inside

They found that some of them were biologically "clean" but that others harbored germs—even some components that had been embedded in plastic.

Dr. Phillips said that this finding suggested that makers of the "little black boxes" of scientific instruments for space probes would have to sterilize them from the inside out, probably using an apparatus similar to the one the Army scientists used to test the components for contamination.

Dr. Phillips said that some past United States space probes had been "cleansed" with disinfectants and ultra-violet light but that these techniques would not be adequate.

The Soviet Union contends that the rocket and payload that were inpacted on the moon last year had been sterilized. No details were given by the Russians.

Radio-Balloon Shot Delayed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 4 (UPI)—Rocket troubles forced United States scientists today to delay until Friday plans to launch a 100-foot "radio mirror" balloon into a high orbit around the earth. The balloon will be used to reflect radio signals back to earth.

RADIATION STUDY STRESSES CAUTION

Report by National Academy Is Generally Reassuring on Fall-Out Danger

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4—The National Academy of Sciences, after taking a new look at the potential dangers of atomic radiation, has concluded that there is reason for caution but not concern.

This generally reassuring conclusion was contained in a new "Report to the Public," published by the academy today on the biological effects of atomic radiation, including the fall-out from weapons tests.

The report, prepared by more than 140 prominent scientists, was designed to bring up to date a similar report issued in 1956.

In a foreword to the new report, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the academy, said no new scientific information had come to light since 1956 that called for "drastic revisions" of the earlier conclusions and recommendations.

Many Unanswered Questions

The report notes, however, that there are still "many questions about radiation hazards which are unanswerable with present data."

One of the most significant new developments is that the amount of radiation to be expected from fall-out will probably be greater than was estimated in 1956.

This increase would stem from the discovery that radioactivity is falling out of the stratosphere at a faster rate and less uniformly than had been supposed, and the intensive series of atomic tests in 1958-59, preceding the current test moratorium.

One rough estimate, made by Dr. George W. Beadle of the California Institute of Technology at a news conference, was that there might be as much as a threefold increase in the radiation dose from fall-out.

Instead of the one-tenth of a roentgen estimated in 1956, he said, the dose to the reproductive organs could run to three-tenths of a roentgen over a thirty-year period. A roentgen is a unit of radiation.

The new report reaffirmed one of the principal recommendations in the 1956 report: that for the general population the average dose to the reproductive organs during the first thirty years of life should not exceed ten roentgens of man-made radiation.

Of this recommended dose of man-made radiation, only a small fraction comes from fall-out. A far more important factor—and one emphasized in the report—is medical radiation, which is estimated to account for an average of three to four roentgens over the first thirty years of life.

The report noted that levels of radioactivity in food — particularly strontium 90 and radioactive iodine—had been increasing in the last few years, but said they "remain well below those that need to be considered cause for alarm."

The latest report was somewhat more optimistic on the feasibility of economic and safe disposal of the radioactive wastes that will be created by a growing atomic industry.

Throughout the report, however, ran the theme that as the uses of atomic energy expand, "the potential radiation hazards will increase accordingly." The report stressed, therefore, the "need for conservative management of all radiation sources" and the need for increasing research to establish the effects of radiation.

WHITE COOL ON POLARIS

Air General Says Foe Could Trail U. S. Submarines

LONDON, May 4 (UPI)—Gen. Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, said today that the Polaris missile was more vulnerable to attack than many of its advocates contended.

"You launch it from a submarine," he said. "The Russians have several hundred submarines and they obviously would not stay still with a Polaris launcher around. I think they would tail the Polaris submarine."

General White, who said he was speaking "as an Air Force man," said an enemy also "could arrange complete air cover in the area."

General White spoke at a news conference on his way back to Washington from the Central Traty Organization meeting in Teheran, Iran.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 5 1960

Nixon Tours Pavilions of Many Nations

Products Valued At $80,000,000

By David Steinberg

America's most colorful sampling of the world's industrial power, natural beauty and artistic talents opened yesterday in the New York Coliseum at the fourth annual United States World Trade Fair.

Some sixty-six nations are represented in the nine-acre international exposition which this year places on view $80,000,000 worth of products ranging from automobiles to zebra hides.

The noon opening day program, at which Mrs. Robert F. Wagner performed the traditional bread-breaking ceremony, was, however, somewhat overshadowed by an official 11 a. m. visit to the fair by Vice-President Nixon.

Nixon Tours Pavilons

Mr. Nixon congenially toured each of the national pavilons covering the second floor of the exhibition hall. He was greeted at each national display by the country's ranking government officials in New York. By the time the Vice-President concluded his visit, he had been presented with a huge canned Polish ham; a hand-tooled leather-bound Israeli bible; a Belgian cut glass vase; a stuffed black dog from Holland; an elaborate Japanese tapestry, and many more of the typical, or unusual, products of the exhibiting nations.

As visitors to the trade fair have come to expect, the event this year is again a microcosm of progress and industrial vitality throughout the world. Many nations and their manufacturers are using the exhibition to introduce new products of new industries or present for the first time in the American market traditional products, foodstuffs or artifacts. There appears to be much greater emphasis on direct export selling for the American consumer market rather than "institutional" promotion or heavy equipment efforts.

A major exception to the over-all atmosphere of the fair as an international bazaar, is the scope of Japanese displays. Some 110 companeis, six trade associations and seventeen commercial organizations are featuring virtually the full range of Japanese production: precision equipment, cameras, opticals, electronics, industrial machinery, tools, automobiles, and all the other proofs of a highly-developed national industrial complex. Japanese arts and crafts are all but relegated to decorations.

Source for New Goods

For the commercial buyer, or importer, the fair should provide an important source for new goods well priced for the American market.

For the general public, the 1960 U. S. World Trade Fair, open until May 14, is a capsule trip around the world and through history.

The modern pavilion of Sicily, designed and built abroad and reassembled in the Coliseum, displays the picturesque and intricately carved donkey carts so familiar to tourists against a backdrop of illuminated photos of Sicilian industry, scenic wonders and cultural heritage. Beside a group of armor-clad marionettes from the centuries-old popular theater of Sicily are baskets crammed with food delicacies for which the Italian island is famous.

The futuristic theme of the Brazilian pavilion contrasts sharply with sections of India's exhibit which feature 5,000 years of craftsmanship in ivory and brass.

Novelties Are Shown

Unhurried touring through the fair's 3,000 exhibits will uncover many novelties and unexpected surprises.

In the main floor booth of Andree & Hipola, art dealers from Madrid, are some rich prizes for antique collectors, including a pair of sixteenth century chests and a hand-carved banquet table price-tagged at $3,000. An unusually well-preserved Madonna and Child sculpture, both wearing hand-wrought silver crowns, is on view and available for $5,000.

The adjacent display of Sanghavi's, of Bombay, offers a magnificent silk brocade bedspread hand-woven with gold thread, for $400. Mr. Sanghavi hastens to note that each bedspread takes a single artisan three months to produce.

During the eleven days of the fair, the Coliseum's fourth floor will be the "best stocked delicatessen in New York." Visitors may sample freely Dutch chocolates, French soups, French wines, Polish hams and the sweets of most every country.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 5 1960

CUBA MISSILE CHARGE MADE

Ex-Batista Official Tells Of Russ-Built Launching Pad

Washington, May 4 (AP)—A former official of the ousted Batista regime in Cuba said today that Russian technicians were building a giant landing strip as launching pad for guided missiles.

The State Department here said it had heard nothing to back up such a report.

And in Cuba, sources relied on by Americans discounted it completely.

Col. Manuel Antonio Ugalde Carrillo, chief of military intelligence for the Batista regime, gave the report of the construction to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which has been examining possible Communist dangers to the United States from the Caribbean.

Called 12 Miles Long

Carrillo said the strip was 12 miles long and about 260 yards wide and that his informants told him the concrete base was so thick it could support any type of plane.

Asked for comment, State Department sources referred to a March 28 statement by Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, on reports that the Russians were building a base or launching pad in Cuba.

Rubottom said then that he had heard it mentioned, "but I don't think there is any firm evidence to back this up . . . at this stage."

Sources said the statement still stands, that the department has heard nothing further which would back up such a claim.

Dutch Have Access To Area

Sources in Cuba said that Dutch engineers retained to survey the possibility of draining swamps have been given complete freedom to visit all parts of the area of the reported airstrip.

Americans who have gone into the swampland on fishing trips in the past few weeks also said they encountered no travel restrictions.

Ugalde showed the committee a drawing locating the concrete strip in the center of the Cienaga de Zapata swamp in south central Cuba.

He said a Cuban magazine, Bohemia, had reported regarding the construction that a tourist resort was to be built in that area.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 5 1960

Space Field Move Urged On Industry

Cordiner Fears Nationalization

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (UPI).—Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of General Electric Co., said tonight that private industry should move "as fast as possible" into the space field not only to speed the conquest of outer space but to prevent it from being "nationalized" by default.

"When the space frontier has been explored and is ready for economic development, we might well find the area preempted by the government," the G.E. official said.

"This would leave the nation almost no choice except to settle for nationalized industry in space," he added.

Mr. Cordiner made these comments in a lecture entitled "Competitive Private Enterprise in Space" delivered at the University of California.

He said that space exploration will be financed chiefly by the government for "many years" because even peaceful development of space offers relatively small commercial opportunity for private business in the years immediately ahead.

However, he said the management and operation of space exploration should be handled by private firms under competitive government contracts.

"his approach will not only utilize the most experienced scientific and technical organizations in the country, but will also accomplish the objective faster and more economically, and will help prepare the companies for the day when commercial business can be conducted utilizing space technologies," Mr. Cordiner declared.

He also said that private industry "with its disciplines of profit and loss" might extend this nation's space frontier more efficiently and at less cost than the Federal government.

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 5 1960

Airline Crash Hearing Ends With Cause Undetermined

RICHMOND, May 4 AP)—A Civil Aeronautics Board public hearing into the causes of the Jan. 18 Capital Airlines Viscount crash near Holdcroft, Va., ended here today.

There was no announcement of the cause of the crash, which killed 50 persons—Virginia's worst air disaster—but witnesses provided some clues during the 2-day hearing.

Allan Boyd, a CAB member who headed the inquiry, said an answer to the probable cause would come in the future. CAB experts, in the meantime, will study the testimony.

The huge airliner smacked to earth, pancake like, in a swampy ravine in the flat country of Charles City County. The craft was bound from Washington for Norfolk on a chilly, drizzly night.

Reports submitted at the hearing said that engines Nos. 1 and 2 on the left side were not functioning. No. 3 was giving reduced power while No. 4 was performing well.

A CAB member who asked anonymity believes the No. 4 engine in full throttle might have been pulling the plane into a counter-clockwise rotation as it dropped to the ground, producing the pancake-like crash pattern. This opinion did not come out at the hearing.

J. N. Montgomery, senior airline development engineer for Vickers-Armstrong Ltd., which built the craft, was asked if a Viscount could remain in flight with two engines out. He said:

"The aircraft could have carried on quite safely to its destination or an alternate airport."

He said the plane could not maintain high altitude with three engines out.

Various experts were also asked to explain the anti-icing equipment on the plane.

Capt. Peter Marsh, a British pilot employed by Vickers-Armstrong, was asked how a pilot who did not anticipate icing would notice it.

"The reduction in air speed would be quite significant," he said. "This is a natural aviation hazard that you have to cope with."

George W. Anderson, Capital Airlines manager of instrument and electronics engineering, said that the anti-icing equipment on Viscounts performed in a "very high degree of reliability."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

MAY 5 1960

House Group Approves 9% U. S. Pay Raise

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee today approved a 9 per cent pay raise bill for 1,700,000 Federal workers. It would cost $810,000,000 annually.

The bill was cleared by a vote of 16 to 4 over strong Administration objections. The Administration opposes any pay increase for Federal workers this year.

The raises would take effect July 1. The bill provides that the minimum raise shall be at least $350 a year. The raises would go to postal workers, white-collar government workers and Congressional and judiciary employees.

The bill also would extend the Federal pay, retirement and insurance systems to 15,000 employees of Agricultural and Stabilization Service county committees.

The committee voted to make permanent a 2½ per cent raise for postal workers which is due to expire this year. Congress approved a 10 per cent pay increase for white-collar workers two years ago, but allowed only a 7½ per cent permanent raise for postal workers plus the 2½ per cent temporary increase.

WASH. DAILY NEWS MAY 4 1960

Outer Space 'Samples' Could Be Harmful

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

The danger of microscopic "fifth columnists" from outer space raising havoc on earth was cited here today by the National Academy of Sciences.

In a special report by its Space Science Board, the Academy warned that robots or spacemen returning from other planets could some day bring back harmful organisms capable of ravaging the earth.

"The most dramatic hazard," the report noted, "would be the introduction of a new disease ,imperiling human health."

WEEDS

However, the report said, the "more likely" threat is the introduction of unearthly weeds which could "act on our agriculture and the general comfort of our environment" — adding up to a "serious economic nuisance."

The Academy is a semi-official organization which advises the Federal Government on scientific matters. The report, dealing with biological research in space, was written by Dr. Joshua Leberberg, a Nobel Prize geneticist at Stanford University, and Dr. H. Feffer Hartline, physiologist at Rockefeller Institure.

The scientists said the best way to learn the most about the other planets is to bring back samples of them for study here on earth.

"However," it cautioned, "the return of such samples to the earth exposes us to a hazard of contamination by foreign organisms."

Since we aren't certain whether any life exists on other planets — we can't tell how any such organisms might behave on earth or what the risk would be.

DOUBTS

The Academy conceded it is "extremely doubtful" that new breeds of disease germs could migrate from Mars or other planets — either as guest passengers or hitchhikers on future space ships.

But, the report continued, there's a chance for our own defenses might prove worthless against outer-space microbes which probably lack the chemicals that would enable our bodies to recognize them as enemies. Thus we would be pushovers for a sneak microbe attack.

Before any interplantary immigration barriers are lowered, the Academy urged extensive exploration — particularly of the Moon and Mars — by earth-controlled robots carrying radios, television cameras, micrascopes, "traveling ribbons" and screw-like augers for sampling the soil.

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WASH. DAILY NEWS MAY 4 1960

Polaris Gets Rock 'n' Roll Treatment

By JOHN TROAN
• Scripps-Howard Science Writer

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 4—They're trying to make the Polaris seasick.

Inside a 150-ton, 52-foot "cocktail shaker," the Navy's bottle-shaped missile is getting the rock-and-roll treatment—to determine whether it will work satisfactorily even when fired from a moving ship in a rough sea.

In simulating a ship's motions, the land-locked "shaker" can heave the Polaris eight feet up or down. It also can roll the Polaris from side to side and pitch it to or fro.

BIG TEST

So far the Polaris has exceeded all expectations. But its big test will come probably in August, when the missile is to be launched for the first time from a submerged submarine.

On the basis of the Polaris record to date, there's a 30 per cent chance something will go wrong with this initial underwater shot.

Nevertheless, the Navy is optimistic. Counting its "birds" before they're hatched, it is planning to have in operation by year's end two Polaris-equipped subs, each able to wreak more havoc than all the bombs the U. S. dropped in World War II.

The Polaris is a two-stage solid-fueled missile that will carry a hydrogen bomb in its head. Its exact range is secret but so far it has been tested over a 1000-mile distance.

HOPES

By the time the Polaris is loaded aboard atomic submarines for operational use, the Navy hopes to boost the range to about 1380 miles. Eventually, the aim is to increase this to almost 2900 miles.

The giant "shaker" was built at the Air Force Missile Test Center here to find out how well the Polaris can be handled, loaded, launched, ignited and guided when it goes to sea for keeps.

To duplicate sea conditions, the Navy had one of its subs record on magnetic tapes the actual movements experienced during a cruise.

These tapes can be fed into the "shaker" to reproduce heave, roll and pitch.

NASA Jet Lost Over Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 4 (UPI) — U. S. Air Force planes circled over the mountainous wilds of southeastern Turkey today searching for an experimental jet plane that vanished with its pilot three days ago.

The plane, a single-jet U-2, disappeared near Lake Van during a weather reconnaissance flight. The plane belonged to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Name of the pilot was withheld.

Delta to Debut Convair 880 Soon

The Convair 880 jetliner, which its maker claims is the fastest commercial airliner, will go into service May 15. FAA has granted an airworthiness certificate after 15 months of tests.

Delta Air Lines will fly the 615-mph 88-passenger jet on flights between New York, Atlanta, New Orleans and Houston. TWA is expected to begin Convair 880 service in early summer.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

MAY 2 1960

Pioneer V Will Speak at Session

Pioneer V, speeding toward Venus, will be among the "speakers" at the 87th semi-annual convention of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers May 2-6 at the Ambassador Hotel.

Harry Teitlebaum, director of exhibits, said that in addition to inspecting models of Pioneer V and Explorer VI, the delegates will have an opportunity to hear Pioneer radioing back its messages.

With two of the sessions devoted to space technology and instrumentation in the space age, a principal speaker will be Krafft Ehricke, director of the Vega and Centaur upper-stage rocket program for Convair. He will discuss "Photo Reconnaissance of Outer Space."

More than 1000 engineers are expected to attend.

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DAILY PRESS, NN, VA.

MAY 1 1960

By HOWARD GIBBONS
Daily Press Military Editor

"From Hampton to the Moon" may someday be the motto of Langley Research Center scientists who developed a small, sperical rocket used primarily in recent months for re-entry tests at Wallops Island.

A bigger version of the spherical rocket is to be part of the NASA lunar landing package announced as in the works for the next two years. The larger model would be used to slow down an instrument package before impact on the moon's surface. These retrograde rockets would be of 25-inch and 40-inch diameter when used in moon shots.

The spherical rockets developed and used by Langley researchers was five inches in diameter. They were used in six-stage rocket vehicles first launched from Wallops Island last year and, as the sixth stage, would fire themselves back into the atmosphere from the peak altitude reached by the first five stages.

So another idea born at the Peninsula's big aeronautics and space research center becomes a primary factor in world headline-making plans of NASA.

x x x

NASA will give its new "real-life" Project Mercury capsule its first ducking in the Atlantic Ocean off Wallops Island Tuesday or Wednesday, according to an unconfirmed report. The capsule will be tested in a low altitude test launch.

The first McDonnell Aircraft Co. Mercury "production model" capsule to come off the line was delivered to Wallops Island several weeks ago for engineering tests prior to firings of greater importance at Cape Canaveral. The production models will undergo several preliminary launchings at Canaveral before one of the seven Mercury astronauts will be fired aloft in suborbital space flight later this year, possibly as early as in August, with a bare possibility that it will occur earlier than that.

A successful manned flight into space and return, even though suborbital, would greatly enhance U. S. prestige in the round of diplomatic negotiations and visits coming up in the next four or five months.

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DAILY PRESS, NN, VA. MAY 1 1960

Space Craft To Photograph Mars, Return In Three Years Devised

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI)—Scientists disclosed Saturday they have devised a space craft and a camera to show if there are men on Mars.

The unmanned vehicle conceived at Massachusetts Institute of Technology after two years of study would carry a camera into orbit and take a picture of the mysterious planet—a picture containing "more than a billion bits of information."

Title of the ambitious project is "a recoverable interplanetary space probe." The voluminous report includes a hypothetical space itinerary from launching, June 17, 1962, to recovery Sept. 6, 1965.

Project Director Milton B. Trageser of Waltham said the picture, taken from nearly 5,000 miles above the surface of Mars, probably would reveal man-made structures like airports, farms and bridges "if the planet harbored a culture similar to ours."

The picture taking would be the high point of a two-or-three-year journey through the solar system. The return trip would be so closely controlled that the vehicle would land in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico within 10 minutes of the time planned two or three years earlier.

The MIT announcement said no federal agency was at present planning to undertake the experiment but scientists here believe it is feasible.

The Air Force ballistics missile division recently approved the 810-page MIT report for public release.

Plans for the so-called Mars reconnaissance vehicle are the result of collaboration between MIT's Lincoln Laboratory, AVCO Corp., the reaction motors division of Thiokol Chemical Corp.; and the MIT instrumentation laboratory.

It involves use of the latest techniques in navigation, control, communication, corrective propulsion, and re-entry, including the use of the pressure of sunlight to control torques—the forces exerted on the space vehicle.

TIMES-HERALD, Newport News, Va., MAY 2 1960

Atlas To Be Tried In 9,000-Mile Hop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is ready for an attempt to send an Atlas missile on a record-breaking 9,000-mile flight from Florida past the tip of South Africa into the southern reaches of the Indian Ocean.

The shot may be fired this week.

The Defense Department said in response to an inquiry today that it will be made in the near future, will not be announced ahead of time, and will be tested under extreme conditions of the first operational U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile.

ATLAS shots in the past have achieved distances of something over 6,000 statute miles.

The Soviet Union in January said it fired one of its test missiles from a launching paid deep within the Soviet Union about 7,700 statute miles into the south-central Pacific.

The Defense Department said the shot will be made with a "standard Atlas as part of the research and development program designed to subject components of ballistic missiles to extreme conditions.

The government of the Union of South Africa had been informed of U.S. intentions even though the planned course of the Atlas will carry it entirely over international waters and terminate in an area rarely used by shipping.

The Atlantic missile range—a system of island and coastal tracking stations extending to Ascension Island in the South Atlantic—will be supplemented for this effort by U.S. planes flying from South Africa and by ships equipped with tracking gear.

REPORTS were current earlier this year that the Air Force would try a flight of the Atlas over a range that would carry it about 2,500 miles farther than it had previously been tested.

The range for the Atlas was initially reported as 5,500 miles. But the Air Force in recent testimony has forecast an eventual [illegible] of [illegible] than 8,000 statute miles for the Atlas and something over 6,000 miles for the Titan, a more advanced missile now in the latter phases of development and testing.

Some Atlas missiles are even now ready for operational launching at Vandenburg Air Force Base, Calif. The Air Force has scheduled production of about 148 Atlas missiles.

Eventually there will be about the same number or possibly a few more Titan missiles.

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TIMES-HERALD,
NN, Va.
MAY 2 1960

Engineer At NASA Dies, Rites Today

Funeral services for Russell L. Schott, 51, an electrical engineer at the Langley Laboratory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who died Friday night in Riverside Hospital, were conducted this afternoon at the Riverside Funeral Chapel by the Rev. Richard Buckingham, pastor of Tyler Memorial Methodist Church, Hampton.

Pallbearers were Charles C. Decker, Frank H. Watkins, Herbert F. Hardrath, Maynard E. Buckley, Lee R. Foster and Wilbur B. Huston.

Burial was in Parklawn Memorial Cemetery, Hampton.

A resident of 13 Ramsey Ct., Hampton, Mr. Schott was a member of Tyler Memorial Church.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Schott; two stepsons, Robert E. Graham of Hampton and William D. Graham of Massilon, Ohio; six grandchildren; his father, August Schott, and a brother, Earl Schott, both of Massilon.

LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 1960

Caltech Team Plans Quake Test on Moon

BY MARVIN MILES, Space-Aviation Editor

First seismic experiments on the moon should give rough information on lunar structural features, but following research will show whether the moon has a crust or core, the origin of its surface features and the extent of lunar lava flow or dust layers.

Three Caltech scientists yesterday detailed for the American Geophysical Union in Washington the forthcoming project to collect basic data on the moon.

The paper, "A Lunar Seismic Experiment," was prepared by Dr. Frank Press, director of the Caltech Seismological Laboratory and professor of geophysics; Mrs. Phyllis Buwalda, a scientist at the Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Mrs. Marcia Neugebauer, a JPL physicist.

Plan Capsule Landing

The Jet Lab, operated for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been assigned the task of exploring the moon and the planets.

First phase of the program, it was disclosed recently, will be to roughland a 300-lb. capsule on the lunar surface — a capsule containing a battery-powered seismometer that will telemeter data to earth stations for approximately one month.

Caltech and Columbia University are presently developing lunar seismometers for the initial experiment which is expected within two years.

The single detectors planned for the first shot will be capable of detecting any lunar body or surface waves and return sufficient information to give a crude indication of the moon's composition and its main structural features, the scientists said.

Other Shots Projected

Later, as the payloads of NASA launching vehicles are increased, more complex seismic instruments will be sent to the moon. These should return considerably more information and indicate, for instance, not only whether the moon has a core, but whether the core is liquid or solid.

The Caltech experts explained the seismometers will give an indication of the composition and main structural features of the moon by picking up and relaying the shock waves of quakes as they travel over the surface and through the body of earth's natural satellite.

They noted, however, that surface features normally associated with earthquake belts are not present significantly on the moon, indicating that the mechanism of seismic energy release may be different than on the earth.

Might Produce Quakes

They warned, too, that the moon may be aseismic —without seismic energy released. In such case, they added, it may be possible to utilize data obtained from quakes caused by the impact of meteorites on the moon. (Presumably the latter would be caused by the detonation of nuclear blasts on the lunar surface.)

The possibility that meteoric impact may be of sufficient force and frequency to produce seismic events is being explored by other investigators who have counted the number of craters presumably made by meteoric impact in an area covering some 3% of the lunar surface.

Show Many Craters

These studies showed 3,165 craters with diameters greater than 1.25 miles and analysts estimated they were caused by meteorites approximately 55,000 tons in size impacting at 50,000 m.p.h. During the 4.5 billion-year history of the moon, this would give an average meteorite impact (of this size) once every 42,000 years.

However the impact rate of smaller meteorites is many times more frequent and probably sufficient to provide seismic data within the one-month lifetime of the seismometer, the scientists said.

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10 LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 1960

Du Bridge Blasts 'Space Idiots'; Calls for Down to Earth Stories About Problems

BY DON SHANNON
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30. Another shot in the campaign to replace space fiction with space science was fired last week by Dr. Lee Du Bridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, in a speech to the spring meeting of the American Physical Society.

Du Bridge in speaking and writing in recent months has made himself the leader of a "down to earth" movement in space activities, contrasted with some of the more exuberant scientists, Pentagon theorists and writers known in the trade as the "space idiots."

"I especially like to talk about space to non-scientific audiences," Du Bridge dryly told his felow scientists, many of whom are also educators. "In the first place, they can't check up on whether what you are saying is right or not. And, in the second place, they can't make head or tail out of what you are telling them anyway—so they just gasp with surprise and wonderment and give you a big hand for being smart enough to say such incomprehensible things."

Scoffs at Moon Base

The Caltech head soon zeroed in on one of his favorite targets—the military base on the moon beloved of political speakers and vividly pictured in a Sunday supplement article last year.

"This article is an inexhaustible source of fascinating problems for your students," the speaker said.

After spearing the military "high ground" theory ("Eventually, of course, we'd like to get out to Alpha Centauri, the nearest large star. But at the speeds of present spaceships it would take 100,000 years or so to get to Alpha Centauri. And, who knows? The war might be over by then"), Du Bridge pressed forward:

"But let's stick to the moon. Our article suggests it's a real interesting possibility to hit Moscow from the moon. The author does not mention that it would be a lot quicker, cheaper and easier to hit Moscow from Iowa, or Alaska or Maine . . . Besides—here is the real clincher — the velocity of escape from the moon is only 1.5 m.p.s., while the initial velocity of an ICBM is nearly 5 m.p.s.

Reviews Problems

"Think of all the fuel you save!" he continued. "Of course, there is a little matter of getting the rocket and fuel up to the moon in the first place. But that presumably will be charged to the Military Air Transport Service and so can be neglected."

Du Bridge reviewed the intricacies of firing a missile from the moon—"If you timed it just right and the earth kept spinning at just the right speed, Moscow might rotate into position under the point of entry just as the rocket came in."

With imagination, he conceded, the rocket's speed could be accelerated from days to a few minutes.

All you need to do is to accelerate to, say, a million m.p.h.," he said. "That's 55 times as fast as an earth-bound ICBM, or 3,000 times as much energy. So, if the ICBM takes 100,000 lb. of fuel, our moon rocket will take 300 million lb."

"That's quite a load to get off the earth up to the moon in the first place," Du Bridge said. "In fact, you'll burn up 50 billion lb. of fuel just getting it off the earth."

Cites Jet Lab

Denying that he is "against space" and citing Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory's $50 million-a-year contract for space research as evidence that he "wouldn't dare to be," Du Bridge declared:

"I seriously believe that when all the popular nonsense on space is swept away, we can soberly recognize that the achievements of getting manmade vehicles into space orbits and having them transmit scientific information back to earth is one of the great triumphs of technology."

Citing the "new era in astronomy," which began with the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts, he predicted that Mars and Venus may soon be within the range of direct examination by instruments.

Earth Viewings

After discussing the birth of the new space science, he said:

"All I hope is that we don't let the glamour of the term 'space science' confuse us. There is a lot we can learn about the moon, for example, by just using earthbound astronomical telescopes. Let's not be seduced into sending expeditions to the moon just to look for things we can see perfectly well from Palomar Mountain — or from Kitt Peak or Mt. Hamilton.

"Prof. Bolton and Messrs. Roberts and Radakrishnan of the Caltech Radio Astronomy Laboratory, in just a few nights observing last week, found that the radio radiation from Jupiter is partly polarized and the polarized part appears to come from a belt which is separattd from the planet's disc," he said. "In other words, they have probably observed synchrotron radiation from a Van Allen belt around Jupiter. That's — space science for you. And achieved in a California desert at a cost far less than the cost of even a very small rocket!"

Du Bridge voiced his gratitude that the public is beginning to realize that what satellites can do is more important than their weight.

"We can be thankful that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration did not yield to hysterical demands to perform useless stunts in space just to rival the Russians, but insisted on laying out a long-term program of space research," he said. "In the long run, solid scientific achievements will provide more national prestige than useless tricks."

"I believe even the Mercury Program, in spite of all the nauseating journalistic publicity about the astronauts, has now been converted into a needed research program to study biological problems which need to be understood by the time that sending men into space becomes a really useful scientific venture," the Californian said.

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LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 1 1960

Top Writers to Open L. A. Jet Age Meet

By JULIAN HARTT
Examiner Aerospace Editor

The nation's focal point in aerospace affairs—form private flying to interplanetary space—will be in Los Angeles this week, where the Aviation Writers Association gathers for its annual news conference.

HARTT

News-packed sessions open Monday and run through Wednesday at the Ambassador Hotel, with field trips set up for Thursday and Friday for the yearly meeting of the nation's top writing specialists in the fascinating field that stretches from runways and launch pads to infinity.

It provides industry, military and civilian agencies, their best sounding board of the year, so expect to catch up on "what's new" in aerospace through the columns of The Examiner this week.

●

COMMERCIAL and military aviation occupy Monday's program, starting with breakfast presentation of the annual Monsanto Chemical safety award.

C. R. Smith, American Airlines president, kicks off the meeting with a discussion of "Jet Transports, Present and Future."

Robert W. Prescott, Flying Tiger Lines president, follows with a report on the explosively-expanding air cargo field.

Private aircraft is the topic for the final morning session, handled by a panel including Leddy Greever, Beech Aircraft vice president; R. E. Hopper, Hughes Tool vice president, and W. A. Pulver, general manager of Lockheed's Georgia division.

General Electric will have some words on its jet engine program at the luncheon, and military aviation will fill out the afternoon.

Speakers on this subject include Vice Adm. Robert B. Pirie, USN, deputy chief of naval operations for air, and Lt. Gen. John C. Oakes, Army's deputy chief of staff for operations.

The annual AWA banquet in the Cocoanut Grove concludes the first day. Tuesday will be devoted to missiles and satellities. Wednesday is outer space day, with the nation's top men speaking.

In all, it is the one time in the year when the whole spectrum is brought into context for the benefit of the reading public. Credit is due General Chairman Dick Hannah for bringing together an outstanding affair, as well as Marvin Miles, regional governor of AWA, and Dick Gottschall of Convair, co-chairman with this writer of the program committee.

We wish to add emphatically it was "Gotch" who carried the ball in that department, for which many thanks.

●

DOES LOCKHEED have two "Midas" programs?

The one to provide the Air Force with infrared-sensing satellites as an early warning system to detect enemy missile launches is well known.

But just before leaving London we learned of an English inventor, Ken Dobson, who said he had sold another Midas—this a flight-and-crash recorder device named for "Measurement Information and Data Analysis System"—to Lockheed.

Dobson said his $10,000 recorder logs every variation of stress, strain and temperature at 270 points in a transport-sized aircraft.

Its primary objective, of course, is a continuous check on an aircraft's operation, able to pinpoint possible trouble spots before they cause a disaster.

But Dobson said it also has an automatic ejection device so invaluable data would be available in event of a crash.

●

TRANSISTOR PARK is the name of the ambitious program being initiated at Torrance by Pacific Semiconductors, Inc., on an 82-acre site and an ultimate investment estimated at $10,000,000.

Patterned on the "industrial park" idea of the electronics age, but devoted exclusively to research, development and manufacturing of transistors, it is believed to be the world's first.

Dr. Harper Q. North, PSI president and board chairman; estimates it will employ some 4500 persons, and says:

"We're breaking ground for an advanced semi-conductor complex in an attempt to keep pace with our growth . . . a broad jump into the future."

The six-year-old subsidiary of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge planned, less than a year ago, to make its headquarters at its Lawndale facility. The firm's diode and rectifier manufacturing alone already has filled that 18-acre plot, so transistor manufacture and headquarters demanded the new program.

●

GRAND CENTRAL Rocket, Redlands, and Marquardt Corp., Van Nuys, have announced teaming up their technical propulsion capabilities for extensive research and development work in hybrid rocket motors.

Their company-funded program is aimed at high performance, flexible systems combining solid propellant and liquid fuel for low operating costs plus high safety and reliability factors.

Grand Central has cast 32 solid hybrids, which has been sent to Marquardt, combined with the liquid oxidizers and successfully test-fired. Idea is: atomized oxidizer flows into combustion chamber, enabling hypergolic ignition and stable burning of the solid grain in the chamber; "on-off" control of oxidizer flow permits control of rocket's thrust and maneuverability.

CATCHING UP on personnel events during our two weeks in Europe: **J. W. (Jerry) Keating**, of Aerojet-General's Sacramento plant, selected for an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship for a year of management study at Massachusetts Institue of Technology. . . . **Dr. Thomas T. Omori**, off A-G's Azusa plant, named European manager of NATO-Aerojet program for production of Hawk missile motors, with headquarters in Paris. . . . **Ray D. Gardner** named chief engineer of Horkey-Moore Associates in Torrance. He comes to Houston Fearless subsidiary from Northrop, where he was fighter weapon system project engineer on the T-38 supersonic trainer and the N-156F fighter.

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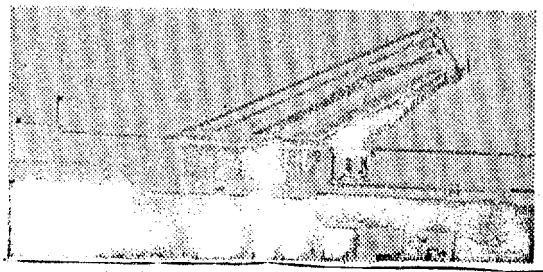
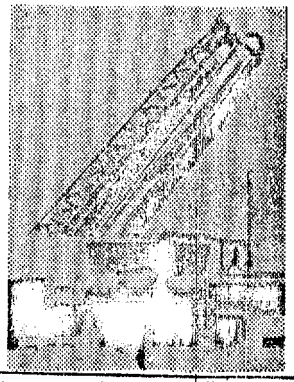
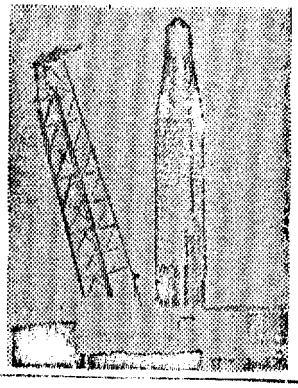
OUT OF THE EARTH--*Atlas Missile Rises From Its New Bed*

Our mighty Atlas missiles are being put to bed, lying on their sides in concrete boxes, instead of standing upright on their tails like other rockets.

These three photos show an Atlas rising from the earth at Vandenberg Air Force Base.







OUT OF THE SEA--*Like a Floating Pop Bottle*

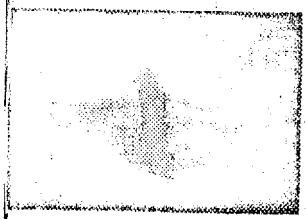
Our Navy also has added something new to America's defenses.

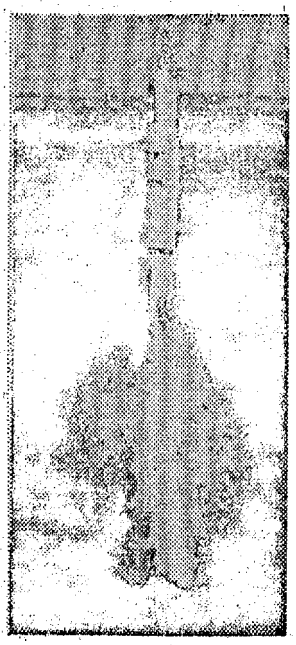
Instead of putting missiles to bed, lying on their sides in concrete boxes (above) it is floating them in water, and using the water itself as a launching pad.

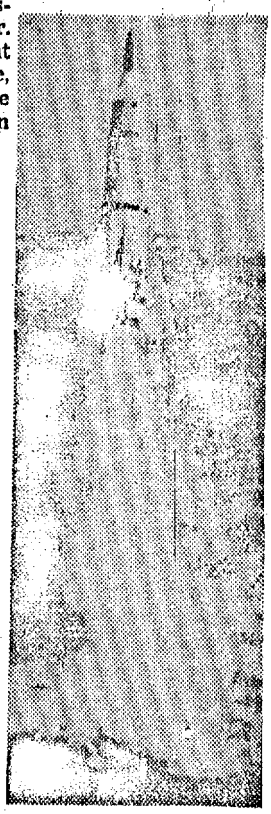
These photos show a successful test of the new missile-launching idea at Point Mugu, California. The rocket, six feet long and weighing 150 pounds, was set off as it floated in the ocean. A half-second blast of solid fuel sent it 70 feet into the air.

The Navy says the experiment proves that, some day, full-size missiles can be planted like mines in the oceans, or in lakes or rivers, and fired by remote control.

The engine of the test missile was ignited under water. In that way, it is different from the Polaris missile, which is shot up through the water and then ignited in the air.







He Cures Trouble 5,500,000 Miles In Space

Pioneer V, our new sun satellite, was 5,500,000 miles out in space when something went wrong.

Some of the figures it was sending back in code, by radio, were obviously not correct. The trouble was in its "Telebit." This is a 10-pound "package" crammed with 450 miniature transistors, 1600 resistors, 1000 capacitors and 1500 diodes, which are semi-conductors of electricity no bigger than a pinhead.

Robert Gottfried, of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., got the job of trying to cure the trouble. He decided that one of those pinhead-size diodes was faulty and was making blanks appear where figures ought to be. He couldn't fix it, but he found a way to do without it. He worked out a new code that made allowances for the blank spaces—and it worked.

So the National Aeronautics and Space Agency sent him a telegram that said: "Congratulations to the long-armed repairman who reached 5,500,000 miles into space" to clear up the trouble.

Other space news . . .

A 16-ton space laboratory, with a crew of four to six men, can be put into orbit around the earth by 1965, three engineers of the Martin Company's Baltimore division told a scientific conference in Los Angeles.

They said it also could be used for exploring expeditions around the moon

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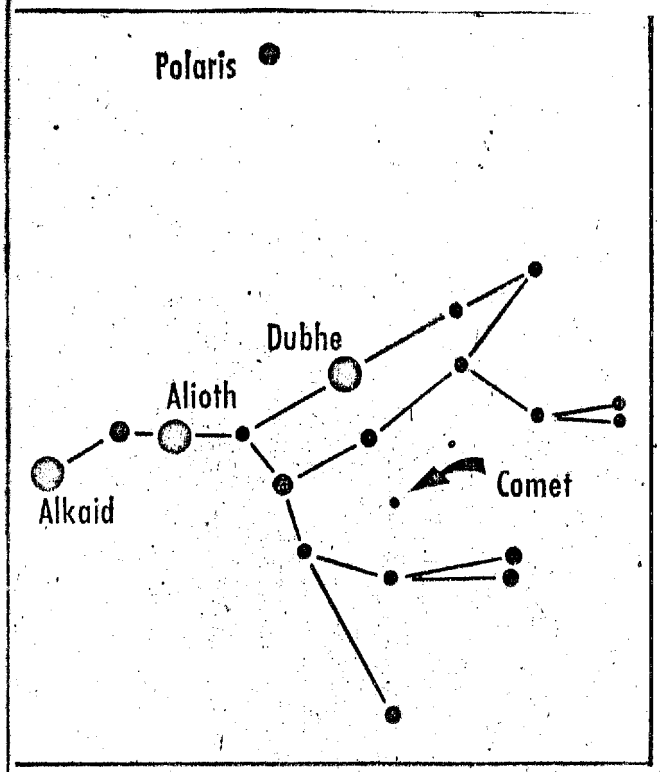
WASHINGTON POST MAY 5 1960



The Washington Post

New Comet Soars Into Vision

The comet discovered four months ago by Robert Burnham at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., has shot close enough to earth to be seen with the naked eye. The Office of Naval Research announced yesterday it had taken pictures of the comet within the last few days. Comet Burnham can be seen within the bowl of the Great Dipper shortly after midnight. It should be visible as a fuzzy patch of light on a line with the pole star and Alkaid, first star of the Dipper. With the use of binoculars the tail of the comet should become visible. City lights and clouds may interfere in sighting the comet. The comet, which made its closest approach to earth—20 million miles away—near the end of April, should be visible for another 10 nights before it moves further into space.

DAILY PRESS, NN, VA. MAY 1 1960

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Coffins Of Lead (Or Gold) May Protect Men In Space

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lead coffins for spacemen—or even gold ones—might be the answer to a recently discovered radiation superhazard, a University of Minnesota scientist said Tuesday.

He said spacemen might hide in coffin-like chambers until the worst of the radiation passed his spaceship.

Associate Prof. Paul Kellogg offered the suggestion in presenting new evidence of dangers inherent in showers of nuclear particles that stream from the sun periodically at speeds up to about 180 million miles an hour. These particles come close to earth above the North and South poles.

Until discovery of these rays a few months ago, scientists had theorized that the areas above the earth's poles might offer escape hatches for spacemen to avoid the Van Allen radiation belts which ring the planet except for openings above the poles.

But Kellogg indicated to reporters at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society that recent findings suggest the escape hatches can be plugged periodically—and unpredictably—by proton storms from the sun.

He said high-altitude balloons, lofted up to 20 miles by Minnesota scientists, detected four such storms in the past year—one in May and three in July—and that in each case, the normal intensity of cosmic rays was increased 1,000-fold.

Even before Kellogg's latest report on the potential frequency of such outbursts, a Navy scientist had said the new-found radiation "tends to make the hazards of Van Allen radiation belts seem pale by comparison."

Declaring the proton showers are triggered by gigantic flares, or storms on the sun, Kellogg said they bridge the 93-million-mile gap between the sun and the earth in from half an hour to several hours at great intensities — and take as much as a week to peter out.

At greatest intensities and energies — up to 10 million electron volts—they could be lethal to an unshielded spaceman in about a day's time, the Minnesota scientist said.

DAILY PRESS, NN, VA. MAY 1 1960

Piggy-Back Twin Moon Shot Scheduled In Next 2 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The civilian space agency unveiled plans Tuesday to smash a 500-pound spacecraft on the moon at more than 5,000 miles an hour, its television cameras taking pictures to the very last.

Simultaneously, the intention will be to bring a 300-pound package of instruments onto the moon fairly gently.

The first U.S. effort to place something useful on the moon is scheduled within the next two years.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced selection of the Aeronutronic Division of Ford Motor Co., Newport Beach, Calif., as the potential builder of a 300-pound instrument pack that would ride piggy-back on a larger spacecraft.

The over-all cost of the spacecraft-capsule combination is estimated at 10 million dollars.

The mushroom-shaped instrument pack is to be detached from its parent craft about 20 to 25 miles above the moon, with reverse-firing retro rockets slowing its impact speed to less than 300 miles an hour.

NASA estimated that with protection of a foot-thick surface substance to absorb the severe impact, the semismometer, temperature-recording devices and other instruments in the pack will survive the landing and radio lunar data back to earth for a month or more.

The parent craft, having released the instrument package, would hurtle into the moon with its television cameras grinding away.

NASA also announced it would start negotiations immediately with Douglas Aircraft Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., on its proposal to build the second stage of the three-stage Saturn superbooster.

The Saturn rocket is intended to be mighty enough to boost a 25,000-pound space ship into an orbit around the earth, or to send a 12,000-pound craft around the moon.

NASA said the Douglas proposal calls for development and production of nine Saturn second stages, including two spares, at a cost of more than 65 million dollars.

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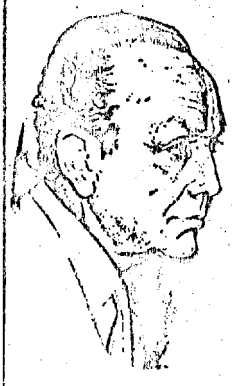
LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 1 1960

Thrilling Events in Space Near

By William Randolph Hearst Jr.

Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers

THERE are two events each spring that come around with the compelling regularity of a news deadline. One is the meeting in Washington of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, followed by the conclave in New York of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. I generally take a busman's holiday to attend both.



W. R. HEARST, JR.

The editors' meetings are usually more profusely strewn with talks by public figures, though a couple of meetings are devoted to shop talk. The publishers, on the other hand, reverse the ratio. All their meetings are based on the problems of publishing (and believe me there are many) while outside speakers appear only at the opening day luncheon given by the Associated Press and at the closing banquet.

This year we had Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. for lunch and the great authority on rockets, Dr. Wernher von Braun (pronounced Brown) for dinner.

Each had a challenging contribution to make. Since our papers have already commented on the assurances of Secretary Gates of our over-all deterrent strength, my launching pad for this piece is the speech of Dr. Von Braun.

Now an American citizen, 48 years old, Wernher von Braun was born in Germany and has been fiddling around with missiles since he was a kid.

A typical Nordic type—tall, wavy blond hair, blue eyed—he kept his audience literally spellbound for 45 minutes, telling us step by step of our missile progress in the past and what planets we would be circling in the immediate future.

He and his great team of scientists, many of whom worked with him in Germany, have, since then set up business on this side of the Atlantic, been the brains of the Army's ballistic missile program, but are soon to be transferred to the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, which will coordinate all long-range space activities from here on out, if you will pardon the pun.

There was the silence of wonder in the big packed ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria, as he ticked off our schedule of space exploration as matter-of-factly as the train announcer at a big railroad station. If I approved, Release 2004/05/13 : CIA-RDP90T00782R000100070001-6 bad analogy because, according to him, the Moon could become suburbia any day now.

Among other items of interest Dr. Von Braun said that:

• The tremendous Saturn rocket system whose engines were ground tested Friday, will fly men around the moon and bring them safely home.

• THEY WILL eventually put up a space craft, carrying a radio relay station, to land on Mars or Venus.

• BEYOND the Saturn rocket even larger and more sophisticated space vehicles are in prospect.

• LIFE OF SOME kind almost certainly exists elsewhere in this incredibly vast universe.

It was when Dr. Von Braun talked about the imbalance among our young people between sports and learning, and the need for newspapers to do more to stimulate interest in science, that I came back to earth.

He quoted the phrase of Dr. James B. Conant that there is "an almost vicious over-emphasis on athletics" in our schools and suggested newspapers might "turn your sports writers loose in the scientific community."

After dinner we talked a bit—to wit:

Sports are exciting not only to most young Americans but to almost all Americans because the object of any sports event is to win. And it is the result of this general interest that newspapers have developed such excellent sports writers.

Well, then, why shouldn't the excitement of sports be emulated by science? Why shouldn't science be infused with a similar challenge to win?

I do not, by the way, go for this "vicious over-emsis" line. It is too pat, for one thing. For another, the development of healthy bodies—AND A COMPETITIVE SPIRIT—is an essential part of our country's strength.

It is probable that newspapers have not done as much as they could or should to give science the excitement and challenge to young minds it deserves.

Some, although not all, science writers in papers tend to talk down to their readers or write in such a way that what they say is understandable only to scientists. It wouldn't be a bad idea at all to use some of the sports writing technique in science reporting.

That in turn calls for greater cooperation from scientists. It isn't often, for example, that a sports writer has to crash through doors or wade through red tape to talk to a big league baseball manager or a football coach. But many of our scientists take a pompous, secretive or condescending attitude toward the press.

They can't have it both ways. They can't ask for greater understanding and awareness by the American people and at the same time hold back information or give it out reluctantly as if they were scattering a few pearls.

If all scientists were like Wernher von Braun, it would be easy.

•

AS MIGHT be expected, one of the chief topics in conversations among editor-publishers was the swift changing scene in Korea and the extent of the influence of President Eisenhower in shaping events.

The President insisted at his press conference Wednesday that the administration did not intervene in Korea. But I think it could be convincingly argued that his attitude, as expressed by Secretary Herter and our forthright Ambassador Walter McConaughy in Seoul, was a mighty powerful form of persuasion.

Despite Ike's admiration for tough, old Syngman Rhee as a "tremendous patriot"—which he certainly has been—the Administration's expression of warning and reproof had to be made in the best interests of freedom and peace.

Cont. on page 15

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FROM PAGE 14

The Korean drama set me to thinking of the many times President Eisenhower acted decisively in the past in this cause. It adds up to a remarkable record, one to which we are perhaps too close to see in proper historic perspective.

In 1956 there was the Suez crisis, brought about by Nasser's seizure of the canal, which in turn led to the Israeli invasion of the Sinai Peninsula and the quick entrance of Britain and France in the hostilities.

The President risked the displeasure of our major allies to restore peace. Our country condemned the fighting and, through our Ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, introduced a resolution in the United Nations calling for a cease-fire. It was passed in an emergency session of the Assembly and accepted by all parties involved.

To be sure, our late and great Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had a strong part in this. But, much as I admire his accomplishments and respect his memory, Mr. Dulles could not have done what he did without first consulting the President and obtaining his approval.

There were three crises in 1958. In July the President answered an appeal for help from the little country of Lebanon and sent in Marines.

Lebanon was in a governmental chaos, with insurrectionists abetted by neighboring Syria, which had recently been affiliated with Egypt in Nasser's United Arab Republic.

The intrigues of Communism were also at work. The President's prompt action restored Lebanon's stability.

Soon after came the Far East explosive crisis over the Red Chinese threat to Formosa and the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. He called Peiping's bluff.

Our powerful Seventh Fleet had been guarding the Formosa strait for years, but when the Communists began making artillery passes at the offshore islands the President informed Peiping we would fight if need be to keep Quemoy and Matsu free from Communist aggression. He called Peiping's bluff.

In November of '58 Khrushchev brought on the Berlin crisis in an ultimatum giving us six months to get out of West Berlin. As the leader of the western alliance, President Eisenhower told Khrushchev we were in Berlin by right and we were going to stay there.

He repeated it so firmly at his session with Khrushchev at Camp David that Mr. K. withdrew his time-limit deadline, and although he has been making growling noises about Berlin and Germany recently, he has been very careful to avoid an ultimatum.

Through the U.N. when possible, alone when necessary, President Eisenhower stands out as the free world's commander-in-chief of peace. And that is how I think he will be remembered.

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DESERT WINGS APR 22 1960

5th Powered Flight For X-15 Termed Fastest Flight Yet

Flying the North American X-15 for the second time last Tuesday, Joseph Walker, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration made the fifth powered flight for the number one aircraft in the research program currently underway by NASA, Air Force and Navy.

Launched at 8:52 a.m. Tuesday at 45,000 ft altitude, Walker took the X-15 up to about 60,000 feet in tests for performance, stability and control build-up. His maximum speed was Mach 2.6 or almost 1700 mph. After burnout, Walker brought the aircraft down to a smooth landing on Rogers Dry Lake. The total free flight lasted ten minutes. Landing was made at 9:02 a.m.

Walkers comment on the flight? Everything was just "Jim Dandy" he said as he stepped from the dressing van immediately after the flight.

The B-52 carrier aircraft, piloted by Major Fitzhugh Fulton and Captain John E. Allavie, was airborne at 7:59 a.m. Flying chase for the flight were Captain William J. Knight in an F-104A, Captain Robert Rushworth in an F-100F, and John B. McKay of NASA in an F-104D.

This was the second time in a week that a powered flight was made in the X-15.

Last week, April 13th, Major Robert M. White became the first Air Force pilot to fly the X-15.

Major White and Walker will alternate in the operational flights of the joint NASA-Air Force-Navy research program for the North American built X-15.

Major White took over as the assigned Air Force pilot for the X-15 project following the death of Captain Ivan C. Kincheloe in 1958.

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DAILY PRESS, NN, VA.

Radiation Hazards In Space Studied

By DR. I. M. LEVITT, DIRECTOR
The Fels Planetarium
of The Franklin Institute

Astronauts on trips to Venus and Mars may run into the transient hazards of other radiation belts circling these planets. At one time it was thought that once the astronauts passed safely through the radiation belt of the earth they were in the clear.

Dr. S. Fred Singer of the University of Maryland, the physicist who predicted the existence of the earth-circling radiation belts detected by our Pioneer rockets and provided the explanation for them, now infers that both Venus and Mars, the first two planets to be visited after the conquest of the moon, are surrounded by radiation belts.

Their presence is disturbing though Dr. Singer does not believe they constitute a real health hazard. He says the greatest hazard will be cosmic rays, particularly the large cosmic ray bombardments following solar flares.

To understand how this brilliant scientist deduced the presence of radiation belts around Venus and Mars, let's follow his deductions concerning the formation of the earth's radiation fields.

In 1955, he reasoned that even though single charged particles could not be trapped by the magnetic field of the earth, if enough of them came through they would warp or modify the earth's magnetic field and thus become trapped. Hhis calculations indicated the particles would be held a long time during which they would move in corkscrew paths, oscillating across the earth's equator at high altitudes. In time these particles would be removed by scattering and colliding with atmospheric particles.

COSMIC BOMBARDMENT

In 1958, he showed that the inner belt was due to cosmetic ray bombardment on atmospheric particles giving rise to neutrons. The short-lived neutrons decay into protons and electrons with the maximum between 4,000 and 8,000 miles from the earth's center. Later, Pioneer III disclosed this belt was a maximum at about 6,000 miles from the earth's center. The outer belt, Dr. Singer explained, was comprised of charged particles from the sun—electrons—and these were a maximum of about 14,000 miles from the earth's center.

This theory was substantiated by the now famous ARGUS experiment in which electrons were injected into the atmosphere of the earth to prove the existence of two separate belts of different origins.

Now Dr. Singer projects his thinking into the future when astronauts will travel to the planets. The verification of his early work indicates that any planet with a magnetic field and an atmosphere must possess radiation belts. This is true unless the atmosphere of the planet is wholly hydrogen. In the case of a hydrogen atmosphere the cosmic ray impacts would give rise to so few neutrons that the inner belt, if it existed at all, would be a very weak one. Because the electron showers thin out as we move away from the sun, the outer radiation belts of distant planets would also be weak.

At the moment we are interested in two planets—Venus and Mars.

RELATED TO VOLUME

Dr. Singer assumes that the magnetic field of a planet is dependent on its volume. Thus the magnetic field of Venus is about the same as the earth while the magnetic field of Mars is about two-thirds that of the earth.

It is reasonable to assume that the cosmic ray density does not vary too much in the solar system. Thus, the inner belt of the two other planets closely approximates that of the earth. In other words, the inner belt of both Venus and Mars will be just as undesirable a place to be as the inner radiation belt of the earth.

As the outer belt is created by an influx of solar particles, the planet closer to the sun will receive a good bit more than those far from the sun. In fact, Venus intercepts twice as many particles as earth while Mars intercepts less than half. For this reason, the maximum of the outer belt should be some 16 per cent farther from the Martian surface than the outer belt of the earth, while the outer belt of Venus should be slightly more than 10 per cent closer to the surface than the outer belt of the earth.

Dr. Singer brings out a fascinating point about Mars. Because this planet has two small satellites which circle close to the surface of the planet, he believes that the inner one, Phobos,—about 3,400 miles from the surface—can act as a broom to sweep out a doughnut-shaped path around Mars. Not only is the radiation hazard reduced above the surface of Mars, but the satellite itself can act as an ideal observation platform from which to view the planet.

In the near future probes will be launched toward both these planets and a chance will be had to substantiate this theory. If Dr. Singer's predictions are correct they can be applied to other fields. If the theory is wrong, then we can determine what modifications are necessary to make it right.

The application of this theory will provide another analytical tool for the use of the space scientist.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES APR 29 1960

Facility at Pasadena No Longer Needed

BY FRANK BRISTOW

The expansion of space age technology has dictated the termination of Pasadena's famed Co-operative Wind Tunnel.

The yawning throat that helped perfect a 15-year parade of faster and faster aircraft and missiles will be silenced on June 1.

Dr. Clark B. Millikan, tunnel director and director of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at California Institute of Technology, made the announcement yesterday.

Cites New Emphasis

"Increasing emphasis on long-range ballistic missiles and space vehicles," he said, "and the existence of numerous government transsonic test facilities . . . make the co-operatively supported CWT no longer economically feasible."

The tunnel is owned by Convair, Douglas, Lockheed, McDonnell and North American aircraft companies.

Since it was established in 1945 the four-story tunnel has blasted its hurricane winds at 14-ft. models of 60 airplanes and 20 missiles.

Spectrum of Aviation

The names of the test subjects reflect the spectrum of aviation and space technology — Hustler, Valkyrie, Voodoo, Sidewinder, Hercules, Genie and others.

Just to illustrate the versatility of the giant facility—it was once used to test weather resistance of Christmas decorations for Chicago, the so-called Windy City.

It performed $21 million of acronautical research in 834 individual tests since it has been in use.

Built 15 Years Ago

The tunnel was built 15 years ago at a cost of $2.5 million and was modernized in 1951, to meet testing requirements above the speed of sound, at a cost of $8 million.

The tunnel, located at 950 S Raymond St., was Pasadena's largest user of electrical power with a monthly bill of $40,000.

At its peak the tunnel was operated by a staff of 240 persons. Much of the present staff will be absorbed by other Caltech functions, Dr. Millikan said.

LOS ANGELES TIMES APR 1 1960

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Reds Rattle Rockets Today

By United Press International

Communists and fellow-travelers from Moscow to Havana, from Peiping to Tokyo will celebrate May Day today, with attacks on the United States and rocket-rattling boasts that Red might will prevail.

In every Communist capital, and in many that are not, rallies, parades and ceremonies were scheduled to demonstrate Red military might and Communism's sheer weight of numbers.

For the first time since 1957, the Soviet May Day parade in Red Square was expected to show off missiles and rockets to dignitaries who will include Western diplomats and military attaches. As many as 1,000,000 people will march in Red Square.

In Pieping, where Red Chinese denunciation of the United States waxed more vitriolic than usual during the South Korean political crisis, a monster rally was ordered. The theme, as in past years, will be "Down with Yankee imperialism."

Riots threatened in Tokyo, where leftists organized an 80,000-person rally against ratification of a new Japanese-American mutual defense treaty.

A May Day committee predicted 500,000 people would mass at Tokyo's Meiji Stadium.

Eight thousand policemen were turned out to protect the Diet Building.

Throughout Japan, an estimated 4,000,000 were expected to parade and attend May Day rallies.

In Cuba, peasants from the interiors streamed into Havana all day Saturday to attend a mass May Day rally under a hate-America slogan of "Yankee aggression."

An estimated 1,500,000 people were expected to attend the celebration called in support of Premier Castro and against the North American mainland. Castro will speak and the 200,000-member "People's Militia" will parade.

Officially, the rally will be held under the auspices of the Cuban Labor Confederation.

Berlin will have May Day rallies for both Communists and anti-Communists.

The Red rally in East Berlin was called to raise again the Russian demand the Western Allies clear out of West Berlin.

But West Berliners, under Mayor Willy Brandt, called their own May Day meeting to tell the West they want to remain free and to urge the United States, Britain and France to reject the Communist demands.

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Veteran NASA Employes To Be Honored Thursday

NASA veterans will receive new emblems honoring long government service in an outdoor ceremony at 10:30 a. m. Thursday in Langley's West Area.

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, NASA administrator, will present the emblems for four employes who have 40-years service. Pins for 30-year service will be given to 55 others by Ira H. Abbott, former Langley official and now director of NASA advanced research programs.

Emblems to be presented Thursday are of gold and enamel with a diamond for 40-years service and an emerald for 30-years service.

Division supervisors Friday will present gold-emblems and ruby emblems for 20-year veterans, gold emblems for 15-year employes, silver for 10-year workers and a bronze insigna for one-year workers.

Dr. H. J. E. Reid, NASA, director, will preside at the Langley ceremony. The Rev. Cecil V. Morris, a member of the Langley personnel office staff, will deliver the invocation.

Musical selections will be provided by the 564th Air Force Band directed by CWO E. G. Bunton. T. Melvin Butler, administrative management officer, will discuss significance of the new emblem.

In the event of inclement weather, the program will be conducted in the NASA activities building in the west area.

Dr. Glennan will give 40-year service pins to William B. Fox, acronautical laboratory mechanic in the full scale research division who has completed 42 years with the Navy, Air Force, NACA and NASA; Percy R. Keffer, head of the woodworking branch of the mechanical service division whose Langley service surpasses all other NASA employes; and Lawrence R. Braddock, security watchman in the personnel division who has been at Langley 11 years since his retirement at an Army master sergeant.

Also due to receive a 40-year emblem is Frank Slopes, stores attendant in the operations division of the NASA Space Task Group at Cape Canaveral.

The group of 30-year veterans to be honored includes top officials of the Langley Center, Dr. Reid, associate director Floyd L. Thompson and assistant directors John Stack and Hartley A. Soule.

Francis J. Howard, Verner D. Howell, John L. Hudgins, Robert E. Hunt.

Clarence B. Kline, George C. Lumpkin, Eugene E. Lundquist, George O. Mangus, J. Cabell Messick, Aaron G. Mills, Howard H. Morris, Benjamin F. Murden, Joseph Poslik, John Pritchett, Charles L. Shore, Joseph A. Shortal, Harold R. Turner, John L. Weber, Joseph Walker, Ray Windler, Frank S. Young and Thaddeus J. Zepnikowski.

Presentations Friday will include emblems for 20-years service to 292 Langley and 12 Space Task Group employes, 15-year pins for 989 Langley and 68 Space Group employes, 10-year pins for 655 Langley and 36 Space Task Group employes and one-year pins for 1,126 Langley and 97 Space Task Group Workmen.

Included are three women staff members, Mrs. Albert W. Bainbridge, Miss Ruth T. Belle and Miss Bernice Richardson. Maxwell G. Christopher is the only Space Task Group member to receive a 30-year pin.

Others to receive the emblems are Albert Bainbridge, Edward J. Bartsch, James Betts, Henry H. Bunting, Clarence M. Caldwell, Charles T. Copeland, John L. Crigler, Charles C. Decker, Clarence L. Decker, Eldridge H. Derring, Arthur Druien.

James W. Elder, Edward J. Fay, Marvin Forrest, Edgar J. A. Fournier, John F. A. Franske, John E. Gillespie, Robert F. Goodness, Percival C. Guilford Jr., Chris Harold, Thomas A. Harris, Ferninand E. Hartman, Ray W. Hooker, Rufus O. House,

TIMES-HEA TIMES-HERALD, NN

APR 30 1960

Civilian Group To Weekend At Langley

Langley Air Force Base will receive a group of 75 important visitors tonight when the Joint Civilian Orientation Committee of the Department of Defense includes the Tactical Air Command headquarters base in its nationwide military tour for the first time.

The group, including representative business, education and industrial leaders of the nation's civilian community, will spend tonight, Sunday and half of Monday at the Peninsula base for orientation meetings.

TACTICAL Air Command, the Military Air Transport Service and the Space Task Group of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will conduct briefings for the JCOC members while they are here.

The NASA unit will give the visitors a progress report on the Project Mercury manned space flight program, which is being conducted by the Space Task Group at Langley.

The TAC briefings, which will include classified information which will not be made public, and the MATS briefings will give the civilian representatives an idea of the roles of those two Air Force agencies in national defense.

The purpose of the JCOC tours, conducted twice a year, is to acquaint representative leaders of civilian activities in the nation with the national defenses of the country.

The group will leave Langley for the Norfolk Naval Operating Base at noon Monday.

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CURRENT NEWS

Prepared by PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Date MAY 6 1960

WASHINGTON POST MAY 6 1960

Khrushchev Boasts of Downing U. S. Plane

Russian Premier Assails President; Warns Our Allies

By Preston Grover

MOSCOW, May 5 (AP) Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a blistering presummit attack today on the United States announced that Russian forces shot down an American plane Sunday on Soviet Defense Ministry orders. He said Soviet rockets are ready to retaliate against future incidents.

Khrushchev unlimbered a wide-ranging attack on the Western Allies. He criticized President Eisenhower and scoffed at Richard M. Nixon as a man hardly interested in ending the cold war.

Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet ("parliament") to cheers—that the presence of the American plane over Soviet territory was an "aggressive act" intended to frighten the Russians in advance of the Summit.

"One must conclude that aggressive forces in the United States are taking action to interfere with the Summit," Khrushchev said. He contended the West's attitude "dims chances of success at the talks" starting May 16.

Khrushchev warned U. S. Allies — such as Turkey, Iran and Pakistan — that nations with U. S. bases must realize they are playing with fire and can receive retaliatory blows.

Khrushchev blasted Eisenhower's suggestion that Vice President Nixon might sit in for him at the summit if the President has to return to Washington. He commented: "I am afraid that if Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it would be, as we say in Russia, like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

He said Eisenhower had informed him that he could devote only seven days to the Summit talks. This time limit "seemed to show that there are certain U. S. circles restricting Eisenhower's freedom of movement," Khrushchev observed.

He assailed the U. S. State Department's Christian Herter and Douglas Dillon for recent speeches "far from giving hope of favorable results at the summit." He added that "unfortunately these speeches have been approved by President Eisenhower, and thus the situation is made even gloomier."

Khrushchev started his account of the plane incident this way:

"At 5:36 a.m., May 1, an American airplane crossed our borders and continued to fly into the interior of Soviet territory."

The 1200 deputies were hushed. Khrushchev went on:

"The Minister of Defense immediately reported to the government about this aggressive act. The Government said: The Aggressor knows what he is doing when he enters foreign territory. If he remains unpunished, he will undertake new provocations.

This is why it was necessary to act — to shoot down the plane. This task was fulfilled. The airplane was shot down."

The deputies roared with applause.

"Preliminary investigation indicates it is an airplane belonging to the United States of America, although it does not have any identifiable marks," said Khrushchev. "They have been painted out. It crossed the border from Turkey or Iran or Pakistan, the same as a plane on April 9.

"The Soviet Government will make a severe protest to the United States and will warn them that if similar aggressive acts continue, we assume the right to reply to them with measures which will guarantee the security of our country."

Address U. S. Leaders

Addressing U. S. leaders rhetorically, Khrushchev demanded:

"If you think you can take such measures, why don't you think we can take similar measures when a plane appears over our territory and threatens the security of our country? We have the same rights as you, the same means as you.

"We have no bombers on duty, but we have rockets on duty. They are more accurate and trustworthy than your bombers."

Khrushchev said Americans were encouraged to try the same trick again because the April 9 plane he mentioned—otherwise unidentified—escaped. But he added: "These planes were bandits. The attempt to bend our knees and backs by pressure cannot influence us. The Soviet Union has the means to stop those trying to achieve agreements thruogh pressure."

Khrushchev said the Soviet Union intends to complain to the U. N. security council about the plane incident. At the same time he said "the Soviet Union addresses an appeal to the United States to stop these acts of war, these aggressions against other countries."

He coupled this with his warning to Soviet neighbors in the Central Treaty Organiaztion (CENTO).

"The Soviet Union," he said, "will issue the most serious warning to those countries which make their territories available to the United States for such aggressive actions."

How would the United States react, he asked, if Soviet planes flew over New York, Chicago or Detroit?

"It could lead to war," he said.

Khrushchev said the United States was returning "black ingratitude" for Soviet peace efforts.

"How should we consider this attack?" he asked. "Is it an act of true aggression and war, a Hitler-like act? No. I don't think it is time to take such an attitude yet."

But he said of the men who shot down the plane: "I would like to express my thanks to the military servicemen who did this act and who are always on guard to give the necessary rebuff to aggressors."

Why, Khrushchev went on, should there be an American plane over Soviet territory just in advance of the summit. He answered:

"One must conclude that the aggressive forces of the United States are taking action to interfere with the summit."

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Associated Press

This is the type of U2 high-altitude weather research plane which was reported missing after it took off from Adana, Turkey, last Sunday, and which presumably is the plane shot down by the Russians.

FROM PAGE 1

He said there was a question about who sent the plane. Could it have been sent, he asked, without the knowledge of President Eisenhower as head of the U. S. Armed Forces? And he added that if it was done without the President's knowledge, then the American people should know about it.

'Down With Aggressors'

As Khrushchev unfolded the story in the Supreme Soviet, someone among the 1200 deputies shouted "down with the aggressors!" Khrushchev seemed surprised by the interruption.

Khrushchev spoke for three hours and 17 minutes. Much of his speech dealt with domestic affairs.

[After he finished, speaker after speaker went to the rostrum to join in the condemnation of what one called the "double-faced policy" of the United States Government, Reuters reported.

[Referring to President Eisenhower's visit next month, one speaker said the President would be greeted with dignified hospitality because he was a guest. But he would have to answer questions from the Soviet people about how to understand friendship if one friend was committing "a gangster attack" on another.]

Khrushchev Angry

Khrushchev's voice sounded angry as he described the plane incident. Events like that, he said, lowered his optimism for the Summit Meeting, and he displayed a high degree of annoyance, too, at President Eisenhower's decision to leave the Summit Conference for a visit to Portugal, scheduled May 23, that, said Khrushchev, would cause regret.

"If the statesmen are going to restrict the time of their stay at the Summit independently, it shows us that the Summit is not getting the necessary attention from them," he said.

The speech was a shocker for American diplomats in Moscow, who had no advance indication of the Khrushchev move. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, who usually sits well back in the diplomatic boxes at such affairs, had been escorted right up to the front seat in full view of the whole audience.

Khrushchev earlier had indicated to Western ambassadors that his optimism concerning the Summit meeting was lessening. He made this one of the main themes of the foreign policy section of his address, pointing out carefully that Mr. Eisenhower had approved speeches like those of Secretary Herter and Under Secretary Dillon which, Khrushchev said, expressed a cold war policy.

He conceded that President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle had spoken of the need for co-existence and relaxed tensions in advance of the Summit. But he added:

"On behalf of the Soviet government I can say that the latest step by our partners who will meet with us at the Summit unfortunately gives little hope that their government really seeks solutions of these problems."

Khrushchev said, however, he was convinced the American people as a whole wanted peace and "only a few militarists" were responsible for aggravating tensions.

"The American people should be warned against the aggressive elements in their own country," he said. "We want peace, but we do not want to beg for it."

The Soviet leader wound up his long speech by saying: "If the Summit negotiations [illegible] know who are to blame."

WASHINGTON POST
MAY 6 1960

Balloon Shot Delayed by Rocket Snag

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 5 (UPI)—Technical troubles in a new rocket today forced an indefinite postponement of an attempt to launch a 100-foot "radio mirror" balloon satellite toward an orbit around the earth.

The firing of the aluminum-coated sphere, dubbed "Echo I," had been set for Friday morning after one previous postponement.

Authorities said a new date for the launching had not been set. However, informed sources said it probably would be re-set for "sometime next week."

Missilemen found the trouble in the second-stage guidance system of the Thor-Delta.

The balloon was to be put into an orbit as nearly circular as possible 1000 miles above the earth, and then inflated by powdery materials which vaporize as when heated by the sun's rays.

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WASHINGTON POST

MAY 6 1960

Khrushchev Boasts Of Attack; Threatens To Unleash His Missiles

Incident Viewed As Propaganda Step by Moscow

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

A chill hit the East-West pre-summit scene yesterday as the United States launched an inquiry to determine whether the Soviet Union shot down an unarmed American weather reconnaissance plane.

On Capitol Hill, especially, there were some angry reactions to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's statement that Soviet forces downed a United States plane which violated U. S. S. R. territory. The legislators said this was to frighten us on the eve of the summit.

An inquiry was immediately ordered by the United States. American officials, however, carefully withheld any retaliatory verbal fire of their own, at least for the present, on implications of the incident or Khrushchev's accusations.

The United States said the plane possibly was a missing one, operated by a civilian working for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It might have accidentally crossed the Turkish border into the Soviet Union if the pilot, who was having trouble with his oxygen supply, became unconscious, the State Department said.

United States Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn E. Thompson was instructed to take up the matter with the Soviet Union, "with particular reference to the fate of the pilot."

The incident is being regarded as a serious one. Informed officials here, nevertheless, by no meahs regard Khrushchev's partially prepared speech as meaning that the May 16 summit conference is thereby foredoomed to failure.

The sudden bristling notes in Khrushchev's attitude, while the sharpest in several respects since his September meeting with President Eisenhower at Camp David, are being interpreted here as a pattern of Soviet tactical maneuvering.

Officials point out it is standard Soviet practice to make a show of firmness on the eve of any big conference, for both domestic and international reasons.

The plane incident, according to this theorizing, was a windfall for Soviet propaganda purposes. The Soviet Union can use it, as Khrushchev did in his speech, to try to bolster its image as an aggrived "peace-loving" nation.

At the same time, experts point out, Khrushvhev by talking of "dim" chances for success at the summit, has tried in advance to cast any onus for failure on the United States. He has bolstered this impression by protesting President Eisenhower's limited time for attendance at the summit conference, and taking a special swipe at the possibility that Mr. Eisenhower might be replaced in part by Vice President Richard M. Nixon—which Khrushchev scoffed would be "like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

Soviet pride was bound to be affected by this suggestion of substitution, experts noted.

The substance of the Khrushchev speech is still being analyzed by Soviet affairs specialists. But the impression so far is that it revealed nothing additionally belligerent in tone about the summit issues themselves. In fact, some observers regard what Khrushchev said about Berlin and Germany as less truculent than his recent speech in Baku.

News of Khrushchev's latest speech came just after President Eisenhower left the White House by helicopter for a National Security Council meeting held at a secret location outside of Washington as part of recurring civil defense test measures. The President ordered an immediate inquiry into the plane accusation.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White in a statement said "it may be" that the plane Khrushchev referred to was the NASA aircraft, missing since Sunday. When last heard from, the pilot reported oxygen trouble.

White said "It is entirely possible that, having a failure in the oxygen equipment which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space."

No protest or other news of the incident was received prior to Khrushchev's speech, said White. Asked if the United States would protest, White said "initially" there would be an "inquiry."

NASA public information chief Walter T. Bonney in a subsequent news conference said the missing plane was engaged in a wholly peaceful, scientific weather research mission.

The plane, said NASA, was a turbojet Lockheed U-2, one of 10 acquired in 1956 for use as flying weather laboratories around the world. The single-engined planes, which carry just a pilot, can fly up to 55,000 feet for as long as four hours. At present, one is operating in the United States, three in Japan and four were operating out of Adana, Turkey.

All pilots used in the program are civilian test pilots from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Overseas logistics support for the program is furnished by the Air Weather Service of the USAF.

The instrumentation carried, said NASA, is to obtain information on "clear air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream," typhoons and other phenomena. The planes also have been used to gather information about cosmic rays and other elements in the air.

"We don't engage in the atomic energy sampling business" to gather radioactive evidence of nuclear tests, said Bonney.

The missing aircraft had taken off at the equivalent of 2 a. m., EDT Sunday from Incirlik Air Base, Adana, Turkey. An hour later, on a flight scheduled for three hours and 45 minutes, the pilot, using an emergency radio frequency, reported having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van area of Turkey, NASA said. He reported he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, and would return to Adana.

NASA said it was thought the pilot was on a northeasterly course. If he was on automatic pilot, he woud have continued on that course, through the very rugged, mountainous area of Turkey's northwest border.

Bonney said the missing plane was painted dark blue. He said its markings consisted of a band of yellow with the letters "NASA" enscribed on the space agency's blue seal painted on the rudder.

Bonney said the Adana research program is carried out in the area because that is along "a global air route."

American officials said they have no knowledge of what Khrushchev claimed was an earlier violation of Soviet air space on April 9.

The missing NASA plane is the 12th American aircraft lost over the Iron Curtain in the past 10 years. In 1958 there were two Air Force transport planes lost near the present scene in question. Nine crew members of the first plane survived, although five said they were kicked, beaten and threatened with hanging by Soviet peasants; of the 17 aboard the second plane, only six bodies were returned by the Russians.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), GOP Policy Chairman, yesterday said President Eisenhower should not go to the summit conference unless the

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FROM PAGE 3

Soviet Union provides "an immediate explanation and response."

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said if the Soviets are going to "shoot first and complain later, then indeed the prospects for the coming summit are grim." But Mansfield also said the Administration should explain why an American plane was "close to the Soviet border at a time like this."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said he asked the Administration for "full particulars" of the affair. Khrushchev, Johnson suggested, could be using it "to apply leverage for the coming summit meeting."

WASHINGTON POST
MAY 6 1960

Lost Pilot Identified As Virginia Resident

The State Department yesterday identified the pilot of the U-2 believed shot down over Russia Sunday as Francis G. Powers, 30, of Pound, Wise County, Va. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Powers, also live in Pound.

The State Department said that Powers' wife, Barbara, had been with him in Turkey.

Earlier, the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., said Powers had been employed as test pilot since May, 1956, assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Portable Tanks Refuel Jets

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C., May 5 (UPI)—The Air Force today demonstrated a new portable gas station that can be set up anywhere to refuel fighter planes in less than two minutes.

In the demonstration, nine F100 Super Sabre jets landed, refueled and were ready for flight again in 30 minutes. The planes were refueled from large rubber inflatable tanks, shaped like pillows. Each of the tanks holds 10,000 gallons of fuel.

Fuel is pumped from the tanks under high pressure.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 6 1960

12 U. S. Planes Lost to Reds In 10 Years of Cold War

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The United States plane reported shot down by Russia Sunday is the twelfth American aircraft lost in encounters with Russian or satellite forces during the last ten years of the cold war.

Additionally there have been a number of brushes in the Korean and Formosa Strait areas that apparently involved no direct Russian responsibility.

The first of the major cold war incidents occurred in April, 1950, when an unarmed Navy patrol plane was shot down over the Baltic Sea.

Another Navy patrol plane disappeared over international waters off Siberia after Soviet planes fired on it in November, 1951.

In 1952, the Air Force lost two reconnaissance planes over the Sea of Japan, apparently nearer the Japanese island of Hokkaido than to the Siberian coast.

In March of 1953 the Air Force lost another reconnaissance bomber over the Sea of Japan and in July, 1953 still another plane of the same type was attacked by Russian fighters twenty-five miles from the coast of Kamchatka in the northern Pacific.

In 1954, a Navy fighter was damaged by Soviet marked planes, the Navy lost another patrol bomber some forty miles from the Siberian coast, and the Air Force reported the shooting down of a B-29 over the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Navy Patrol Planes Lost

Two Navy patrol aircraft were lost in the Pacific area in 1955. A Neptune patrol bomber crash-landed near St. Lawrence Island on the American side of the United States - Russian boundary in the Bering Sea in June. A Navy Mercator patrol craft was shot down in the East China Sea about 160 miles north of Formosa.

Two Air Force planes, both in the transport category, were shot down in Soviet Armenia not far from the Turkish border in 1958. All nine crew members of the first planes bailed out and landed safely in Turkey. Of the seventeen men aboard the second plane, only six were accounted for by the return of their bodies to the Russians. The Soviets have disclaimed knowledge about the fate of the others.

In 1958, two Air Force reconnaissance bombers were fired on in November, one over the Baltic and the other over the Sea of Japan. Both planes survived the attacks.

The last known incident prior to the one reported today by Soviet Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev was the attack by Soviet-type jet fighters on a Navy patrol plane over the Sea of Japan. The American craft, though damaged, returned to its base in Japan.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 6 1960

'COPTER IN SPACE ROLE

Device Is Seen as Enabling Rocket Engine Re-Use

FORT WORTH, Texas (Science Service) — A helicopter-like system could be added to the main stage of a rocket and would permit the rocket engine to glide back to earth for re-use. This would save millions of dollars.

As proposed by engineers of the Bell Helicopter Corporation, a control system would automatically activate rotor blades once the first stage is free of the rest of the rocket so it could float to earth while buoyed by auto-rotating helicopter blades.

Preliminary studies of the system have been reported. For slowing or controlling descent, the operation of the rotor blades could be controlled from the ground so that the booster could be guided back to the launching point or directed to an auxiliary landing pad elsewhere.

It is reported by the corporation that all the development costs involved in the rotor system would be paid for by the savings from the first rocket engine re-used.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
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President in CD Drill As Red Issues Threat

Eisenhower and Top Officials In Copters on Way to Secret HQ

By Warren Rogers Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Eisenhower was up in a helicopter, practicing what to do in case of atomic attack, when Nikita S. Khrushchev threatened America with the real thing today.

Ironically, the President and his top aids were evacuating Washington in a civil defense drill at the moment the news of the Soviet Prime Minister's tough new speech hit town.

Mr. Eisenhower left the White House by helicopter at 7:30 a. m. for his secret headquarters. As part of the 1960 "Operation Alert" he had suddenly shifted a National Security Council meeting to his civil defense hideout.

Only a half-hour before he left, the White House notified the other members of this highest level, hush-hush strategy board of the change in their place of meeting.

Helicopter took off from various parts of the city. Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates jr., for example, boarded his machine at the Naval Observatory grounds.

Vice-President Nixon, who is a Security Council member, was in New York and did not take part in the meeting.

Other members include Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, who is out of the country and was represented today by Under Secretary Douglas Dillon, and Leo A. Hoegh, director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

As the news of Mr. Khrushchev's speech rolled into town, reporters rushed to the White House. There besieged Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty: What was Mr. Eisenhower's reaction to the Khrushchev boast that the Russians had shot down an American plane over Soviet territory? What did the President think of Mr. Khrushchev's threat to use rockets if it ever happens again? What does it do to the summit meeting? Why did Mr. Khrushchev choose this particular time to announce the destruction of an American plane, to rattle his rockets, to call Mr. Nixon a war-mongering "goat in a cabbage patch"? Why at this time an American plane shows up over Russia?

At the State Department, press chief Lincoln White was similarly beset: What did this do to preparations for the May 16 summit meeting? Why did Mr. Khrushchev choose this particular time to announce the destruction of an American plane, to rattle his rockets, to call Mr. Nixon a war-mongering "goat in a cabbage patch"?

Mr. Hagerty and Mr. White could do little more than listen politely to the questions. They had no answers. Both their bosses were away.

Hagerty Surprised

Mr. Hagerty said he could not obtain Mr. Eisenhower's reaction until his helicopter landed. Mr. Hagerty said the first he knew of an American plane being shot down inside Soviet territory was when he read it on the news tickers. No, he could not say whether the Khrushchev speech would be discussed by the Security Council, since what it talks about is always secret.

Mr. White said he was not aware of any Russian protest against intrusion of Soviet territory by an American plane. He said he would check into it.

Inquiry Ordered

At his secret civil-defense headquarters, President Eisenhower got out of his helicopter and received word of Mr. Khrushchev's statements. It was the first he knew of the shooting down of the plane. He sent orders back to Washington: Make a complete inquiry and public report on a missing unarmed research plane, which may be the one the Russians destroyed.

At the White House, Mr. Hagerty announced:

"At the direction of the President, a complete inquiry is being made. The results of this inquiry—the facts as developed—will be made public by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of State."

The information, unplugged by Presidential order, flowed from N. A. S. A. and the State Department. They said it was possible that a N. A. S. A. weather-scanning plane, having oxygen trouble at extremely high altitudes, might have wandered across the Soviet-Turkish boundary and been shot down. The Kremlin, they said, was being asked for full information on the fate of the pilot.

At his hideout, President Eisenhower completed the Security Council meeting. Before helicoptering back, he paused to thank the government workers who had assembled there with him for the exercise. Over closed-circuit television, he told them:

"This (home defense) is one of the most vital problems we have to solve. This is one of the great measures to make sure of the safety of the country in the even of emergency."

On Capitol Hill, members of Congress questioned whether the new turn of events might upset plans for the summit and for the President's June visit to Russia.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., expressed concern "that the President had no knowledge of the plane incident." In a speech to the Senate, Sen. Mansfield asked:

"Can any agency of this government, without the knowledge of politically responsible officials, assume for itself the right to probe for scientific or whatever purposes along a dangerous border and, hence, endanger the policies of the President?"

At 1:24 a. m. the President's helicopter touched down on the White House lawn and he went into his office.

Soviet Chief Not Hopeful On Summit

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, May 5.—Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a sharp pre-summit attack on the United States, announced today that Soviet forces shot down an American plane Sunday on Soviet Defense Ministry orders. He said Soviet rockets are ready to retaliate against future incidents.

The Soviet Prime Minister and Communist party leader unlimbered a wide-ranging attack on the Western allies. He criticized President Eisenhower and scoffed at Vice-President Nixon as a man hardly interested in ending the cold war.

"Aggressive Act"

Mr. Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet (Parliament)—to cheers—that the presence of the American plane over Soviet territory was an "aggressive act" intended to frighten the Russians in advance of the summit.

"One must conclude that aggressive forces in the United States are taking action to interfere with the summit," Mr. Khrushchev said.

He contended that the West's attitude "dims chances of success at the talks" starting May 16 at Paris.

Mr. Khrushchev also announced a revaluation of the ruble, effective next Jan. 1, which will put it on a par with the American dollar in international exchange, and that the Soviet Union will abolish all income taxes by the end of 1965.

"Heavy Ruble"

The ruble revaluation, he said, will involve the introduction of a new "heavy ruble" worth ten of the old ones. The ruble is now officially quoted at four to the dollar, but the tourist valuation is ten to the dollar. Mr. Khrushchev attributed the revaluation to the growth of Soviet production and trade resulting in a fantastic volume of paper money in circulation.

He said the progressive abolition of income taxes would raise Soviet workers' take-home pay by 74,000,000,000 rubles.

In his announcement about the American plane, which he said "crossed the (Soviet) border from Turkey, Iran or Pakistan," Mr. Khrushchev warned allies of the United States — such as the three nations he mentioned — that countries with American bases must realize they are playing with fire and can receive retaliatory blows.

He blasted Mr. Eisenhower's suggestion that Vice-President Nixon might sit in for him at the summit if the President has to return to Washington. Mr. Khrushchev, saying Mr. Nixon could hardly be thought of as a man interested in ending the cold war, commented: "I am

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FROM PAGE 5

afraid that if Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it would be, as we say in Russia, like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

He said Mr. Eisenhower had informed him he could devote only seven days to the summit talks. This time limit "seemed to show that there are certain United States circles restricting Eisenhower's freedom of movement," Mr. Khrushchev observed.

He assailed Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Under Secretary Douglas Dillon for recent speeches "far from giving hope of favorable results at the summit." He added that "unfortunately these speeches have been approved by President Eisenhower, and thus the situation is made even gloomier."

Happened on May Day

Sunday—the day the American plane was shot down, according to Mr. Khrushchev—was May Day, a major holiday here. Until the Soviet leader spoke, Americans in Moscow were unaware of any incident. American officials said later the plane referred to may have been a U-2 jet manney only by its pilot. A weather research plane which took off in Turkey Sunday was lost, the American officials said, and may have strayed into Soviet Armenia.

Mr. Khrushchev started his account this way:

"At 5:36 a. m. May 1 an American airplane crossed our borders and continued to fly into the interior of Soviet territory."

The 1,200 Supreme Soviet Deputies were hushed. Mr. Khrushchev went on:

"The Minister of Defense immediately reported to the government about this aggressive act. The government said: The aggressor knows what he is doing when he enters foreign territory. If he remains unpunished, he will undertake new provocations.

"That is why it was necessary to act—to shoot down the plane. This task was fulfilled. The airplane was shot down"

The deputies roared with applause.

"Preliminary investigation indicates it is an airplane belonging to the United States of America, although it does not have any identifiable marks," Mr. Khrushchev said. They have been painted out. It crossed the border from Turkey or Iran or Pakistan, the same as a plane on April 9.

"The Soviet government will make a severe protest to the United States and will warn them that if similar aggressive acts continue, we assume the right to reply to them with measures which will guarantee the security of our country."

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union intends to complain to the United Nations Security Council about the plance incident. At the same time he said "the Soviet Union addresses an appeal to the United States to stop these acts of war, these aggressions against other countries."

"Rockets on Duty"

Addressing American leaders rhetorically, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"If you think you can take such measures, why don't you think we can take similar measures when a plane appears over our territory and threatens the security of our country? We have the same rights as you, the same means as you.

"We have no bombers on duty, but we have rockets on duty. They are more accurate and trustworthy than your bombers."

Mr. Khrushchev contended that Americans were encouraged to try the same trick again because the April 9 plane he mentioned—otherwise unidentified—escaped. But he added: "These planes were bandits. The attempt to bend our knees and backs by pressure cannot influence us. The Soviet Union has the means to stop those trying to achieve agreements through pressure."

How would the United States react, he asked, if Soviet planes flew over New York, Chicago or Detroit?

"It could lead to war," he said.

Mr. Khrushchev said the United States was returning "black ingratitude" for Soviet peace efforts.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 6 1960

U. S. Believes Pilot Drifted Over Russia

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Congress reacted with shock and anger today to Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev's announcement of the shooting down of an American plane over Russia Sunday. But at the White House there was icy silence.

No evidence was in sight that the Soviet leader's belligerence would cause a cancellation of the summit meeting in Paris eleven days hence or of President Eisenhower's trip to the Soviet Union beginning June 10.

On the other hand, no one could give absolute assurance on either point, and certainly both events, if they occur, will take place in a difference atmosphere from what the President had expected.

On the President's instructions, government agencies released information indicating that the downed aircraft was an unarmed research plane, piloted by an American civilian who may have flown from Turkey over Soviet territory while unconscious from lack of oxygen.

Nevertheless the fact that an American plane was flying over Russian soil tempered the reaction here somewhat. Many rued the fact that Mr. Khrushchev had been given this pretext for his extraordinary attack, and there was some criticism about the practice of flying American planes close to Soviet borders.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that the missing plane was participating "in a continuing program to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude."

So sweeping were the effects of Mr. Khrushchev's speech that they even burst in on the political campaign in the United States because of his reference to Vice-President Nixon.

Republican leaders issued statement that he would call in Mr. Nixon to replace him at the summit if the conference should drag on, the Prime Minister said that this would be "like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

Effect on Nixon

All day long it was debated here whether the Vice-President would be helped politically by the fere fact of the Soviet leader's hostility, or whether the jibe about the goat would be damaging to the case made by Mr. Nixon's supporters that he is the man "who can best deal with Khrushchev."

The Vice-President said he would not comment until after he had received the text of the speech. When a reporter observed that the tone of it was very tough, Mr. Nixon replied: "That's not unexpected."

President Eisenhower received the news this morning at a secret site outside Washington, to which, as part of a civil defense exercise, he had transferred his regular weekly meeting with the National Security Council. The subject of Mr. Khrushchev's speech swiftly became the main topic for the nation's strategic body. The only known decision — and probably the least important — was an order by the President to the State Department and N.A.S.A. for an immediate inquiry into the facts about the plane.

White House Silent

This order was announced to the press before luncheon by White House press secretary James C. Hagerty. All afternoon reporters waited around the White House for a statement from the President, disclosing his reaction and his intentions.

Mr. Hagerty adamantly refused to answer any questions on the subject, and had only "no comment" in reply to questions whether any change had occurred in the President's plans to go to Paris and to the Soviet Union.

Presumably, the President was in touch with the British and the French, who would participate with him in the scheduled summit meeting with Mr. Khrushchev.

Sen. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, declared that Mr. Eisenhower should not leave for Paris until he has got some satisfaction from the Russians over the Khrushchev speech and the downing of the plane.

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N. A. S. A. Report

Soon after the President had ordered an inquiry, Walter T. Bonney, director of information for N. A. S. A., held a press conference at which he disclosed the following facts about the plane which is the one presumed to have been shot down:

1. The aircraft, one of N. A. S. A. 's Lockheed U-2 research planes, took off from Incirlik Air Base in Turkey on Sunday at 8. a. m., local time (2 a. m., E. D. T.).

2. The flight plan for the scheduled 3-hour and 40-minute flight of 1,400 nautical miles, provided that the first checkpoint would be at 37 degrees, 25 minutes north; 41 degrees, 23 minutes, east. Then a left turn to the Lake Van beacon, then to the Trabazon beacon, then to Antalya and, finally, a landing at Adana.

3. About one hour after the take-off the pilot, Francis G. Powers, thirty, an employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. The U-2 flies at altitudes of nearly 55,000 feet, and a failure of the oxygen supply could send a man into unconsciousness. Using his emergency radio frequency, Mr. Powers reported that he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings and would return to Adana.

His Last Report

4. His flight plan called for a left turn at Lake Van and his last report indicated that he was attempting to receive the beacon there. It is believed that he probably was on a northeasterly course, but no further word was received. A subsequent aerial search of the mountainous region produced no sign of a crash.

"If the pilot continued to suffer lack of oxygen," Mr. Bonney said, "the path of the airplane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the airplane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its northeasterly course."

Malik's Version

And this, eventually, would have taken the plane inside Russia. In Moscow tonight Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik told diplomats at a reception that when the plane was attacked on orders it was flying at 60,000 feet and was headed back toward the Turkish border. The Russians, he said, had all this "well documented," but no American official seemed to know anything about in Washington.

Bore N. A. S. A. Shield

Mr. Bonney said that the plane's only markings were a red-white-and-blue N. A. S. A. shield, about twenty inches in diameter on the tail, and a foot-wide yellow band with the initials "N. A. S. A." The craft, painted an anti-corrosive dark blue, did not show the American flag.

In answer to questions Mr. Bonney said he was sure that the plane carried no equipment for measuring the amount of radioactivity in the atmosphere, such as would be used for monitoring nuclear tests.

While the flight had nothing to do with map-making or topographical studies, he said, the plane did have cameras aboard. According to Mr. Bonney, however, these were not reconnaissance cameras but cameras to snap pictures of clouds, contrasting the masses of white and the masses of dark.

There is no evidence, Mr. Bonney said, that the U-2, which has a maximum speed of about 500 miles an hour, was enticed into Russian air by false beacons.

In answer to a question as to why it was necessary to study "gust-meteorology" so close to the Soviet Union, Mr. Bonney replied that through this region passed some of the main international air routes.

Mr. Bonney said the purpose of the research is to study "clear-air turbulence," a little-understood condition that seems to have caused crashes; wind shear, which results when swift air currents cut across each other; the speed and position of high-altitude jet streams, which are believed to exert a controlling effect on weather, and general meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere.

Currently, N. A. S. A. has three U-2 planes in Turkey, excluding the one shot down; three in Japan and one in California. Eventually, Mr. Bonney said, these studies will be conducted in all parts of the globe that American planes can fly over.

Congress Comments

Following are some of the comments from members of Congress:

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "Very unfortunate."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., Senate Majority Leader: "It may be that Khrushchev is simply using this as an incident [illegible] for the coming summit meetings."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, Mont., Democratic whip: "If the Russians are going to shoot first and complain later, then indeed the prospects for the coming summit meeting are grim. . . . But the Administration needs to explain what the plane was doing close to the Soviet border at a time like this."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

MAY 6 1960

Reds to Refer Plane Case To U. N. Security Council

By Joseph Newman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 5.—The Soviet delegation to the United Nations was instructed by Moscow today to refer to the Security Council the case of the American plane shot down Sunday inside Soviet territory.

The delegation began working today on the text of a letter which will be delivered tonight or tomorrow to Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon, this month's president of the Security Council.

The Soviet spokesman was unable to say whether the Soviet letter will request a meeting of the eleven-nation Security Council or will simply ask Sir Claude to circulate the message among the members of the world organization.

Unless the Russians already have written off the summit conference as a failure, the view was expressed at the United Nations today that they wer unlikely to go so far so to call a Security Council meeting. A meeting at this time, it was observed, would further poison the atmosphere on the eve of the opening of the summit conference at Paris, May 16.

A letter circulated among U. N. members on the other hand would serve the purpose of providing further publicity to Soviet complaints against the United States without the formality of Council session which would drag in countries outside the four which are to meet at Paris.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 6 1960

Khrushchev's Remarks on U. S. Plane

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters)—Following, in translation, are excerpts from the section of Premier Khrushchev's address today referring to the shooting down of a United States plane Sunday, as broadcast from Moscow:

On instructions of the Soviet Government, I am duty bound to report to you on aggressive acts directed in the last few weeks by the United States of American against the Soviet Union.

What form did these aggressive acts take? The United States sent its planes, which violated our state frontier and intruded into the airspace of the Soviet Union.

Its last but one aggressive act was perpetrated by the United States of America on April 9, 1960.

A United States plane intruded into the airspace of our country from the Afghanistan side. Of course, no man in his right senses can think and assume that this violation was done by Afghanistan, a country which is friendly with us.

We are convinced that this plane belonged to the United States of America and obviously was based somewhere on the territory of Turkey, Iran or Pakistan, which are linked with the U. S. A. by obligations under the aggressive CENTO bloc."

[Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Government decided against making a protest but ordered military commanders to act if another plane intruded.]

American military men apparently liked this impunity as it happened on April 9, and they decided to repeat the aggressive act.

Incident on May Day

Selected for this was the most festive day for our people and the workers of the world—the day of May the First—the international holiday of fraternal solidarity of the working class.

That day, early in the morning, at 0536 hours, Moscow time, an American plane flew over our frontier and continued its flight into the interior of the Soviet land. A report on this aggressive act was immediately given to the Government by the Minister of Defense.

The Government had stated this: Since he realizes what he comes up against when intruding into a foreign territory, if he gets away with it he will attempt fresh provocations. Therefore, the plane must be shot down.

This task was fulfilled and the plane was shot down.

According to first information, it has transpired that the plane belongs to the United States of America although it bears no identification signs.

Now an expert commission is studying data tha tfell in our hands. It has been established that this plane that crossed the state frontier of the Soviet Union was coming either from Turkey, Iran or Pakistan.

After the study of all materials that are now at our disposal, the Soviet Government will lodge with the United States of America a strong protest and will warn it that if similar aggressive acts against our country continue, we reserve the right to respond to them with measures we shall find necessary in order to insure the safety of our country.

We shall also give the most serious warning to those countries that put their territories at the disposal of the United States of America for aggressive acts directed against our country.

The following conclusion comes to mind: Aggressive imperialist forces in the United States in recent times have been taking the most active measures to undermine the summit or at least to hinder any agreement that might be reached.

'Who Sent This Aircraft?'

The question then arises: Who sent this aircraft across the Soviet frontier? Was it the man who is Commander in Chief of the American armed forces who, as everyone knows, is the President? Or was this aggressive act carried out by Pentagon militarists? If such actions are taken by American military men on their own account, it must be of especial concern to world opinion.

Perhaps it was a result of the friendship that is now forming between the United States and Franco that the American militarists decided to act independently, as did the Spanish military junta, which rose up against the legal Spanish Government.

Thus, in the so-called free world, military dictators not seldom set up their regimes using the methods of Franco. But the peoples are beginning to understand where true freedom is and where there is tyranny.

Take, for instance, the events in South Korea. The head of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, the best friend of the United States and the father of his country as someone or other called him in America, has now been overthrown by the people and is now a political corpse. And it was not the Communists who were behind these events; even American political leaders have had to admit.

The sufferings of the Korean people led them to rise up against the bestial yoke, and the peoples understand that it was not only a question of Syngman Rhee himself who was to blame but all those who supported him and hung him round the necks of the South Koreans.

It is no coincidence that the free world sees so many popular demonstrations demanding freedom.

Comrade Deputies, the impression is being formed that the aggressive actions newly undertaken by the United States against the Soviet Union are a foretaste of the summit meeting.

Are they taken in order to exert pressure on us and to attempt to frighten us with their military superiority in order to undermine our determination to work for easing tension, to eliminate the cold war and to put an end to the arms race?

All these missions are sent in order to prevent any agreement on vexing questions, for we cannot say that this aircraft was a harbinger of peace, that it was on a good-will mission. No, it was a real bandit flight with aggressive intentions.

We can say to those gentlemen who sent the aircraft that if they think they can bend our knees and our backs by means of such pressure, this will have no effect on us. The Soviet Union has every means to give a rebuff to those who want to exert pressure in order to achieve a solution convenient to aggressors.

In the name of the Soviet Government let me express thanks to the men of the military units who carried out with honor the task laid on them in defending the frontiers of our motherland.

Comrades, the Soviet people and Government have always expressed their peaceful intentions and friendly feelings toward the United States, but in answer to this we have black ingratitude.

'Feelings of Indignation'

It is understood that this has aroused feelings of indignation against the activities of the American military men. But we must control this feeling and must be ruled not by our emotions, but by reason.

Government leaders interested in preserving peace must soberly consider the consequences of such actions and think what they might lead to.

Hitler's aircraft before the war used to intrude into our airspace. The Soviet Government would protest, but Hitler refused to pay attention and then attacked us. And where did that all end?

How do we assess the incursion of American aircraft—as a precursor of war or a foreshadow of attack, of the repetition of what Hitler did? The Soviet Government thinks that all the same there is no reason to draw such conclusions.

There is another relationship of power in the world, and in this the people's will to peace plays a great part and this is why we do not conclude that this is a pre-war trial of strength or a reconnaissance made to try our nerves, preserve the atmosphere of the cold war so that the imperialists can continue to bind their peoples with taxation, to carry on the arms race, and to keep their people in a state of fear of war and to continue to impose their will.

The Soviet Union has no aggressive intentions, we do not want the cold war, we want disarmament and our proposals made to the United Nations on this subject remain in force still. Once again, we repeat that disarmament is the right way to preserve peace and in such conditions no country would be able unilaterally to arm and attack another. The Soviet Government once again calls on the Government of the United States to end the cold war. All states must act peaceably so that calm, peace and happiness can prevail.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 6 1960

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Text of U. S. Statement on Plane

WASHINGTON, May 5—Following is a statement issued today by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the Soviet Union's announcement that a United States plane had been shot down:

One of N. A. S. A.'s U-2 research airplanes, in use since 1956 in a continuing program to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude, has been missing since 9 o'clock Sunday morning (local time), when its pilot reported he was having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van, Turkey, area.

The airplane had taken off from Incirli [Incirlik] Air Base, Turkey. The flight plan called for the first check point to be at 37 degrees 25 minutes north, 41 degrees 23 minutes east, and for a left turn to be made to the Lake Van Beacon; thence to the Trabzon beacon, thence to Antalya and return to Adana. The flight scheduled was estimated at 3 hours 45 minutes, for a total of 1,400 nautical miles. Takeoff was at 8 A. M. local time.

(The above-given times are the equivalent of 3 A. M., Sunday, and 2 A. M., Eastern daylight time.)

About one hour after takeoff, the pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. Using emergency radio frequency, he reported he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, and that he would return to Adana.

As indicated above, his flight plan called for him to make a left turn at the Lake Van beacon. His last report indicated he was attempting to receive that beacon. It is believed he probably was on a northeasterly course, but there was no further word.

An aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication. The Lake Van area is mountainous and very rugged. No evidence has been sighted of the aircraft having crashed.

If the pilot continued to suffer lack of oxygen, the path of the airplane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the airplane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its northeasterly course.

The pilot, as are all pilots used on N. A. S. A.'s program of upper-atmosphere research with the U-2 airplane, is a civilian employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, builders of the airplane.

When the research program was begun in 1956 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to N. A. S. A.), the Federal agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the program, and so a contract was made with Lockheed to provide the pilots.

Overseas logistic support for N. A. S. A.'s continuing use of the U-2 is provided by Air Weather Service units of the U. S. A. F.

N. A. S. A. has procured a total of ten U-2 airplanes. The airplane was originally built as a private venture by Lockheed to serve as a "flying test bed." It is powered by a single Pratt & Whitney J-57 turbojet engine, and can maintain flight for as long as four hours at altitudes of up to 55,000 feet.

Since inception of the research program in 1956, the U-2 flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

The U-2 airplanes are presently being used in California (Edwards A. F. B., one), Japan (Atsugi, three) and Turkey (Adana, four).

The instrumentation carried by the U-2 permits obtaining more precise information about clear-air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream and such widespread weather patterns as typhoons. The airplane also has been used by N. A. S. A. to obtain information about cosmic rays, and the concentration of certain elements in the atmosphere, including ozone and water vapor.

Instrumentation carried includes: angular velocity recorder, to measure the airplane's rate of pitch; modified V. G. H. recorder, to measure and record head-on gust components in flight; flight recorder model BB, continuous recorder of indicated airspeed, pressure altitude and normal acceleration; airspeed and altitude transducer to measure pressure altitude and indicated airspeed; temperature and humidity measuring set AN/AMQ 7, to measure indicated free air temperature and indicated relative humidity; and vortex thermometer system, to measure true free-air temperature within one-half degree centigrade at high speeds.

Navy Patrol Bomber Lost Over Baltic With 10 Aboard

---Others Are Listed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Following is an unofficial chronology of incidents involving Soviet and United States aircraft in the vicinity of the Soviet Borders:

April 8, 1950—Navy patrol bomber disappeared over Baltic with crew of ten. he United States said Soviet planes shot it down.

Nov. 6, 1951—Navy patrol bomber on weather reconnaissance flight disappeared over international waters off Siberia after Soviet planes fired on it. Crew of ten missing.

June 13, 1952—Superfortress on reconnaissance mission disappeared over Sea of Japan after take-off from Yokota Air Base, Japan. No trace of aircraft or thirteen-man crew found. State Department protested to Soviet Union July 16, 1956.

Oct. 7, 1952—Superfortress on routine reconnaisance flight over Hokkaido, Japan, disappeared after radar observation indicated interception at 15,000 feet, still over Japanese territory. Communist reports later said B-29 had been intercepted after firing on Soviet planes, but no further details.

March 15, 1953—Four-engine reconnaissance plane attacked by MIG twenty-five miles off Soviet territory and more than 100 miles northeast of Petropavlosk, Kamchatka. One of two MIG's fired on United States plane, which returned fire. No damage to either plane. United States plane returned to Elmendorf Air Base, Alaska.

July 29, 1953—B-50 bomber shot down by MIG's over Sea of Japan. One man recovered, sixteen lost.

Jan. 27, 1953—Jet reconnaissance plane escorted by sixteen Sabrejets on mission over Yellow Sea attacked by eight Mig's. One MIG reported shot down. No United States casualties.

Sept. 4, 1954—Navy patrol bomber based in Atsugi, Japan, shot down by two Soviet jets over high seas, forty miles off Siberian coast. One dead, nine survivors.

Nov. 7, 1954—B-29 photo reconnaissance plane shot down over northern Hokkaido, Japan. Crew of eleven bailed out, but one was dead when rescuers reached crash site.

May 10, 1955—Eight F-86 fighter planes on patrol mission over international waters off North Korean coast attacked by twelve to fifteen MIGs. No United States casualties. Two MIGs shot down and third seen diving down, trailing smoke.

June 22, 1955—Navy patrol bomber attacked by Soviet aircraft neat St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea. Crash-landed on island, no loss of life.

June 27, 1958—Unarmed Air Force transport plane, diverted off course by bad weather on flight from Turkey to Iran, shot down in Soviet Armenia by two MIGs. Nine crew members reported they had been intercepted and set afire at 15,000 feet. All were returned by Soviets.

Sept. 2, 1958—Turbo-prop transport plane shot down in Soviet Armenia after going off course on flight in Turkey. Soviet returned bodies of six crew members, disclaiming knowledge of others. United States said there had been seventeen in crew. United States also released tap recording purporting to disclose conversations between Soviet pilots as they had prepared to attack.

Nov. 17, 1958—MIGs fired on two converted bombers, one over Baltic and one over Sea of Japan. No damage, no casualties.

June 16, 1959—Navy patrol plane attacked by Soviet-type MIG over Sea of Japan, eighty-five miles east of Wonsan, North Korea. Tail gunner seriously wounded. Plane returned to Niho Air Force Base, Japan.

Soviet Unlikely to Ask For Meeting at the U.N.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 5—A Soviet spokesman indicated tonight that a complaint regarding alleged violation of Soviet airspace by a United States plane would be submitted to the Security Council tomorrow.

Some sources expressed the belief that the Soviet Union would merely address a letter to the Security Council, and would not ask for a meeting.

The Soviet spokesman commented, however, that Premier Khrushchev had said that the Soviet Union would ask the Council to take measures regarding the plane. This would, of course, require a meeting.

In April, 1955, the Soviet Union complained to the Security Council that flights of United States aircraft bearing nuclear bombs "toward the frontiers of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" constituted a threat to peace.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 6 1960

Assails 'Provocation Aimed at Wrecking' May 16 Parley

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 5—Premier Khrushchev charged today that a United States plane on a mission of "aggressive provocation aimed at wrecking the summit conference" invaded Soviet territory May 1 and was shot down.

The Premier, in the most blistering speech against American policies he had made since his meetings with President Eisenhower last autumn, declared that this act, as well as declarations by United States policy makers, cast gloom on the prospects for the success of the summit meeting in Paris eleven days hence.

He expressed anger over the fact that President Eisenhower had supported declarations against Soviet foreign policies by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon and others. He surmised, he said, that General Eisenhower, while wanting peace, was a victim of tight restrictions by "imperialists and militarists" around him.

Regret Voiced on Limit

Mr. Khrushchev expressed regret that the President wanted to limit the summit meeting to one week and he virtually rejected a proposal to sit at the table with Mr. Nixon if the Vice President was delegated to take over for General Eisenhower in case the session went over the time limit.

The most sensational section of Mr. Khrushchev's three-and-a-half-hour speech, made before the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's version of a parliament, was that concerning the charges of United States violations of Soviet airspace.

The Premier predicted to foreign diplomats earlier this week that his talk on foreign and domestic policies would contain major suprises. Indeed, his report of the plane incident came as a shock to Westerners and Soviet citizens alike. The United States Ambassador, Llewelyn E. Thompson Jr., would make no comment on the development.

Two Incidents Described

Mr. Khrushchev declared that actually there had been two incidents involving intrusions by United States military planes during the last month. One plane, he said, flew from the direction of Afghanistan and was permitted to leave without military action or subsequent diplomatic protest.

On May Day morning, he said with emotion, "when our people were celebrating their most beloved holiday," another plane crossed the southern borders and, on quickly delivered orders from the highest authority in Moscow, was shot down!

The Premier gave no details as to the type of plane or the fate of its crew.

He declared that it was presumed by the Kremlin that both planes had been based in either Turkey, Iran or Pakistan "which are linked with the United States in the aggressive" Central Treaty Organization.

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union intended not only to protest to the United States over the second incident but also to take the matter before the United Nations Security Council. His Government also will extend "serious warnings" to countries that permit the American planees to be based on their territory, he added.

These heated disclosures raised an explosive outcry of "bandits," "aggressors" and other angry expletives among the more than 1,300 deputies gathered from all over the Soviet Union to give quick and unanimous approval to Mr. Khrushchev's policies.

Foreign observers in the huge white hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace got the impression that these were expressions of genuine surprise and consternation.

Even before his address Mr. Khrushchev had let it be known that he was upset and, in fact, angered by a series of recent policy declarations from the United States and the North Atlantic alliance regarding the Western refusal to budge from the status quo on the German question.

It was his contention that his agreement with President Eisenhower during his meeting at Camp David last September had provided that on the question of Germany and West Berlin there would be no ultimatums but also no stalling on efforts to come to at least an interim agreement.

He spoke once again about a speech by Mr. Dillon, as he had last week in a surprisingly tough speech at the oil center of Baku, in Azerbaijan. Mr. Dillon's assertion that Mr. Khrushchev was walking on thin ice on the German issue particular was "like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

Western Arms Doubled

Mr. Khrushchev said that recent negotiations in Geneva on disarmament and the banning of tests of nuclear weapons had not produced signs of a Western intention to come to agreement on these vital issues.

"Comrade Deputies," Khrushchev declared, reading from a prepared speech in an emotion- pitched voice, "it looks as though the aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Soviet Union are made purposely on the eve of the summit talks. They are done to put pressure on us and to weaken us through their alleged military superiority and thus to weaken our determination. These actions are directed against any agreement on disputed questions. We cannot say this plane was a dove of peace or an ambassador of goodwill. It was a real bandit with aggressive aims.

"We may say to the gentlemen who sent this plane that all their attempts to bring us to our knees and break our backs by putting pressure on us cannot affect the Soviet Union."

The Premier expressed gratitude to the military unit that had fulfilled the task of "securing the borders of our country with honor" by shooting down the plane on May Day. This gave him the opportunity to repeat a threat that the Soviet Union would retaliate with its new rocket force against any attack and that foreign bases from which such an attack was launched would also be destroyed.

Nevertheless, Mr. Khrushchev urged against an emotional reaction to his disclosures and said he still planned to go to the summit meeting "with a pure heart" and with the full intention to seek agreement with the West. He said he did not consider the intrusion as a reconnaissance in prelude to war.

The Premier added that he believed the American people, "except for certain imperialist, monopolist circles," wanted peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Letter From Eisenhower

Mr. Khrushchev said he had received a letter from President Eisenhower in which the President had said he could stay in Paris only until May 23 and then would have to return home after a stop in Lisbon, Portugal.

The President also informed him, he said, that if the summit conference went beyond this date Vice President Nixon would be delegated to sit in for the United States.

"The intention of the United States President causes regret," Mr. Khrushchev asserted.

He said he had replied that the duration of the conference should be decided by all four participants after they had seen how the meeting was developing. He said it was his belief that there was no more important business at hand.

"And if a statesman intends to restrict the time of his presence at a conference regardless of how the negotiations develop," he added, "this indicates that the problems that will be discussed at the summit are apparently not getting the necessary attention from the Government of the United States."

"I have no doubt concerning the sincere aspirations of the President for peace," Mr. Khrushchev declared in a modulated voice, "but although the President holds that the highest power in the United States, there are circles around him that apparently restrict him."

As far as sitting down with Mr. Nixon was concerned, Mr. Khrushchev said he had already met the Vice President on several occasions. The Premier added:

"It is difficult for me to get rid of the impression that Mr. Nixon thinks least of all about the question of achieving agreement on such critical questions as liquidating the state of tension and cold war and stopping the arms drive.

"I am afraid that Mr. Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 6 1960

Reports Unarmed U-2 Vanished at Border After Difficulty

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5—The United States said today an American weather-observation plane flown by a civilian apparently went astray near the Turkish-Soviet border Sunday when the pilot's oxygen supply failed.

This was the official explanation of the incident described by Premier Khrushchev when he said an American "invader" had been shot down over the Soviet Union.

According to the official statement, the pilot was in a heavily instrumented U-2 single-engine plane, chartered from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The pilot was identified later as Francis G. Powers, 30 years old, a Lockheed employe.

Plane Used in Research

The plane was flying at an altitude close to 55,000 feet, making weather observations over the Lake Van area of Turkey as part of a world-wide research program begun in 1956, a spokesman for the civilian space agency said.

The spokesman emphasized that the plane was unarmed and carried no military equipment of any kind. He said it was marked with the letters N. A. S. A. in black on a gold-yellow band and with a N. A. S. A. seal, a globe inside calipers.

[Premier Khrushchev said the plane down bore no identification marks.]

The U-2, in addition to its use for weather observation, was developed by Lockheed originally for the Air Force in a secret program initiated in 1954 to study radioactivity resulting from nuclear tests.

The U-2 can maintain flight at altitudes up to 55,000 feet for a long as four hours. It is powered by a single Pratt & Whitney J-57 turbojet engine.

In the high-altitude sampling program U-2 aircraft have taken samples of radioactive fall-out by exposing filter paper to the atmosphere.

The agency spokesman denied that the U-2 missing in Turkey carried any radioactivity-detection instruments.

The incident occurred in one of the most sensitive regions on the Soviet periphery. It is where United States planes have been downed by Soviet aircraft before and where, on the Turkish side of the border, the United States has developed a network of radar and listening devices to detect Soviet missiles shots and nuclear tests.

President Eisenhower heard of Premier Khrushchev's announcement while attending a National Security Council meeting in a secret air raid alert headquarters. He ordered an immediate public report on the facts of the case. Until the Khrushchev statement the plane had been simply considered "missing" as announced in Turkey Monday night.

The report made today by the N. A. S. A. said that after the pilot had taken off from Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, to study "gust-meteorological conditions" at a high altitude, he reported about 9 A. M. Sunday that he was having oxygen difficulties.

This was about an hour after take-off on a planned 1,600-mile round trip estimated to take three hours forty-five minutes, according to the statement. The route was said to have called for a northerly first leg from Incirli Air Base, a turn toward the radio beacon at Lake Van and additional turns to beacons at Trabzon, Antalya and finally back to Incirli, near Adana.

The pilot was said to have reported on his emergency radio that he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, when he intended to forego the rest of his route and return to his home base.

The report noted that there was no further word from the pilot. The Lake Van area is mountainous and rugged, agency pointed out, but although an aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication, no sign of the aircraft was sighted.

Hunt for Plane Continues

Not until Mr. Krushchev's announcement today was there any suspicion that the Soviet Union was involved, Walter T. Bonney, the agency spokesman, said. Even today, he added, planes were still searching for the craft in a possibly "wasted effort."

"If the Soviets would identify the U-2 as the plane they shot down, we would quit looking for it," Mr. Bonney said.

The spokesman observed that if the pilot had continued to suffer a lack of oxygen the path of the plane from its last reported position would be "impossible to determine." And if it were on automatic pilot it would most likely have continued its [illegible] course.

That would have brought the plane across the Soviet border, it was indicated.

Mr. Bonney explained that N. A. S. A. had taken over the weather-observation program from its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the weather planes, it contracted with Lockheed for this service.

Air weather service units of the Air Force provide the logistical support for the program in overseas operations. The N. A. S. A. has procured ten U-2 planes for weather observation. These operate from bases in California, Japan and Turkey. Other test flights have been been made from bases in New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

Mr. Bonney said considerable commercial traffic moved across Turkey in flights between the Mediterranean and the Middle East. He said he was unaware, however, of the possibility that the pilot of the U-2 might have been lured across the Soviet border by false radio signals.

President Eisenhower once mentioned at a news conference, in commenting on a previous plane incident, that the pilot might have been misled by a false radio signal.

Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, issued a brief statement saying that the United States would take up the matter with the Soviet Union "with particular reference to the fate of the pilot." He added that the United States had "absolutely no information" on another alleged American violation of Soviet air space April 9 in the area of the Afghanistan-Soviet border.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

MAY 6 1960

Gloom Cast Over Prospects for Summit Talks

MOSCOW, May 5 (AP)—Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a blistering attack Thursday on the United States, announced Russian forces shot down an American plane Sunday on Moscow's orders. He said Russian rockets are ready to retaliate against future incidents.

Khrushchev declared—to cheers—that the presence of the American plane over soviet territory was an "aggressive act" intended to frighten the Russians in advance of the summit meeting scheduled to open in Paris May 16.

Warns U. S. Allies

"One must conclude that aggressive forces in the United States are taking action to interfere with the summit," Khrushchev said. He contended the west's attitude "dims chances of success at the talks."

Khrushchev warned American allies—such as Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan—that nations with American bases must realize they are playing with fire and can receive retaliatory blows.

He blasted President Eisenhower's suggestion that Vice President Nixon might sit in for him at the summit if the President has to return to Washington. Khrushchev, saying Nixon could hardly be thought of as a man interested in ending the cold war, commented: "I am afraid that if Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it would be, as we say in Russia, like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

Assails Herter, Dillon

He said President Eisenhower had informed him he could devote only seven days to the summit talks. This time limit "seemed to show that there are certain United States circles restricting Eisenhower's freedom of movement," Khrushchev observed.

He assailed Secretary of State Christian Herter and Douglas Dillon, undersecretary, for recent speeches "far from giving hope of favorabl

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 6 1960

Inquiry Is Made on Details of Incident

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 5—The United States Thursday made an inquiry, but no immediate protest, to Russia about a missing American plane which Premier Nikita Khrushchev boasted the Russians shot down Sunday over Red territory, east of Turkey.

The state department and National Aeronautics and Space administration meanwhile, at President Eisenhower's direction, were making their own inquiries into the facts on the lost plane.

While the administration refrained from protesting to Russia, pending further inquiry, members of Congress angrily denounced Russia's shoot-on-sight act against an unarmed plane.

Tell Summit Cloud

Legislators said such an unfriendly act by Russia only 11 days before the summit conference of western and Russian chiefs of government is due to open in Paris casts a black cloud over summit prospects for advancing peace hopes.

Sen. Styles Bridges [N. H.], charman of the Senate G. O. P. policy committee, said the United States should demand, and get, an immediate explanation from Russia o nthe plane downing. Bridges said the President should not leave for the summit talks unless he gets an explanation. The incident also cast a damper on President Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Russia June 10 thru 19.

The plane shot down by the Russians, officials said, is presumably a NASA unarmed U-2 turboprop weather research plane, based at Adana, Turkey, which has been missing since Sunday. The pilot of the one-man single engine plane, not yet identified publicly, was a civilian employe of Lockheed Aircraft company, maker of the plane.

Pilot Tells Trouble

Lincoln White, state department press officer, said the pilot reported by radio about an hour after take off at 8 a. m. [Turkish time] Sunday that he was having trouble with his oxygen equipment.

White said it is "entirely possible" that the pilot blacked out from lack of oxygen and that the plane "continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space."

White, who issued his statement after conferring with Acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, said the United States is "taking this matter up with the soviet government with particular reference to the fate of the pilot." He said American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson is making the inquiry of Russian officials in Moscow.

White said Thompson's approach is more an inquiry than a protest at this stage.

Claim Other Violation

White said the United States has "absolutely no information" on another Khrushchev claimed American violation of Russian air space April 9 near the Afghanistan border.

Altho a search has been going on for the missing plane based at Adana since Sunday, President Eisenhower was unaware it presumably had been shot down by Russia until he was informed Thursday of Khrushchev's report, made in a belligerent anti-western speech to the supreme soviet parliament.

The President received the word during a National Security council meeting held at a secret command post outside Washington. He had gone there by helicopter Thursday morning as part of a civil defense alert exercise.

Site of Past Incident

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary in reporting that the President had ordered complete inquires made into the incident, declined to speculate on its impact on the summit meeting and the President's scheduled trip to Russia.

The U-2 plane disappeared not far from the area where an unarmed American C-130 military transport plane, with 17 aboard, was shot down by Russian fighters Sept. 2, 1958. The Russians returned six bodies from the crash but have claimed no knowledge of the other 11 aboard.

NASA in a separate statement said the U-2 plane was flying at standard altitude for its missions, 50,000 to 55,000 feet, when last heard from by radio an hour after take-off.

Planned to Cut Trip

It said the pilot reported oxygen trouble and said he was heading for the Lake Van area, outside Russian territory, to get his bearings. The pilot said, NASA reported, he would return to Adana instead of continuing on the 3 hour 45 minute scheduled flight.

Nothing more was heard from the pilot, and an aerial search started within hours has failed so far to locate the plane.

NASA said the dark blue plane carried no nationality markings, but was marked on its tail with the letters "NASA" a foot high, and with the NASA seal, 20 inches in diameter.

Walter Bonney, NASA spokesman, said the plane is one of 8 such planes making high altitude weather studies for NASA under a contract with the Lockheed company. Four of the eight are based at Adana.

Big Commercial Route

Bonney said the plane carried only meteorological equipment and cameras to record cloud cover and turbulence, and had no radioactive measuring equipment aboard. The plane has a speed of more than 500 miles an hour.

Asked why the United States has weather research planes flying over Turkey near the Russian border, Bonney replied that "It is one of the great commercial air routes o fthe world."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson [Tex.] told reporters he has asked the administration for full particulars about the missing plane. Johnson suggested that Khrushchev may be using the plane incident "to apply leverage for the coming summit meeting."

Sen. Mike Mansfield [Mont.] assistant Democratic leader, said prospects for a successful summit meeting are grim "if the Russians are going to shoot first and complain later."

Mansfield said Khrushchev left many questions about the plane unanswered in his speech.

"For example," the senator said, "we would hardly send a single engine one man reconnaissance plane over the border if our intention was to frighten the Russians as he [Khrushchev] contends. Nor would we paint out its markings.

"Further, did the Russians who shot down the plane first order it to land as any civilized people might be expected to do? Did it occur to Mr. Khrushchev that the plane might have been engaged in perfectly legitimate pursuits and inadvertently had gone off course and over the border?"

Sen. George Aiken [R., Vt.], a member of the foreign relations committee, said that if Russia, as indicated, shot down our unarmed plane without warning, it is "a most unfriendly action that would cause some serious thought about a summit conference."

Aiken said the Russian act was in sharp contrast to the American navy's rescue recently of four Russian sailors adrift in the Pacific and to the friendly treatment they were given.

Sen. E. L. Bartlett [D., Alaska] said President Eisenhower "should go ahead with the summit conference despite the crude, rude, provocative remarks by Khrushchev" in his speech. Bartlett said the Russian premier is "acting and talking like a village bully, but we have a mission to perform and should perform it."

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Sen. William Fulbright [D., Ark.] foreign relations committee chairman, called the plane incident "very unfortunate" but said he wanted more information before saying more.

Sen. John M. Butler [R., Md.] asserted Khrushchev should make an "immediate and full apology" to Vice President Nixon for insulting remarks the Russian premier directed at Nixon in his speech to the supreme Soviet. Khrushchev, referring to President Eisenhower's statement that Nixon might take his place at the summit if the sessions run more than a week, said this would be "like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

BALTIMORE SUN

MAY 6 1960

U.S. Is Expected To Refute Reds

New York, May 5 (AP)—The United States is expected to deny vigorously and quickly here a Soviet charge that a United States military plane deliberately committed aggression by flying over Soviet territory.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev told his Parliament that such a complaint would be made to the United Nations Security Council. A Soviet delegation source said late today no instructions along that line had been received yet from Moscow.

Many diplomats doubted that the Soviet Union would demand an urgent meeting of the Security Council as it did April 18, 1958, when Moscow accused the United States of risking war by sending planes armed with H-bombs and A-bombs on flights toward the borders of the Soviet Union.

Analysis

By PAUL W. WARD

[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, May 5—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev shattered today the foundations of British, French and American planning for a Big Four summit conference scheduled at Paris eleven days hence.

In his speech to the Supreme Soviet at Moscow, with its boastfully bellicose announcement about an American plane having been shot down, Khrushchev blasted away the basic Western assumption that he has compelling reasons to conduct himself at the summit talks as one anxious to keep East-West tensions low at least until after President Eisenhower's scheduled June 10 to 19 visit to the Soviet Union.

No Cancellation Move

But Khrushchev's speech produced no visible inclination on the United States Government's part to move for cancellation or postponement of that visit which President Eisenhower promised last August to make in exchange for the visit Khrushchev made to the United States nine months ago.

Administration spokesmen, including James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, strove to stifle any speculation on that score by rebuffing all attempts to draw them into discussions of Khrushchev's speech as one that might alter Mr. Eisenhower's Soviet tour plans.

They, including Lincoln White, chief State Department press officer, were equally resistant to questioning about whether Khrushchev's speech and accompanying announcement might compel President Eisenhower to absent himself from the summit meeting at Paris, which, he said last week, he would not attend under "threat of force."

Officially, the Eisenhower Administration's position was that answers to such questions must await discovery of all the facts relevant to the shooting incident, including whether the plane involved was one the National Aeronautical and Space Administration announced Tuesday had been missing since Sunday.

To Erase Indecision

Actually, the White House stand was one of tacit acknowledgment that Khrushchev's indictment of the United States today was calculated to:

1. Destroy the prospect for pleasantly indecisive East-West exchanges at Paris which Kremlin publicists only recently had begun charging their Western counterparts with trying to create.

2. Restore the Big Four summit conference to the level of importance that Khrushchev, its chief proponent, originally had sought to give it and, in the process, make President Eisenhower's participation inescapable.

What Khrushchev overtly strove to create was a situation in which the Big Three, especially the United States, will appear to be to blame if no East-West agreements relating to disarmament or West Berlin's future result from a summit conference.

In the context in which Khrushchev presented his case, Mr. Eisenhower would emerge as one singularly guilty of trying to block such agreements if he were now to refuse even to meet with Khrushchev and the British and French heads of government at Paris May 16.

And if he were at all disposed to cancel his trip to Paris at this point, London quickly would bring to bear contrary pressures of the kind represented by the outcry there a year ago when the United States Air Force initiated high-altitude flights to West Berlin and its planes were buzzed in threatening fashion by Soviet fighters.

Halted After Only 3

British newspapers screamed then that such flights were "provocative" and might spoil all chances for settlement of the West Berlin question at the Big Four foreign ministers meeting that began at Geneva last May.

The British Government made representations at Washington, and the high-altitude flights, which the Air Force initiated March 27, 1959, with President Eisenhower's advance approval, were halted after only three had been made.

That development was repeated—and in a summit conference context—two months ago when Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State, disclosed that, on his return from Latin America, President Eisenhower had decided there was no "operational necessity" for resuming the high-altitude flights to West Berlin as the Air Force had then proposed to do.

What Khrushchev has just done on the 1960 summit conference's eve is almost a repetition of what Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, his predecessor as Soviet Premier, did only prior to the last Big Four summit conference, which began July 18, 1955, at Geneva.

On June 22, 1955, while the Big Four foreign ministers were engaged at San Francisco in drafting the ground rules for that summit conference, Soviet fighters shot down a United States Navy plane near St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

That did not keep the 1955 summit conference from being convened on schedule, nor—for a number of reasons—was the incident then exploited by the Kremlin as an American attempt to "interfere with the summit."

All Crewmen Survived

Chief among those reasons was the fact that, unlike the plane involved in the incident that Khrushchev exploited in that fashion today, the plane shot down in 1955 crashed on American territory and all the members of its crew survived to testify to what had happened.

The Kremlin, in consequence, could not make stick its usual charge that the American plane had trespassed on Soviet air space and that its crew had "fired first."

That has been the Soviet defense in most of the eighteen cases in which American planes have been shot down by its fighter craft since World War II.

It was not, however, a defense invoked by Khrushchev today. Adding to the toughness of his speech were the fact that he made no charge that the American plane had "shot first" to justify its being shot down last Sunday.

He defended, instead, what Senator Mansfield (D., Mont.) called a policy of "shoot first and complain later" and, in addition, made no pretense that, before being shot at, the American plane had been signaled to land in accordance with what the State Department referred to in another case as "the rules of civilized international practice."

Moreover, he took upon his Government full responsibility for having "ordered" the shooting four days ago, thereby providing additional differentiation between the latest incident and the one on the eve of the 1955 summit conference.

In that case, as in many others, the Kremlin initially professed ignorance of any shooting and implied that, if any had occurred, it was done by trigger-happy Soviet pilots, taking advantage of their general orders.

Accordingly, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, then Soviet Foreign Minister, professed ignorance of the

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June 22, 1955, incident off Alaska when John Foster Dulles, then Secretary of State, took it up privately with him two days later at San Francisco. He still was professing such ignorance when he held a forenoon press conference there June 25.

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 6 1960

Unarmed Craft Was On Mission Out Of Turkish Base

By WILLIAM KNIGHTON, JR.
[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, May 5—The United States plane which Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of Russia said the Soviets shot down because it was a "military" craft on an "aggressive" mission to "frighten" Russians, apparently was an unarmed weather research aircraft which wandered into Soviet territory because its pilot was unconscious.

This was the State Department's interpretation of the incident which the Kremlin boss used in a speech before the Soviet Parliament to whip up anti-American sentiment from the members, and in which he threatened Western allies, took a slap at Vice President Nixon, and said the chances of the coming summit conference were diminished by the incident.

Oxygen Equipment Difficulty

President Eisenhower ordered the State Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to make a report.

The State Department said NASA had announced two days ago that one of its unarmed, single motor jet-prop U-2 weather research planes based at Adana, Turkey, and piloted by a civilian, had been missing since May 1.

During the flight, and while at between 50,000 and 55,000 feet altitude, the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment, official reports stated.

The State Department report then continued:

"Mr. Khrushchev has announced that a United States plane has been shot down over the U.S.S.R. on that date. It may be that this was the missing plane.

Concern For Pilot's Fate

"It is entirely possible that, having a failure in the oxygen equipment which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space.

"The United States is taking this matter up with the Soviet Government with particular reference to the fate of the pilot."

Llewellyn E. Thompson, United States Ambassador at Moscow, has received instructions to get more facts, Lincoln White, department press officer said. Initially, Thompson is making an "inquiry," not a "protest," White said under questioning.

Receives Nothing Official

No word has been received in Washington from the Russian Government. Neither the White House nor the State Department knew of the downing of the plane until Khrushchev made his speech in Parliament, although it was known for several days that the NASA weather research plane was missing.

The NASA report said the pilot—later identified by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation as Francis G. Powers, 30, of Albany, Ga.—reported only one hour out of Adana last Sunday en route to Lake Van that he was having difficulty with his oxygen equipment.

He said he would try to get his bearings at the Lake Van Beacon, close by the Turkish-Soviet border, and would return to Adana instead of completing his scheduled 3-hour, 45-minute flight of 1,400 nautical miles.

No Evidence Of Crash

That was the last heard from the pilot or of the plane.

An aerial search was instituted, but no evidence has been found indicating the aircraft crashed. The area is mountainous and very rugged.

Since inception of the research program by NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in 1955, the flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

The U-2 planes presently are being used in California (one), Japan (three) and Turkey (Adana, four, including the lost plane.)

Two other planes have crashed, one in Germany, the other in California.

The instruments carried aboard the planes permit, the NASA said, obtaining more precise information about clear air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream, typhoons, cosmic rays and ozone and water vapor in the atmosphere.

The official NASA release listed a list of technical instruments aboard the plane, but it did not include any cameras.

Under questioning, however, Walter T. Bonney, NASA spokesman, said cameras to record cloud formations are a part of the equipment, but no cameras for map-making or reconnaissance were aboard.

Neither, he said, was there equipment on the plane to measure radio-activity in the air.

Insignia On Tail Assembly

Bonney denied that the plane was unmarked, as Khrushchev charged.

He said the tail assembly carried a 20-inch NASA insignia, and above it in black letters on a yellow background were the letters NASA, 12 inches high. There were no markings on the wings, he added.

Asked why the weather planes are used in that area, the NASA spokesman said one of the most important global air routes run directly through there.

He said flights out of Adana are frequent, but there is no specific schedule for them.

"We Could Stop Looking"

Bonney said the search for the plane was still going on, adding:

"If the Russians would care to identify the plane as the U-2, a civilian plane carrying no armament and only research equipment, then we could stop looking."

There was no indication that the plane was trapped or misled by false Russian radio signals or that Soviet planes took off to meet it, the spokesman said.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, declined to answer any questions about the incident, including what effect it might have on the summit conference less than two weeks off.

His only part in the news concerning it was to announce that Mr. Eisenhower had ordered the inquiry and report from a secret site where he and the members of the National Security Council went by helicopter this morning as a part of a civil defense exercise.

Congressmen Cautious

While the President knew the NASA plane had been missing for several days, he did not know the Russians had shot it down before he left the White House about 7.30 A.M.

Thus far, the White House has made no comment whatsoever about the incident. Hagerty, at his afternoon briefing, brushed off question after question concerning it. "No comment" was all he would say.

Congressional reaction was chiefly cautious. For example Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, while saying it was "very unfortunate that this kind of an incident should occur" added he wanted more information before commenting further.

Johnson Asks Details

Senator Johnson (Texas), Democratic leader and chairman of the Space Committee, said he had asked the Administration for full particulars on the incident.

"I do know," he added "that for some time NASA has been using high-flying aircraft [Lockheed U-2] for upper air weather studies in various portions of the world in connection with the aeronautical responsibilities.

"If I am correctly informed, there was a NASA plane which is now missing on a flight last Sunday. The flight started from the Adana region of Turkey and was apparently conducting these altitude weather studies. The pilot reported oxygen trouble and was heading back toward Adana when he lost contact, and has since gone unreported.

"I note Khrushchev's statement says the plane shot down was unmarked. If I am correctly informed, all NASA planes are clearly marked and are on strictly peaceful missions. It may be that Khrushchev is simply using this as an incident to apply leverage for the coming summit meetings."

Senator Bridges (N.H.), chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, called the development a "very serious matter."

"This certainly is not indicative of a friendly approach to a summit meeting which the Russians have been seeking to have for a long time. An immediate explanation and response to the shooting down of this plane should be had.

"I don't think the President should depart for the summit meeting until he gets it."

Senator Mansfiled (Mont.), Democratic whip, told the Senate that if the Russians are going to "shoot first and complain later, then indeed prospects for the coming summit are grim."

He said he understood from first reports that the President had "no knowledge of the plane incident."

"If that is the case, we have got to ask whether or not this Administration has any real control over the Federal bureaucracy," he said. "Can any agency of this Government, without the knowledge of politically responsible officials, assume for itself the right to probe for scientific or whatever purposes along a dan-

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gerous border and, hence, endanger the policies of the President?

"If that is the case, we had better get an Administration which is able and willing to maintain controls over the bureaucracy if he intend to act as a responsible, free government in the basic questions of war or peace which are clearly involved in incidents of this kind."

"If that is the case, we have got to ask whether or not this Administration has any real control over the Federal bureaucracy if we intend to act as a responsible, free government in the basic questions of war or peace which are clearly involved in incidents of this kind."

Senator Butler (R., Md.) appeared to be most upset by Khrushchev's slur against Vice President Nixon, when the Soviet Premier said sending the Vice President to the summit as a replacement for Mr. Eisenhower was "like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

The Marylander demanded that the Soviet Premier make a "full apology," immediately, to the Vice President and the American people.

Khrushchev Says He Will Take Case To U.N. Council

By PETER J. KUMPA

[Moscow Bureau of The Sun]

Moscow, May 5—Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today accused "aggressive imperialistic" United States armed forces of attempting to sabotage the summit conference by sending a reconnaisance plane into Soviet territory.

Speaking vigorously and stridently, Khrushchev brought cheers and applause from a Supreme Soviet audience of 1,000 as he declared that the American plane had been shot down early in the morning of May Day.

Khrushchev said the case would be taken to the United Nations Security Council and a "severe" protest would be made to the United States later.

Shooting Ordered

According to his account, an American plane was spotted crossing the Soviet border at 5.36 A.M. on May 1, Moscow time. The Defense Ministry asked for instructions and was told to shoot down the plane.

Khrushchev said that after the plane was shot down, it was found to be an American one, though unmarked. Later he called it a reconnaissance plane.

The Soviet leader was interrupted as he tried to continue. There were shouts from the floor of "down with the aggressor." "It is gangsterism!" Khrushchev and the Government received a tremendous ovation before he went on.

U.S. Reaction Is Question

"Just imagine what would happen if a Soviet airplane appeared over New York, Chicago or Detroit and flew over those towns," asked Khrushchev.

Recalling that American officials had said they had atomic-loaded bombers ready to fly to war targets, Khrushchev asked what the reaction of America's military authorities would be if a Soviet plane appeared. Obviously it could be the beginning of war, Khrushchev answered his own question.

The Premier said Russia had the right and the means to strike back when its territory was violated.

"True, we have no bombers on duty," he said. "But we have rockets on duty which can hit the target and will be more reliable than planes."

Frustration Effort Seen

Khrushchev stopped short of blaming President Eisenhower for the incident as he questioned whether the President knew about the incident.

He concluded himself that it was a last attempt by the American Air Force to "frustrate the summit talks or at least to prevent the conclusion of the agreement for which the world is waiting.

Khrushchev, however, attacked the President for approving the speeches of Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State, and his Under Secretary, Douglas Dillon, which he viewed as "bad signs" in themselves for hopes that any summit agreement can be reached.

The President's approval of them "makes the situation even more gloomy," said Khrushchev.

In his three and a half hour talk, which ranged over domestic proposals as well as foreign policy and the plane incident, Khrushchev displayed irritation at President Eisenhower's plans not to stay longer in Paris than seven days. The summit opens on May 16 and the President is due in Portugal for a state visit on May 23.

The length of the conference should be settled by the participants on their own, Khrushchev said. If the President has planned to leave independent of developments in Paris, he showed the summit was not getting the necessary attention in the United States.

"I have no doubt of the sincere aspirations of the President for peace," the Soviet leader explained. But he added that, despite the President's authority, "there are circles in the United States which apparently restrict him."

Scoffs At Nixon

As for the proposal to have Vice President Nixon step in to replace President Eisenhower, Khrushchev killed the idea. He thought Nixon "thinks least of all about the question of achieving agreement on these critical questions: Liquidating the state of tension, liquidating the cold war and stopping the arms drive."

Bringing Nixon to the summit, jeered Khrushchev, would be like "letting a goat watch over the cabbage patch."

More moderate than his Baku speech last week on Germany, Khrushchev did not repeat his conviction that all access to West Berlin would end if the Western powers failed to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. He explored other reasons for settling the question, such as the feelings of the people in East Germany and the other satellites, though he again repeated that legally Berlin lay in Communist Germany's territory.

Khrushchev held to disarmament as the principal problem of the summit conference. To him it was the "most radical means to assure peace."

Smarting from Western press charges that he was using "threats" to sign separate German treaties, Khrushchev replied—in effect—if that was a threat, make the most of it.

Once again Khrushchev flayed he claimed were running the risk of war by trying to rearm West Germany. And he went into the attack on his other favorite subject, those unnamed circles in the West who were trying to keep the "cold war" going.

Cites Geneva Parley

On those who were still trying o negotiate from strength, Khrushchev said the Geneva atomic negotiations were a good example of Western failure. He charged the West with trying to revive a dead rat by some sort of magic injection.

Khrushchev was in his best form as he brought up the plane incidents. He started softly and said "one aggressive act" was committed on April 9 when an American plane crossed into Soviet territory from Afghanistan and later fled.

"Apparently the Americans liked the fact that they made this incursion and were not punished and they decided to repeat this aggressive action," he said.

More Cries From Floor

"They chose the day most solemn for our people and for all working people of the world, the first of May, this international holiday of fraternal solidarity of the working class."

This brought more cries from the floor.

The Premier charged that the plane had come from the territory of Turkey, Iran or Pakistan, the same as the earlier plane on April 9.

Khrushchev presented those nations with "the most serious warnings" for permitting American forces to use their territory for "aggressive" actions.

He said they were "playing with fire" and would pay for "unclever actions" of their governments.

Threat To Soviet Seen

If the entire action was done without the President's knowledge, Khrushchev said, the American public should be alarmed at the "American war lords."

Khrushchev told the deputies that the "aggressive actions of the United States are made purposely" on the eve of the summit meetings. To him they appeared as a threat to Soviet positions and "directed against any agreement on disputed questions."

"We cannot say this plane was a dove of peace or ambassador of goodwill," he quipped. "It was a real bandit with aggressive aims."

Khrushchev promised his people that "such attempts would not bring us to our knees or break our back" but would be answered with rebuffs.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 6 1960
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Most Inflammatory Speech Since the War

It has for some time been apparent that the Western leaders have anticipated little from a summit conference except some improvement in the international climate, some relaxation of tension—a détente, to use the diplomatic phrase.

Clearly, Mr. Khrushchev does not expect even that.

He has made his point with deliberate brutality—the shooting down of an unarmed American plane near his borders. And he has backed this murderous act by the most inflammatory speech that has come from the lips of the responsible head of any great power since the end of World War II.

That shooting down the weather plane was premeditated is the inevitable conclusion from Khrushchev's reference to another alleged border crossing in the neighborhood of Afghanistan, and his assertion that on the second occasion "the order was given to shoot down the invader."

As for the speech, its bellicosity, its implication that President Eisenhower is the prisoner of some sinister forces, its coarse animosity toward Vice-President Nixon have few parallels in the public pronouncements of heads of state.

* * *

It may not be very rewarding to search out the sources of Khrushchev's performance before the Supreme Soviet. A volcano which alternately erupts soft soap and white-hot lava, the Russian Premier is still a psychological and political enigma. Nevertheless, the combination of act and word with which Khrushchev has confronted the West is so serious that some attempt must be made to understand it.

The most obvious conclusion is that Khrushchev is not satisfied with a summit which promises no more than some general détente. He wants a Berlin solution and a German solution on his own terms and makes these threatening gestures to insure that his demands will be taken seriously.

There is also the possibility that the Premier is under pressure from Stalinists within the Soviet Union and in command in Peiping to take a tougher line toward the West. The shake-up in the Soviet high command, though its implications are still obscure, might be connected with this process.

Finally, there is the possibility that again Khrushchev is attempting to pressure the free states on the Soviet border, by threatening them with a wrath to come if they continue their close association with the United States.

* * *

Whatever the Soviet Premier's motives, his conduct intensifies the dilemma which the original proposal for a summit meeting created for the United States government. True, Khrushchev has not presented this country with an ultimatum, a threat of action with a definite time limit, which President Eisenhower refused to accept as a background for Big Four discussions on Berlin. But his insults have been so flagrant and the prospect of any amelioration of the international situation now seems so remote that a journey to the summit appears only an exercise in futility.

It is the President who must determine whether the meeting in Paris, ten days hence, offers any hope of practical accommodation. The country will back his decision in the matter.

* * *

This nation wants peace, it wants a less strained and dangerous international atmosphere. But it is under no obligation to swallow, without protest, whatever violence of word and deed suits Khrushchev's mood or purpose.

Downed Craft Could Fly at 50,000 Feet

Heavy-Load Jet For High-Altitude Tests

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP). —The Lockheed U-2 airplane—presumably the one Russia claims to have shot down last Sunday—is one of a type capable of extended flight at altitudes between 50,000 and 55,000 feet. It is capable of speeds up to 70 per cent of the speed of sound.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration described it as a straight-wing, single-engine jet craft, originally designed as a high-altitude test vehicle. It has a 90-foot wing span and is 45 feet in length.

A N. A. S. A. spokesman said figures on the cost and past service of the particular U-2 which may have been shot down are not immediately available. N. A. S. A. spokesmen said about a dozen such planes have been in use since 1956 in joint upper-air research with the Air Force.

For Heavy Loads

The U-2 was designed to carry heavy loads of research gear ten miles high and keep them there long enough to make delicate studies. Speed was sacrificed for the ability to fly high.

Information sought? Data about the thin air in which air liners of the future may operate—causes of clear - air turbulence, wind shear, the jet stream, cosmic rays, concentration of various elements in the upper atmosphere, movement of contaminants from nuclear tests.

First flights were over the western United States, emanating from the Atomic Proving Grounds in Nevada. Since 1956, flights have been made from various parts of the world offering different climatic conditions — from Alaska, New York, Germany, England, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

Lockheed designed and built the U-2 with its own funds to test engines, fuel systems and materials in continuous flight at high altitudes—tests not possible in altitude chambers. After it was built, N. A. S. A. became interested and has since used such planes in its civilian scientific tests.

When it was built the plane was a type so new—neither a fighter nor a bomber—there was no designation for it. So they invented one—U for utility.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 6 1960

Data Sought From Envoy in Moscow as Washington Reacts With Restraint

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5 — Washington reacted with restraint today to Premier Khrushchev's announcement that a United States plane had been shot down Sunday on Soviet territory.

There were some angry words on Capitol Hill—including a suggestion that President Eisenhower refuse to go to the summit meeting with Mr. Khrushchev in Paris May 16. But the Administration would say little more than that additional information was being sought from Moscow.

A message went to Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. in Moscow this afternoon instructing him to request more details from the Soviet authorities.

The text of Mr. Khrushchev's long speech to the Supreme Soviet became available to officials only late this afternoon. Their first reaction was that he seemed to be preparing the way for placing the blame for a summit failure on the Western powers.

Called Pre-Summit Move

He also seemed to be giving advance warning that the Allied leaders could expect little softness from him at the Paris meeting. The consensus was that the Khrushchev address was the latest move in pre-summit maneuvering, but that it had not altered measurably the outlook for the summit meeting.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Governments of the United States, Britain and France did not seem to be looking forward to settlement of major East-West differences at the summit.

The State Department admitted the possibility that the plane, identified here as an unarmed U-2 weather reconnaissance craft of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, might have crossed the Soviet frontier by accident.

The question was raised, however, why the weaponless craft had been shot down and not merely forced to land. Diplomats also questioned the propriety of the Soviet Premier's decision to announce the incident publicly before informing the United States.

The Premier's approach appeared to officials here to be an effort to incline the Western Governments to soften their own positions. He has given no sign of being prepared to modify his own demands, particularly on the vexed question of Berlin, officials said.

It was noted that Mr. Khrushchev said nothing new today on any of the major problems that the governmental leaders will consider at Paris on disarmament, a nuclear test ban, or Berlin.

In this connection, it was thought here that Mr. Khrushchev's speech at Baku last month—in which he again threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with the East German Communist regime—had done more to dampen hopes for the summit than his speech to the Supreme Soviet.

Such a treaty, Mr. Khrushchev said, would end Allied rights in Berlin and would transfer controls over land, sea and air routes to the city to the East Germans.

West Plans Berlin Firmness

The Western Governments have said they would not permit any lessening of their rights in Berlin. They have hoped to reach some interim agreement with Mr. Khrushchev on Berlin to end the diplomatic crisis.

Mr. Khrushchev's recent statements have reduced those hopes. It now seems that he is intent on pressing his stand on Berlin, counting on a weakening of Allied resolve.

It is believed by some influential officials here that heavy pressure from Mr. Khrushchev on the Berlin problem at the summit meeting might produce a cancellation of President Eisenhower's planned trip to Moscow in June. The plane incident might also influence that trip, it was believed.

The White House declined any comment on this problem this afternoon. James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary, refused to say anything about the downed aircraft or the President's plans.

There is a feeling among some Soviet experts that Premier Khrushchev has been under some pressure to adopt a tougher stand in foreign affairs. It is believed that some of the Premier's coleagues in the Soviet hierarchy have contended that too much talk of relaxing tensions and of peaceful coexistence with the West weakens internal discipline in parts of the Soviet bloc.

WASH. DAILY NEWS MAY 5 1960

U. S. Could Lose Its Freedom in Space Race

By ALBERT M. COLEGROVE Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 5—American might win the "race to space"—and lose her freedom by creating an all-powerful Federal government better than Russia's.

This possibility was getting serious thought here today after two developments:

• Ralph Cordiner, big-time industrialist, has devoted much time to helping the Government study its problems. He said last night if we keep on with the idea that conquering space is purely a Government job, we may wind up "in the steel trap of regimentation."

Mr. Cordiner pointed out that "any inventions first applied in connection with a Federal space project, regardless of how they were developed, automatically become the exclusive property of the Federal Government."

• The Aviation Space Writers Association, an organization of 944 newspaper and other writers, at its national convention here voted unanimously to fight a pending censorship edict of the Defense Department.

This edict, drawn up by Assistant Defense Secretary Murray Snyder and under consideration by the Administration, would drastically cut the flow of aviation and space news to the public. Companies with Government contracts would be forbidden to divulge many kinds of information now freely given.

NEW FRONTIER

Mr. Cordiner, board chairman of General Electric Co., told a University of California audience at Los Angeles that space is a "whole new frontier."

The riches we find on the moon or other planets may make those discovered by the early explorers of India and the new world look like mere trifles, he added.

Like the 15th and 16th century sailing ship expeditions, our probing into the vast reaches of space "is going to depend, for many years, primarily on our Government financing, and hence on Government direction and control," Mr. Cordiner said.

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WASH. DAILY NEWS MAY 5 1960

Reds Say They Shot Down U. S. Plane

MOSCOW, May 5 (UPI) — Premier Nikita Khrushchev said today the Soviet Union shot down an American plane Sunday inside Soviet territory.

Khrushchev told the nation's Supreme Soviet (parliament) that the plane did not carry the "usual markings" and that it flew into the Soviet Union from a neighboring country.

(An American Lockheed U-2 extreme high altitude weather reconnaissance plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with one man aboard disappeared over the rugged mountains of southeastern Turkey this week end.

(The spot where the plane was reported missing is 60 miles from the Iranian border and 100 miles from Soviet Azerbaijan. Planes from Wheelus Air Force base in Tropoli have been searching for it since with no success.)

Khrushchev told the parliament amid applause that an investigation proved the plane was American. He said the plane had flown into the Soviet Union from Turkey, Iran, or Pakistan.

YOUNGER MEN

The Soviet Premier addressed the Supreme Soviet shortly after the Russians announced a massive government and party shakeup that moved younger men into high posts but left Khrushchev still unchallenged at the top.

The shuffle took Frol Kozlov out of his government post as first deputy premier and catapulted him into a high Communist Party position—a streamlined Party Secretariat of seven men which holds ultimate power in Russia.

Khrushchev's announcement that an American plane had been shot down was met first with loud applause from the joint session of the Supreme Soviet. Cries of indignation followed when he explained the details of the event.

He issued a "severe warning" to the West and said the United States should realize it might suffer as a consequence in dealings with the Soviet Union.

SUMMIT

Along with the alleged shooting down of the plane, Khrushchev predicted there was "little hope" for success at the East-West summit meeting in Paris scheduled to begin May 16.

"It is difficult to know how to regard such action just two weeks before the summit meeting," he said.

Khrushchev looked up from the rostrum where he was speaking toward U. S. Ambassador Llewelyn Thompson who was sitting in the balcony.

"What did they think? Did they think that they (the United States) would go unpunished?" he asked.

"One must conclude that the aggressive forces in the United States are taking action to interfere with the summit."

"Who sent the plane off?" Khrushchev asked, still looking toward Mr. Thompson. "Was it sent with hte consent of the chiefs of the American armed forces?

"Was it sent by the Pentagon without the President's knowledge?

"If it was done without the President's knowledge the people should know about it," Khrushchev told Parliament.

Khrushchev said the alleged incident occurred at 5:35 a. m. local time (11:35 p. m. Saturday night EDT).

"The order was given to shoot down the invader and the order was executed," he said.

"It appeared that the plane was American altho the identification marks were painted out."

"A stern protest will be made and we will inform them (the United States) that we will take measures to defend our country."

SHAKE-UP

The new changes, which were decided on yesterday in parallel meetings by the 133-member party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, were viewed by political experts here as a reshuffle rather than a purge.

None of those downgraded were discredited or thrown out of the Central Committee completely as happened with the Molotov group three years ago.

Rather it appeared obvious the move was designed to improve the government and party leadership with younger, more efficient administrators.

In the Soviet Union the Communist Party is more powerful than the government. Khrushchev's principal power comes from the fact that he is the party's first secretary. He took on the added title of premier so he could sit in at international councils as his country's government leader too.

FOUR DROPPED

Today's announcement said four persons had been dropped from the 10-member secretariat of the party's Central Committee— Alexei Kirichenko, Averki Aristov, Pyotor Pospelov and Nikolai Ignatov—while Kozlov was added to it.

Two persons were dropped from the Presidium of the party's Central Committee—Kirichenko and Nikolai I. Belyayev—and three added—Alexei Kosygin, Nigolai Podgorny and Dimitri Polyanski.

Kosygin also was given Kozlov's government job of first deputy premier. The other first deputy premier is Anastas Mikoyan, whose position was not changed.

It was the biggest reshuffle since June, 1957, when an anti-party group was purged.

Mme. Ykaterina Furtseva, the only woman member of the party Presidium, was given the job of Minister of Culture, replacing Nikolai Mikhailov who recently has been criticized in the Soviet press. She had been directing the ministry anyhow from her Presidium post.

Vladimir Novikov, a vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Russian Federation, was appointed a USSR vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee succeeding Kosygin. He is a prominent economist.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 5 1960

CUBA BUILDING MISSILE PADS, PROBERS TOLD

Former Intelligence Chief Testifies

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 4 — A former intelligence chief in Cuba told Senate investigators Wednesday that concrete bases suitable for missile launching have been constructed in southeastern Cuba.

Col. Manuel Antonio Ugalde Carrillo, who left Cuba in January, 1959, produced a map locating the "launching pads" at Cienaga de Zapatas, in the midst of mosquito infested swampland, about 100 miles from the Florida coast.

Acting Chairman Kenneth B. Keating [R., N. Y.] of the Senate internal security subcommittee quizzed the witness closely.

12 Mile Long "Highway"

Ugalde said he received his information from workers on the concrete installations who had been told they were building a super-highway designed to attract tourists and provide transportation for workers in rice fields.

The "highway," the witness said, was about 12 miles long, about 16 feet wide at each end, but widening in the middle to more than 60 feet for several miles, making it available for jet planes. The widened area was of greater depth and one stretch had torn up and deepened at the orders of a Russian technician in charge, workers on the project reported.

At certain points, massive concrete installations had been added, Ugalde said. These foundations would be suitable only for use as missile pads, he opined.

Sees Military Use

Representatives of the defense department attended the hearing.

"My opinion, on the basis of all information received," Ugalde testified, "is that these installations are for military use only, not for agricultural or tourist purposes as the Cuban government claim.

"There can be no question the soviet bases are being constructed for attack upon American democracies."

Indict Two Pilots

The witness said that a number of Russian military advisers have arrived in Cuba since January, 1959. Twenty-four Russian technicians live together near Camp Colombia, outside Havana, he said, and travel by helicopter daily to staff headquarters. Four Russian engineers live in a hotel at Santa Clara, he added.

Washington, May 4 (AP)—A federal grand jury at Miami, Fla., charged Wednesday the flight of an American private plane to Cuba last March 21 was arranged by the Fidel Castro government.

Have Not Returned

Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh, who announced the indictment here, said it named William J. Shergalis, one of the American pilots aboard, and Hector Garcia Soto, a representative of the Cuban air force in Miami, with having acted as agents in this country of the Castro government without registering under the foreign agents registration act.

A second indictment returned by the same grand jury charged Shergalis and Howard L. Rundquist, the other American involved in the flight, with having departed from the United States for Cuba without filing the flight plan required by federal aviation agency regulations.

Shergalis, 33, of Hollywood, Fla., and Rundquist, 35, of San Rafael, Cal., have never returned from Cuba since the March 21 flight.

According to the story out of Cuba that day, they landed their rented plane near Matanzas and were surprised by Cuban soldiers who fired on them and brought them down as they attempted a takeoff. The report was that Rundquist was wounded slightly in the foot.

LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 1960

Space Officials Rapped for Low Cost Estimates

Astronauts' Project $150 Million Under What Is Needed, Senate Committee Says

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Top civilian space officials drew criticism from the Senate Space Committee today for underestimating total costs of the man-in-space project by $150 million.

At the same time the Senate group, headed by Sen. Johnson (D-Tex.), indicated that original requests for $1,048,300,000 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the new year had been cut back some $133 million or about 13%.

The critical comments accompanied a voluminous and highly technical outline of NASA projects, for which the Senate group unanimously recommended an authorization of $970 million during the 12 months that began July 1.

Provide Cushion

Johnson said this is $50 million more than President Eisenhower had requested and the House had approved.

Johnson said the extra $50 million will provide a cushion for possible scientific breakthroughs or setbacks in the space program.

The Senate bill actually is $55 million above the House total because it includes an other $5 million in emergency funds for NASA construction, which the administration asked and the House approved apparently without including it in their totals.

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, NASA director, was closely questioned by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) about Glennan's estimates a year ago that costs of the man-in-space project — known as Project Mercury — would be about $200 million.

$350 Million Estimate

Stennis, who presided at most of the hearings on the space bill, drew from Glennan testimony that Mercury costs now are estimated at nearly $350 million.

Stennis asked why Glennan was so far off in his earlier estimates.

Glennan said that when the first estimate was made the man-in-space program was only five months old. Since then, he said, a need has developed for more capsules, more boosters and the number of manned and unmanned flights had been increased.

He said costs of the networks and tracking system needed to follow the space flights and aid in recovery of the astronauts also had jumped some 56%.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 1960

Young Critic of Missile Defense May Argue Way to Cabinet Post

SAN DIEGO, April 30 (AP) A man to watch: Tom Lanphier.

There's an outside chance this super-salesman of missiles, recently turned prophet of doom, may become a national figure.

A precipitous young executive who quit a $50,000-a-year job in March to blast President Eisenhower's defense policies, Lanphier has given himself three months to argue his case before the American public.

On television and radio, in newspapers and magazines, Lanphier is hammering out his charge that Mr. Eisenhower is gambling with America's survival by failing to call for more missiles and bombers.

At the end of the 90 days, Lanphier's personal gamble will come to an end.

A Man to Reckon With

By that time, his friends say, Lanphier may be a man to reckon with. If he succeeds in making a name for himself in the election year debate on United States defense posture, they say, he could wind up as secretary of Defense.

His enemies — and Lanphier admits he has made plenty—say he'll be lucky if he can get a job selling shoes.

Lanphier says he has no plans past June.

"I can finance myself until then," he says. "After that I'll have to get a job. What kind of a job depends on how successful I've been in what I set out to do."

Who is Lanphier and what has he set out to do?

Lanphier at 44 is a tall, heavy-set man who overwhelms his quarry with a flood of words and ideas almost too swift to comprehend.

"You may not know what he's talking about," says an associate, "but before he's through you're ready to buy it."

For nine years before last March 15, Lanphier was vice president and assistant to the president of Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. As the right hand of Convair boss Jack Naish, Lanphier had a major role in developing — and selling —Convair's Atlas, the only United States intercontinental missile currently ready for combat.

Obsessed With Idea

Lanphier says that in recent months he has become obsessed with an idea that the nation is in mortal danger and that he personally must do something about it.

"Democracy cannot survive unless we prepare to defend it. We can't keep blaming Eisenhower. The fault lies in the indifference of the people. If I can stir them up—awaken them to their dangers and their responsibilities—I shall have done what I set out to do."

It was an attack last February on Mr. Eisenhower and the status of the ICBM program that led to Lanphier's resignation. He said the President does not know as much about defense as he says he does. He also bitterly criticized the increasing attention given the Titan ICBM. Convair makes the Atlas; Martin is developing the Titan.

"The current Atlas," he insisted, "can fly as far, hit as accurately and carry as much weight to where it is going as can the Tifan. The difference is the Atlas is 14 years ahead and is doing it now."

Lanphier says he has no regrets about resigning.

What about the future security of his wife and five daughters, long accustomed to a high standard of living?

"I am thinking about their security," insists Lanphier. "I want to see them stay alive."

Lanphier's wife, Phyllis, tall and slender at 39, backs her husband completely — even to paring the family budget while he is jobless.

Hints of Danger

"I don't think women should direct their husbands' action," says Phyllis. "Men should do what they feel they have to do."

In addition to public criticism, Lanphier's stand has brought hints of personal danger.

Since his resignation he has received hundreds of letters and telegrams. Most of them, he says, express approval. But there are a few so vicious that he has become concerned for the safety of his wife and children.

Lanphier's opposition to Mr. Eisenhower is not his first clash with an administration. Ten years ago, when he was a special research-and-development assistant to Secretary of the Air Force Stuart Symington, Lanphier's burning enthusiasm for air power scorched several State Department noses.

President Truman told Symington that Secretary of State Acheson was demanding that Lanphier be fired.

"Mr. Symington refused," recalls Lanphier. "He said, 'If Tom goes, I go,' and that was that."

Today Symington, a senator, is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

"There is no one," says Lanphier, "as well qualified for the job."

Symington, in turn, states: "Tom is the ablest young man I know. Nobody is doing more for his nation, at his age, than he is."

Friends say Lanphier might well be the next Secretary of Defense if Symington wins the nomination and the election.

MIRROR NEWS

MAY 2 1960

Heliograph Made for Space Use

A Pasadena firm is developing a space communications system so simple the wonder is nobody thought of it before. →

They plan to flash messages across the distant reaches of outer space with mirrors!

Like an old-fashioned heliograph, the unit developed by Electro-Optical Systems, Inc., should be able to flash messages by reflected sunlight across 10 million miles, say its inventors.

THE SYSTEM, called SOCOM (solar optical communications), has been under development for more than a year under a $467,234 USAF research and development contract.

The firm says it may be ready for flight testing within two years.

More reliable than radio signaling, SOCOM is light, powerful and can't be jammed, its developers say.

THEY ENVISION the day when lunar explorers will keep in touch with earth by SOCOM mirrors. A string of them could relay messages clear across the solar system, from planet to planet, they say.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 3 1960

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He Assails Wasteful Competition

BY MARVIN MILES
Space-Aviation Editor

Outlawing of subsidy payments to major domestic airlines . . . elimination of wasteful competition . . . government aid for development of a supersonic airliner . . . renewed emphasis on aeronautical research . . .

These prerequisites for a sound and thriving air carrier industry were stressed yesterday by C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, before the annual meeting and news conference of the Aviation Writers Assn. at the Ambassador.

Obviously troubled by the fact that one airline has stated it cannot continue to operate without a subsidy—perhaps indicating a trend—Smith declared:

"Subsidy is not a cure for the disease affecting the industry. It is a disease in itself."

Free of Support

Twelve major airlines are now free of such support, Smith said, declaring that the federal government should establish and enforce a policy that it will not pay subsidy for operation over any specific route where one or more carriers can provide adequate service without subsidy.

The airline executive hit at the Civil Aeronautics Board for "piling up paralleling services in spite of continued warnings that the economic integrity of the airlines would be endangered."

He pointed out that as many as eight airlines today may be flying the same route, all seeking to sustain their services and make a living from a total traffic not big enough to divide among them with a profit.

Have Problem

Smith declared that local service airlines serving the smaller cities of the country cannot now operate their routes with a profit. Their service is essential, he added, but it cannot be continued without government aid. Subsidy in this field should be continued with a hope that in the future the services can be self-sustaining.

Smith also pointed out that the overseas airlines receive no subsidy today but whether they can maintain their services on a self-sustaining basis will depend on the strength of foreign competition and the extent to which foreign countries are willing to subsidize their own carriers.

Speaks of Rates

The airline president also took up the subjects of rates, saying they are too low and should be increased. The general passenger fare investigation, he said, has been going on for four years "and we are still without a decision. The CAB must find a way to handle its affairs in more timely fashion."

Smith added, however, "Rate increases will never be a panacea for all the ills of the business. I am of the opinion that if we have the right level of competition on the trunklines we would need no rate increase today.

Realign Routes

He strongly recommended that the federal government through CAB should assume responsibility for a realignment of the route structure to provide for an economically sound air transportation as contemplated by Congress.

"This it can best begin by the encouragement of mergers," he pointed out.

Smith also discussed the supersonic transport and said he hoped that the government will decide to embark on a development program for such an aircraft.

Example Cited

He discussed North American Aviation's B-70 bomber now being developed in a single prototype model and pointed out that a supersonic airliner powered with such a design could carry 200 passengers and reach almost any place in the world within six hours, flying at 2,000 m.p.h. at an altitude of 80,000 ft.

If the development of the B-70 proves that a supersonic transport is technically feasible, the stakes will encourage some nation to build such an airliner, he said, adding, "leadership in this field will bring great prestige to the nation that succeeds.

Costs No More

If some other nation should gain leadership it would cost no more to be the leader than it would to catch up at some later date."

Smith noted, too, that the new glamour girl, Miss Space, is taking the play away from Miss Aviation.

"We are not doing very well in aeronautical research, and the course we appear to be taking for the future is not encouraging. Space and aviation are in the same agency (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and space is getting the attention of the management."

Leddy Greever, vice president of the Beech Aircraft Corp., told the 350 aviation writers that light-plane makers in general aviation — all civil flying except that of the airlines — this year will deliver more than $200 million worth of new executive and utility aircraft as compared with $25 million in 1950.

"And we're barely off the ground," he said. "We expect to double our annual volume by 1965 and double it again by 1970."

Greever said General Aviation operates a fleet of 70,000 airplanes, compared with some 1,900 domestic and about 22,000 military aircraft now flying in the United States. These planes, most of them under 12,500 lb. gross weight, fly for business, agriculture, pleasure and many other purposes, he said.

Copters Discussed

William L. Berry, assistant general manager of the Hughes Tool Co.'s aircraft division, discussed the thriving helicopter business and pointed out that in the United States today there are 193 commercial operators flying 767 helicopters; 94 executives and companies with 134 helicopters, and 30 government agencies other than the military operating 96 helicopters. This is a total of 317 operators of all types, operating a total of 934 helicopters.

"With realistic marketing programs, this market should multiply five to 10 times within the next decade," he said.

Suitability Told

Berry noted that the helicopter is best suited for commercial application in the business and utility fields and that these vehicles can fill requirements which are difficult or impossible to meet with any other type of vehicle.

Although the market among private owners is improving, he pointed out, it will be some time before serious consideration can be given to mass utilization of the helicopter on a private basis.

Private Jets

Berry spoke of the Hughes 269-A helicopter, described its construction and performance and said his company is concentrating on improvement of helicopter economics.

Another speaker on the morning program, W. A. Pulver, Lockheed vice president, discussed private business jets and declared that such aircraft as the Lockheed JetStar, a four-engined turbojet, will triple the tempo of the busy American executive, increasing his productivity and efficiency.

Robert W. Prescott, president of the Flying Tiger Line, considered the growing field of air cargo and pointed out that even with the most optimistic equipment plans tariffs in this field will still be 25 to 50% higher than the most expensive form of surface transportation.

He noted, however, that the Tigers had chosen the turboprop CL-44D, a Canadian aircraft for which it has great hopes in the area of reducing operational costs.

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CURRENT NEWS

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Date MAY 9 1960

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 9 1960

Pilot Becoming Focus of Criticism of U. S. —New Data Given

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 8—The Soviet Government gave indications today that the capture of an American reconnaissance flier deep inside Soviet territory last Sunday would become the focus of a major campaign to embarrass the West on the eve of the summit conference.

The Russians already are reacting with various expressions of injury and disappointment. Moscow papers provided a few more details today about the seizure of the United States pilot, Francis Gary Powers of Jenkins, Ky. He was said to have parachuted from his single-engine U-2 jet after it had been crippled by an anti-aircraft rocket. The papers said he had fallen into the hands of peasants in a village near Sverdlovsk in the Urals.

The newspapers also carried photographs of the paraphernalia of "espionage" said to have been carried by Mr. Powers. Among the items were Soviet rubles and other foreign currencies, jewelry, a pistol, a dagger and a poison pin with which to commit suicide.

Premier Khrushchev said yesterday that the pilot had been brought to Moscow and that he had confessed that he had been sent to fly across the Soviet Union from Pakistan to Norway to photograph military objectives and locate radar installations.

Airfield Photograph Printed

Newspapers printed a photograph of a Soviet airfield that they implied had been taken by the plane's equipment at an altitude of more than 60,000 feet.

As reproduced, the photograph was a clear picture of nineteen four-engine bombers arrayed in two rows of about [illegible] could be a landing s[illegible]

Mr. Khrushchev had hinted that the pilot might be brought to trial and that, at least, the equipment taken from his plane would be shown soon to Western correspondents here. Nonetheless, some expressed the feeling that the pilot might be returned to United States authorities within a few months.

As far as is known United States diplomats and military attachés here have not made any request to visit the prisoner.

Soviet accounts of his capture described Mr. Powers as "impudent" and "cunning." One story hinted that he might be able to understand some Russian.

The incident has become a major subject of conversation and speculation here.

The official Soviet line appears to be that the incident proves Soviet contentions that "dangerous men" surround President Eisenhower and take provocative action even without his knowledge, that American bases around the Soviet Union are a threat to the Soviet Union and implicate the Soviet Union's neighbors in American "aggression," and that Western demands for disarmament controls are in reality attempts to legalize hostile espionage.

Muscovites crowded around newspapers posted on sidewalk billboards and discussed the incident in huddles in parks and squares. They were plainly worried that it would damage efforts to ease tohsions in the world.

Soviet correspondents and officials showed no desire to reduce their recently increased contacts with Americans here. On the contrary, they sought out American opinion to learn whether the air incident would jeopardize the summit meeting and President Eisenhower's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union in June. All hoped that Premier Khrushchev's remarks would be interpreted as a restrained reaction to what they felt he was entitled to consider a deliberate affront.

Situation Viewed as Serious

Diplomats, however, considered the situation to be serious. Few Western [illegible] optimistic now that the Soviet leader could still sign an agreement to ban atomic tests that would sanction the relatively free movement on Soviet territory of Western inspectors.

Yet the same diplomats felt that the summit meeting and the Eisenhower visit were more necessary than ever, even though the West would be on the defensive. The smiles that Premier Khrushchev interspersed among his expressions of anger yesterday were believed to reflect his sense of having gained a strengthened bargaining position for the Paris summit meeting next week.

The advocates of détente between East and West here felt personally let down and politically injured by the United States' intelligence maneuver. They believed that Premier Khrushchev, too, must have experienced a great personal disappointment in Western leaders on whose cooperation he had counted.

Yet there is no serious doubt here that the summit meeting will be held and that the Soviet leader wil appear more righteously indignant than ever.

The mounting press campaign will be aided tomorrow by celebrations of the fifteenth anniversary of the defeat of Germany in World War II. A large rally is scheduled here that some expect will produce another major Khrushchev address.

Military leaders took advantage o fthe anniversary to write articles today boasting of Soviet strength, especially in rocketry. All found room in their discussions for comment on the act of United States "aggression" in the air.

Peasants' Story Printed

Besides pictures of the captured pilot's paraphernalia, several papers carried anti-American cartoons and interviews with the peasants who said they had caught the flier. These reports contrasted the "invasion fro mthe sky" with the peaceful holiday atmosphere among Russians on May Day.

According to an account in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the peasants on a state farm sitting down to a holida ytable at 11 A. M., Sverdlovsk time, (9 A. M. in Moscow) on May 1 heard a loud noise. When they ran outside they weer said to have seen a puff of smoke in the sky.

Not long after, they said, they heard an explosion and saw a column of dust rise beyond the fields. They then spotted a man descending in a parachute and drive toward a forest into which the pilot was trying to project himself, they said.

Their only thought was to help a man in distress, the peasants told the newspaper. But when he landed they realized from foreign inscriptions on his gear that he was a foreigner, they said.

The peasants said they helped the pilot out of his parachute and oxygen gear. They said they noticed his pistol and took it away and then prodded the pilot into a car.

A crowd had collected by the time, the paper said. The flier was placed in the front seat between two Russians. On the drive back to the farm's headquarters the peasants also found and unsheated ten-inch knife in his pocket, they said.

The pilot said nothing to his captors, but motioned for a drink at one point. The peasants said they stopped at a farmhouse and got him a glass of water.

The first attempts to interrogate him in German, they said, brought motions from the pilot that he did not understand. They got the impression, however, that he understood an injunction against smoking that was uttered in Russian.

Two officers searched the pilot at the farmhouse and took jewelry and currency from him. The farmers said that a satchel also was found near by containing a hacksaw, pliers, fishing tackle, a mosquito net, a change of clothing and "all sorts of packages."

By the time the pilot was turned over to authorities, the peasants said, they understood that an "enemy had been before them.

The State Department statement that Mr. Powers' flight had been unauthorized missed this morning's Moscow papers, but it was paraphrased this afternoon in an article carried by Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

Pioneer V, 8 Million Miles Out, Reports by Its 150-Watt Radio

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) —Pioneer V, the United States' artificial planetoid, began using its loud voice—a 150-watt transmitter—today to send information back to earth.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the transmitter, believed to be the largest ever operated in space, was turned on when the satellite reached 8,001,000 miles from earth at 5 A. M. Eastern Daylight time.

T. Keith Glennan, administrator of the space agency, congratulated all concerned and declared:

"This is truly an historic event and yet quite in character with the other accomplishments of this amazing spacecraft."

Pioneer V, launched on March 11 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., is a 94.8 pound vehicle now on its first orbit around the sun. Moving about a million miles away from earth each week, it has been sending back valuable data about cosmic rays, radiation belts and magnetic fields in space.

The agency said the big transmitter—saved until the weaker five-watt one could no longer reach the earth—had worked satisfactorily on the first try.

"It was a good, clear transmisison, lasting about a minute and a half," the agency reported.

The agency said that because of the power drain, the 150-watt transmitter was being operated only about two to three minutes every six to eight hours. The satellite is being "questioned" by the radio telescope at Todrell Bank, England, and a station at South Point, Hawaii.

The space agency noted, however:

"In recent weeks, a minor component failure has been noted and compensated for. Also some slight deterioration in the batteries has been observed, possibly the result of leakage in the vacuum of space."

The statement said that "by any measure, however, the probe has stamped itself as a true pioneer of interplanetary space."

"To date," the agency said, "the probe has returned more than 109 hours of data on cosmic radiation, charged particle energies and magnetic field phenomena."

Project Discoverer to Continue

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI) — The Air Force may send out snare-trailing planes a dozen or more times in the next fourteen months to try to perfect techniques for recovering capsules ejected from artificial earth satellites.

This was made clear today in plans to continue indefinitely the Project Discoverer satellite program in which six unsuccessful attempts to recover capsules have been made.

U. S. SPY SATELLITE PLANNED FOR FALL

Mission of Samos Is to Take Photographs of Every Inch of Communist Territory

By RICHARD WITKIN

Unless the furor over the intelligence-gathering plant shot down in the Soviet Union causes a change in plans, the United States will try to launch its first reconnaissance satellite early this fall.

It will be the initial test in a photo-intelligence program, Project Samos, whose mission this country has set forth with complete candor: To photograph every inch of Communist territory and thereby help close the "intelligence gap" that so severely handicaps the United States defense efforts.

This is no less than what the single-jet U-2 was trying to do surreptitiously when it was intercepted by a Soviet rocket last week.

The question that immediately suggests itself was this: Will the Russians try to shoot down or otherwise interfere Samos satellites?

Objection Indicated

No one knows at this point. The vigorous reaction to the U-2 instrusion might lead one to suspect that the Kremlin would not quietly accept reconnaissance by satellite.

On the other hand, the legal issues raised by the Air Force's Samos program differ from the issues involved in the case of the U-2 plane.

It has long been recognized in international law that a nation's sovereignty extends to the atmosphere above it.

But, with the onset of the space age, many legal experts have taken the stand that such sovereignty cannot extend outward indefinitely.

It is widely felt that sovereignty should extend no farther than the highest altitude where measurable amount of atmosphere.

[illegible] where the line should be drawn. But in any case, it would be well below satellite altitudes.

Claim as Yet Unmade

Up to now, the Russians have not tried to project their sovereignty into space. Only token, unofficial objections have been raised to flights by United States military satellites as opposed to such purely scientific vehicles as the Vanguards and Explorers—over Russian territory.

After one of the early Discoverer flights, some Soviet commentators referred acidly to "Peeping Tom" satellites.

The Discoverer shots are designed to develop some of the essential hardware for Project Samos and also for Project Midas.

Midas satellites will use infrared sensors to detect the exhaust of enemy missiles as they climb above the clouds. They will flash a warning almost thirty minutes before the missiles could descend on the United States.

One shortive attempt has already been made to launch a Midas test vehcile. A second attempt is scheduled to be made soon from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Observers thought Russia might take a stand against satellite flights over its territory when the Tiros I weather satellite was launched recently. Though Tiros cameras have been taking systematic photographs of weather build-ups over some Soviet areas, the Russians have not objected.

There are several possible explanations for the Soviet's attitute, aside from the possibility that it agrees that sovereignty should not be extended into space.

The Tiros experiments are mainly scientific, though weather reconnaissance certainly would have military utility. Secondly, the Tiros pictures do not have sufficient resolution to give away military information. Finally, the Soviet has flown comparable photographic equipment over non-Communist areas in the lunar probe that produced the first pictures of the back of the moon.

But nothing in the Soviet's official attitude today would preclude it from stepping in vocally or physically when this country tries to accomplish with satellites what it was trying to accomplish from the lower-flying U-2 airplane.

It is not expected that a complete network of Samos reconnaissance satellites could be ready for regular operations before 1962 or 1963.

A Midas early-warning net is even farther off.

The Air Force Ballistic Missile Division is in charge of both projects. Samos is being pursued under the highest national priority, the priority assigned to the nation's long-range ballistic missiles.

Samos vehicles and Midas satellites will be launched from California pads into polar orbits.

As the earth revolves west to east below the satellite paths, every inch will eventually pass below the cameras and censors.

Engineers are working on two methods of retrieving the pictures from Samos vehicles.

One method would be to eject capsules containing exposed films in such a way that they fall back to predetermined areas on earth. This is a trick the Air Force has been trying —so far unsuccessfully—to accomplish with its Discoverer satellites.

The other method would be to transmit pictures back to earth electronically, as is being done with the Tiros I weather pictures.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 9 1960

Russians at U. N. Issue Report on Plane Case

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—The Soviet delegation to the United Nations made its first move Saturday to propagate Premier Khrushchev's spy charges against the United States.

The delegation distributed a news release containing excerpts from the speech in which Mr. Khrushchev laid the charges before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. When he reported Thursday that an American plane had been shot down, ne said the case would be put before the Security Council.

Sources close to the Soviet delegation said they did not know whether it would seek a Council meeting or submit a letter reciting the allegations.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

Crisis in the Cold War

When the Russians shot down an American observation plane far inside their frontiers on May 1 they inflicted on the United States a costly diplomatic defeat. In the Cold War the guilty person is the one who gets caught—a Soviet spy on our soil, an American aviator in Russian air. Worse yet is the melancholy evidence that our right hand in Washington did not know what our left hand in Turkey or Pakistan was doing.

It is time to ask what the Cold War, on the surface and underneath the surface (or in the air), is really like, where it is leading us and what we can do about it. Time hurries. It is only seven days to the projected date of the Summit Conference.

I.

Competition at Two Levels

For the past decade and a half the Cold War has proceeded consistently on the two levels, the public and the clandestine. Overtly each side maintains large armies equipped with the most destructive weapons known to modern science. Each side wages open propaganda war by words disseminated through every medium of communication and by deeds—including victories in sports competitions and in the race for space—intended to show the greatness and beneficence of each side. Finally, there is the economic struggle with its two aspects, one revolving about the standard of performance demonstrated by each nation's economy at home and the other centering about competitive forays into individual commodity markets or in winning economic and political positions in under-developed countries.

What the plane incident did was to bring into the center of the stage the usually unpublicized underground struggle. Each side is omnivorously hungry for information about the other. To get that information secret agents are employed, telephone wires are tapped, radio communications are recorded, radar screens are watched intently, planes violate national boundaries, "fishing vessels" show up at the other side's naval maneuvers, citizens of the other side are corrupted through every available means from ideological persuasion to bribery and blackmail. Each side engages in activities as varied as operating radio stations that pretend to be something other than what they really are to smuggling prohibited literature into the enemy camp.

In the underground struggle the Soviet Union has many advantages and almost certainly carries on a much greater effort in terms of quantity than we do. Premier Khrushchev's words to the contrary last Saturday notwithstanding, the record shows that no consideration of morals or ethics stops Soviet intelligence, and even murder—including that of many individuals beside the late Leon Trotsky—is considered permissible.

The semi-military discipline normal for all Soviet citizens means that every such citizen abroad is an actual or potential intelligence agent. The Communist world [illegible] as much past experience has shown, are fifth columns whose members [illegible] are available for, and are used for, purposes ranging from information collection to overthrow of the legal government of their country. Numerous Soviet spies have been caught here and abroad in the past, and some of them are now in jails here. The pilot of the U-2 plane downed by the Soviet Union committed the same cardinal sin that they did—he got caught.

But from the broader national point, there are other serious questions raised by the plane incident. If Premier Khrushchev's account of the plane's mission is correct, then there was a serious American intelligence failure committed in not appreciating that a plane engaged in such a mission could be detected and downed by Soviet weapons.

But even more important, there was political stupidity involved. Intelligence activity is not an end in itself but an arm of policy for serving the national interest. It should have been obvious before the plane was sent that the timing of the mission—two weeks before the summit conference—was such that the probable gain in information could not possibly measure up to the probable loss should the mission miscarry. We have the right to expect that changes will be made which will prevent such gross miscalculations again.

II.

Opportunity at Paris

If we consider the Paris conference as a game we will enter that meeting with a handicap because of the episode of Francis Gary Powers and his plane. But the conference is not a game. When it is over the defeated players will not jump over the net and exchange handclasps with the victors.

There can be no victory in this conference, any more than there could be in a shooting war. We are not playing for diplomatic advantage. We are playing for the future of civilization. We place on the green cloth of the conference table all the cities of men, all the cultural and material wealth of our fathers, all the hope, the beauty, the promise of modern life—and not just in our own country but in the lands of our allies and in the homes of our chief antagonist and his allies.

For fear we must substitute peace of mind; for suspicion we must substitute a system of international relations under which confidence will be guaranteed; for the overwhelming and ruinous confrontation of brute force we must substitute reason. This is the true American policy, this and not the game of spies and conspiracies.

We have been forced into a ruder course by the announced determination of the Communist world to prevail over the non-Communist. We ourselves have neither territorial ambitions nor doctrinal aims that need to be advanced by violence. We have seen Russia move by trickery and strength into lands whose people wished to be free. We watch her frontiers lest she move farther. Such is the grim necessity that has led to an acknowledged military preparedness that bur- acknowl-

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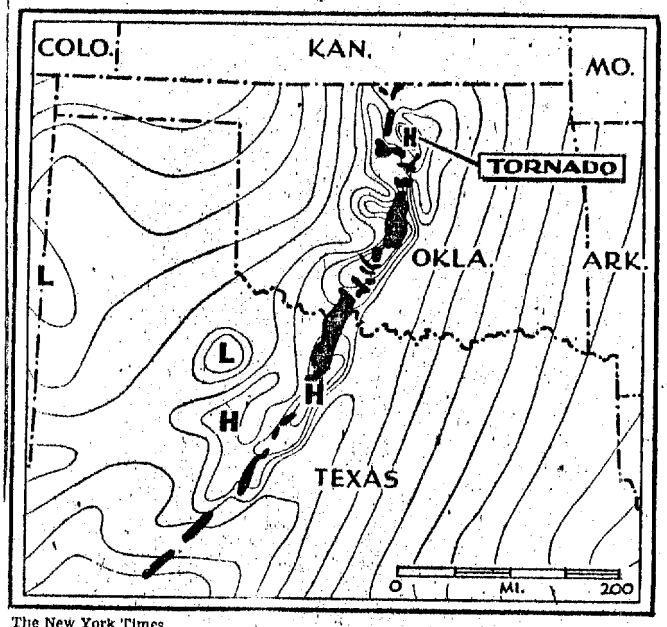
edged maneuvering behind the scenes.

We would abolish this necessity if we could. These past few days have changed the mood in which we shall approach the summit conference. Berlin, Germany, disarmament, an atomic truce, controls and inspections—these are symbols of what is for us a quest for peace.

The plane episode has dramatized what should have been recognized all along: the tension along the world's principal frontiers is unspeakably dangerous. It ought to be the business of the Paris conference, and of other conferences that may succeed it, to reduce that tension. If this is what the Russians want they can have it. The West is ready.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

U. S. Project Studies Tornadoes With Radar, Planes and Rockets



The New York Times May 9, 1960

A squall line, breeding a tornado, sweeps eastward across Texas and Oklahoma as seen by radars of the Weather Bureau Research Network on April 22, 1957. There is a tornado close to the north end of the line, shown by arrow. The dark area is that of heavy rain. The lines are those of equal barometric pressure as determined by the dense net of observing stations (black dots).

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

Three-Year Weather Bureau Program Seeks Causes of Storms to Devise Better Methods of Prediction

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8—Tornadoes strike with such sudden fury and are gone so quickly that weather men, scientifically speaking, have never had a good look at one.

The United States Weather Bureau, this spring, has embarked on a three-year program aimed at a better understanding of these destructive storms. It is to make use of research vehicles ranging from an obsolete World War II aircraft to modern jet planes and rockets.

The headquarters of the project is in Oklahoma City. There the planes stand ready. A new type of radar has been installed and the project meteorologist has a phone link to a rocket-launching site at Fort Sill in the southwest part of the state.

Surrounding the project headquarters is a network of 200 observing stations, sprinkled over a region extending into northern Texas and southern Kansas. They are about forty miles apart — far closer than the ordinary weather nets—and are equipped to record the rapid changes in humidity and barometric pressure that occur when tornadoes are about.

Heart of Tornado Country

This is the heart of the tornado country. Of nearly 600 tornadoes in the United States last year, 216 were in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, by contrast, there were four in New York State, two in Connecticut and none in New Jersey. There was only one on the entire West Coast.

Tornadoes took an estimated total of fifty-eight lives in 1959.

Research already carried out by the special network shows that tornadoes occur primarily along squall lines. Few of the destructive ones appear elsewhere. The line of rain squalls moves with a sharp ridge of high pressure. Usually there is a strong southerly flow of moist air near the ground, surmounted by a dry, westerly flow.

According to William A. Hass, a tornado specialist at the Weather Bureau here, there still is no satisfactory explanation as to why the tornado-breeding situation shapes up as it does. Once the nature of the storms is understood, as well as the mechanics of their formation, the Weather Bureau hopes to be able to predict their time, location and intensity with some precision.

Control Is Goal

The plan for the current research effort even speaks of the possibility of ultimate control.

The program, however, has been curtailed by a severe cut in its proposed budget. Last year it received $230,000 and for this year the Weather Bureau requested an additional sum of close to $500,000 for the intensified program. However, the added funds were not approved by Congress.

The rocket shots are being fired by a group from New Mexico State University under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research. About six Asp rockets are available, each designed to carry a camera to 180,000 feet and photograph the storm structure from above. The nose cone is then parachuted to earth.

One of the research planes is a P-38 twin-boom fighter of World War II fame, equipped to record turbulence. A couple of jet fighters, a jet bomber, two piston-type hurricane-hunters and a jet trainer have also been assigned to the project for periods of varying duration, although all are not yet available.

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NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 9 1960

Halting of All Flights Near Communists' Borders Reported

By JAMES RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8—This was a sad and perplexed capital tonight, caught in a swirl of charges of clumsy administration, bad judgment and bad faith.

It was depressed and humiliated by the United States' having been caught spying over the Soviet Union and trying to cover up its activities in a series of misleading official announcements.

Nevertheless, the first priority of the day was to try to salvage something out of the May 1 crash of the United States U-2 reconnaissance plane in Soviet territory and to prevent the incident from wrecking next week's Big Four summit meeting in Paris.

President Eisenhower returned from his farm at Gettysburg this afternoon and met with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in the White House for a review of the situation.

Halting of Flights Reported

No announcement was made of this meeting or its results, but elsewhere it was stated on responsible authority that the President had ordered a halt to all flights over or near Communist frontiers pending an executive investigation of the entire intelligence apparatus of the Government.

Though there were the usual suggestions of a Congressional inquiry into the case, the federal legislators were obviously trying to avoid any summary action that would add to the Administration's embarrassment before the summit meeting.

For example, the Democratic majority whip in the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana, who has been urging for years the establishment of a joint Congressional committee to supervise the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today that this was no time to press his proposals.

Inquiry Foreseen

In due course, he added, there will be an inquiry into all the Government's intelligence activities and contradictory statements on those activities. But for the time being he praised the President for having approved yesterday's official confession about the incident. This seemed to be the attitude of most of the Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill.

Elsewhere in the non-Communist world, the reaction was less generous. The Administration was being blamed publicly for reckless action before the summit, for not governing the activities of its own intelligence officers and for neglecting to tell the truth at first when the plane was shot down.

State Department officials were watching the reaction of the Soviet Government to the affair very carefully. They observed that both Washington and Moscow had been caught in espionage activities before and that it was a question of judgment, depending on the purpose of officials at the time, whether to magnify or minimize the incidents.

The hope here is that Premier Khrushchev, now that he has exploited his propaganda advantage, will let the controversy settle down at least long enough to permit the summit meeting to take up the more important questions of Germany and arms control in a reasonable atmosphere.

It is known that President Eisenhower has been urged to write Premier Khrushchev at once, expressing this hope, before taking a final decision about going to the summit meeting and thereafter to Moscow in June.

It is the charge of lying, rather than the charge of spying, that is troubling officials here. The Administration has authorized flights over Communist territory for years and its justification for doing so was defined today by a high official of the Government as follows:

The Soviet Union has made no effort to conceal its hostility to the United States and its allies. It has boasted for years of its armed forces and particularly of its new rockets. It has repeatedly threatened to use those rockets and has developed them in an atmosphere of complete secrecy, which it has refused to modify so that there can be an adequate system of international disarmament, inspection and control.

Meanwhile, the United States and the other principal Western countries are open societies where Soviet officials can see much of what is going on. This gives the Communists a great advantage which under the existing security system in the Soviet Union requires Western espionage of various types if it is to be maintained.

Flights Known to Many

In general terms, the efforts to break Soviet security by flights over Communist territory have been known to the President, his principal aides and to some members of congress for some time. They have also been known to the Soviet leaders, including Mr. Khrushchev.

When the Soviet leader was in this country last autumn, he met Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, at a dinner at the White House.

Mr. Khrushchev remarked to Mr. Dulles at that time that he read Mr. Dulles' intelligence reports. Mr. Dulles replied that he hoped Mr. Khrushchev got hold of them "legally."

"I think we have the same agents in some places," the Soviet Premier replied. "Maybe we should get together and save money by not paying them twice."

Down through the years, however, it has come to be accepted here that the Central Intelligence Agency should not be questioned about its activities in the manner customary with other agencies. Congress has never insisted, for example, on anything but the most cursory review of its budget or its personnel, and the agency has felt little obligation to disclose what it was doing or to respond truthfully to embarrassing questions asked by the press.

Thus, the State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said on his own authority during the crisis last week that the United States had never voluntarily sent a plane across the Soviet borders.

Thus, too, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration put out a long statement on May 5 giving the impression that it was one of its research planes that was missing, probably because of a failure of the oxygen equipment.

One official said tonight that this statement was put out on the authority of the N. A. S. A. itself, not at the direction of anyone else. The man in charge of the agency on May 5 was Dr. Hugh Dryden, deputy administrator, who was substituting for the director, T. Keith Glennan.

State Department Criticized

Even the statement issued by the State Department yesterday admitting the espionage over the Soviet Union was being criticized here tonight.

"As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President," the statement said, "it has been established that insofar as the authorities are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flights as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

This was criticized on two grounds. First, it gave an impression, which is considerable skepticism here, that high officials of this Government knew nothing about any Allen W. Dulles opens the meetings of the National Security Council, the top security Cabinet commitee of the Government, with a briefing each week. He goes repeatedly to the White House to brief the President on the intelligence gathered on Soviet activities, so that while this particular flight may not have been known to some top leaders, the fact of such flights in the past seems to have been rather widely known.

A second point of criticism was that the statement seemed to confirm one of the main points of Communist propaganda, namely, that some officials have the power to act, independent of civilian control and even in opposition to the President's policy.

The statement said, in effect: "We didn't know in Washington about these things, but they are standard practice."

On the question of control of intelligence activities, it was explained here that the C. I. A. coordinates all intelligence for the Administration but that it does not have control over the intelligence officers of the armed forces.

In theory, the President's Ambassador in each capital has a veto over all inteligence activities in his territory unless he is overruled by higher civil authority. Like many theories, however, this one is not, in the opinion of ambassadors still in the service, followed in practice.

Some officials were saying here tonight that they thought this incident, if allowed to subside, might in the long run put the "cold war" in better perspective. Because the intelligence activities of the United States have been discussed so little, there is a widespread illusion that only the Communists resort to the black arts in diplomacy.

If this illusion is dispelled, officials here will be consoled, but not much. For the time being, they are afraid the plane incident has put President Eisenhower on the defensive just before what may be the last summit meeting of his Administration.

They were frankly not very hopeful about it before the U-2 was shot down. But now if the meeting fails, they fear that Mr. Khrushchev will be able to argue effectively that the United States was responsible for that failure.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

Ex-Pentagon Aide Terms Procedures Ponderous, Urges Modifications

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8—Congress published today testimony that National Security Council procedures were ponderous and were handicapped by a "strong inertia against initiating new policies."

The council is the President's highest advisory unit. It discusses major problems, from domestic issues to military strategy, in secret. The President is its chairman.

The critical testimony was by Dr. James A. Perkins, vice president of the Carnegie Corporation and a former Pentagon official. It was given in a closed session April 25 before the Senate subcommittee on national policy machinery, and cleared by the White House for release today.

The Senate group, under the chairmanship of Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, has been holding hearings on whether Government policy-making units are properly organized to meet the Soviet challenge and, if not, what measures can be taken.

Dr. Perkins agreed with earlier testimony by Robert H. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense, who suggested that the council's practices and purposes should be modified.

He also expressed agreement with a thesis put forward in an article by Robert R. Bowie, former head of the State Department Policy Committee. Mr. Bowie charged that much high-level Government machinery was ineffective.

When he was a member of the so-called Gaither Committee and came to Washington on that mission, Dr. Perkins said, "it seemed to us quite clear" that the Government did not fully realize the Soviet threat as it was described at the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.

He referred to the committee named for its co-chairman, H. Rowan Gaither, former president of the Ford Foundation, which drew up a secret report at President Eisenhower's request in 1957.

The report has never been made public, but it is understood to have drawn a gloomy picture of United States defenses, and to have recommended building a network of fall-out shelters.

Dr. Perkin's reference to the Gaither report touched a sensitive issue. Edmund E. Pendleton, Republican minority counsel of the subcommittee, interrupted to emphasize that the report was still secret and that the testimony would have to be deleted in subsequent publication.

Dr. Perkins assured the panel he had no intention of talking about what was in the report.

"I am saying, however, that when we first came down, it seemed to us that the nature of the [Soviet] threat was not considered," he said.

The report did not prompt any action to deal with the Soviet threat, Dr. Perkins observed.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I said then, and I say again, that whatever words of wisdom we may have put in that document would have largely been wasted if the Russians had not so fully cooperated by sending up a missile one week before we submitted our report, o ra satellite ,and anothher one some weeks afterward. We were well bracketed.

"But the point needs to be made that the existing machinery did not seem to bring to the surface in the right way the changed circumstance of the Russian threat to American systems.

"Some pieces of this puzzle were known, but you know you can know the parts but they do not have full impact on you if you do not pray over them and look at them in a fresh way."

Under questioning by Senator Jackson, Dr. Perkins made these points:

¶That to the extent that the council works on obtaining agreement among operating agencies for over-all policies, it does well.

¶That to the extent that it is expected to be a medium for developing fresh ideas and debating innovations incisively, it cannot do well under existing methods.

Dr. Perkins emphasized that he was not being critical of President Eisenhower's conduct as head of the council. He said he was discussing the "presidency and the the President."

"I think if I were to make a general judgment about the N. S. C., it is that the President has not received the the normal N. S. C. routine the kind of sharp debate, the clear differences of opinion, the new ideas that would require major modifications of program.

"However, I think that he has had a well structured ... has stabilized operations, and all parts of the Government are drawn into the process of policy planning."

Dr. Perkins suggested that "styles of administration" were significant in the assessment.

"I think my concern about this would be that currently, as one looks at our national security puolicy, I am impressed with the need for some fairly major re-thinking of some of our lines of policy."

He said he understood that twenty persons attended a "standard council meeting. The members, by statute, include the President, Vice President, State and Defense Secretaries and the director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. In addition, the special Assistant to the President for national security affairs and an executive secretary and deputy executive secretary regularly attend.

If the purpose of the council weer to provide a system of "validating policies," it would be useful to increase the number of persons who offend meetings, Dr. Perkins said.

"But if we are talking about a body that is going to advise the President, as Mr. Lovett suggested in his testimony, and in a free and open way discuss substantial changes in policy, then I think the larger the number the less effective it is likely to be," he said.

Mr. Lovett, in his testimony last Feb. 23, agreed with Senator Jackson that the Council should confine itself to a few important issues.

"The fewer the better," he commented.

ACTION ON PILOT SOUGHT

Powers' Father to Ask What Official Moves Are Planned

Special to The New York Times.

POUND, Va., May 8—Oliver W. Powers, father of Francis G. Powers, pilot of the plane shot down in the Soviet Union, said today he would start at once asking officials what action they would take concerning his son.

"I am going to wire the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to see what they plan to do," he said at his home near Pound, in the mountains of southwestern Virginia.

The younger Mr. Powers, a civilian pilot employed by Lockheed, was flying a U-2 weather reconnaissance plane assigned to N. A. S. A. when he was shot down.

Walton Meade, a brother-in-law of the pilot, said the family had not yet received official word of the State Department announcement on the incident.

PEIPING ASSAILS U. S.

Defense Aide Calls Air Incident Provocation Against China

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, May 8—Marshal Ho Lung, deputy chairman of Communist China's National Defense Council, today condemned the action of a United States plane in violating Soviet air space.

Speaking at a Peiping rally commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis, Marshal Ho said:

"We regard the provocations of the United States aggressor against the Soviet Union as provocations against China and the entire Socialist camp."

The statement was reported here by Hsinhua, the Communist Chinese press agency. Hsinhua said all Peiping newspapers had devoted considerable space to extracts of Premier Khrushchev's speech before the Supreme Soviet reporting the shooting down of a United States plane over the Soviet Union.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 9 1960

MANY HERE DECRY TIMING OF FLIGHT

But a Test of Opinion Also Finds Support for Mission

A wide range of opinion on the incident of the United States plane downed over the Soviet Union was brought out yesterday in interviews with about 100 men and women in four midtown locations.

No clear consensus emerged. But it was plain that many persons deplored the fact that the plane had been flying its mission at this time. Also, many felt that Premier Khrushchev had exploited its failure with high success.

Some of those queried felt it was ironic that the Soviet leader had forced the United States to admit what many a man in the street had taken for granted all along—that American intelligence activities were being conducted, like Soviet activities, wherever and whenever it was possible to avoid getting caught.

Other answers reflected the personal backgrounds of the persons questioned. A man outside the Astor Hotel said he wished he could "bomb them [the Russians] all out" because his people came from Poland and "I have no use for Communists."

The wife of a South Carolina furniture dealer, questioned in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, reacted in terms of domestic politics.

"We admitted it?" she cried. "Ye Gods, I know we need a Democrat in the White House now."

A well-dressed business man, hurrying through the Port Authority Bus Terminal, said: "He should have been shot down. You wouldn't want a Russian plane flying over us, would you?"

Of a different turn of mind was Jack Levy, a salesman.

"Let's not kid ourselves," he said. "We've been doing this kind of thing for four years. I say this—if the Russians can steal secrets from the United States, why can't we gain a foothold there with our intelligence?

Opposes Role in Summit

'I don't think we should have told them. I was very surprised when we did. I think we should have let it go without giving the Russians much of an answer. I don't think Ike should go to the summit now—some damn fool might shoot him."

A strongly contrasting view came from Dean Grant, an associate television director from Port Chester, N. Y.

"I'm surprised and a little saddened that they [the U-2 plane] were off limits," he said. "We should act the same way we expect the Russians to act in flights over territory they have no jurisdiction over."

Of the United States admission, he said, " I think we should tell the truth or tell nothing."

To Dave Adams, a Bronx maintenance man, the question of seeking intelligence was "common sense." "We have spies, and they have spies," said he with a shrug.

Called Bad Timing

But the whole incident, according to a Westchester real estate man, involved "bad timing." Moreover, he said:

"I am now very skeptical about what the United States says. I am going to believe more of what the Russians say from now on. I always thought the United States was above board. Now I'll think twice."

His girl companion said:

"I knew the Russians had spies over here, but I never dreamed we sent espionage planes over there."

This was a minority comment—to the extent that most of those questioned had little doubt that intelligence activities had been carried on before. Another minority view, although one that recurred, suggested that the United States, all along, had been taking too soft a line with the Russians.

A shoe-shine man said President Eisenhower had been too "wishy-washy" with the Soviet leadership. "If Khrushchev came over and punched him in the mouth, he'd, 'Peace, peace, peace,'" the man said.

A woman in a suede jacket and slacks remarked: "I say Khrushchev is looking for trouble."

Walter Kirby, a mechanic from the Bronx, returned to the theme that the use of the plane was not new but that the admission was.

"It's a new angle," he remarked, "to say—'Yeah, we did it'—like a kid confessing to his mother. Everybody has been so evasive." He smiled. "It's exciting to know what's happening," he added.

George Bruce, a Scotsman here with his wife and daughter from Aberdeenshire, in effect echoed Mr. Kirby.

"I think it's a pity that it should come out at this time. Everything depends on the summit talks."

The seriousness of the "cold war" was cited by Gerald Levine, a Brooklyn stock records clerk, as justification for the opinion that Washington should have "stuck to the first story," that a weather plane's pilot had run out of oxygen.

Favors 'First Story'

"I think it's an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth in this matter," Mr. Levine continued. "It's nothing we should have chagrin over or be ashamed of. It's a battle for survival."

Pat Russo, a grocer from Woodbridge, Conn., was uneasy. "We had no business being there," he said. "It's friction with Russia. That's all they're looking for, an excuse."

CONGRESSMEN ASK INQUIRY ON PLANE

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8—Anger, dismay and demands for investigation marked Congressional reaction today to the State Department's admission that the United States aircraft shot down by the Soviet Union had been on an intelligence-gathering mission.

The main opinion expressed by the legislators was that, if such a risky flight could be undertaken within a few days of the summit conference, the State Department must lack control over intelligence-gathering agencies.

Yet some legislators cautiously insisted that operations of this kind were necessary to offset Soviet espionage and the danger of aggression.

The angriest demand for an investigation was that of Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire.

"It was unfortunate that we acknoweldged responsibility for the plane," he declared. "But now that we have, I feel the Armed Services Committee should have the story explained by the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department."

If the facts are as indicated, he said, it means the Executive must exercise stricter supervision over Government agencies.

Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, said he wanted to know why President Eisenhower had not been told of the operation.

"Can any responsible authority of the responsible political leaders assume the right to probe along a dangerous border and thus endanger the policies of the President?" he asked.

Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he felt legislators concerned with foreign policy ought to know "who has the authority, who gives the orders, how is it checked out."

"Khrushchev has scored a tremendous diplomatic triumph; for us it was a botch," said the Senator.

A word of caution came from Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The timing in this affair was "unfortunate," he remarked, "but I would like to know a little more about it before saying more."

Need for Flights rged

Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, answering questions on the American Broadcasting Company television program, "College News Conference," insisted on the necessity of such flights.

"It really isn't a question of right," he said. "It is a question of what has to be done. The thing that would really concerne me would be if I didn't think that we were making every necessary effort to get all the possible information we could for the safety and security of our country."

A similar line was taken by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, senior Republican of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"We had our lesson in Pearl Harbor", he said, "and we can't afford to have a second lesson like that." He said the Soviet Union had submarines off the coasts of North and South America and spies all over the world.

On the other side of Congress, Representative Chester Bowles, Democrat of Connecticut, called the operation "irresponsible and reckless."

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 1960

Pakistan Plans Protest to U. S. If Plane Flew From Peshawar

Foreign Secretary Denies Knowledge of Craft Downed by Soviet

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 8—Pakistan plans to lodge a strong protest with the United States if it is confirmed that the American plane shot down by the Soviet Union May 1 stopped over in Peshawar before making its last flight.

In a brief statement here today, Mohammed Ikramullah, Pakistani Foreign Secretary, said his country had no information that the aircraft stayed in Peshawar, which is just south of the Soviet border.

In describing the shooting down of the plane and the capture of the pilot, Francis G. Powers, Premier Khrushchev said the flier had stayed at Peshawar for three days before taking off to photograph Soviet military installations. Mr. Khrushchev said Mr. Powers had flown from Turkey to Peshawar and had planned to land in Norway.

Inquiry Is Planned

If the allegation is found to be true after an inquiry by the Pakistani Government, Mr. Ikramullah said, a strong protest will be lodged with the United States "to insure that such a thing does not happen again."

He said no country had control over the over the movements of foreign aircraft after they had left its territory.

"Anyway, the violation of our air space is not a new phenomenon," he added. "In the recent past it has on several occasions been violated from the north."

Mr. Ikramullah is in London for the Commonwealth conference.

He warned countries that allowed their territories to be used as military bases for hostile acts that the Soviet Union did not "play with fire."

Turks Discount Charge

Special to The New York Times.

ANKARA, Turkey, May 8—Turkish political opinion rejected today any charge that Turkey had been involved in a "conspiracy" against the Soviet in connection with the United States plane that was shot down over Soviet territory.

United States officials said originally that the plane had

Mohammed Ikramullah

been flying a mission in Turkey from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization base at Adana.

There was no immediate reaction to Premier Khrushchev's charges that the pilot, Francis G. Powers, was a spy and would be tried. The Foreign Ministry withheld official comment.

Turkish newspapers that survived recent closures displayed the Khrushchev charges as the main news of the day. Most carried pictures of the pilot. However, there was no editorial comment.

Concerned With Involvement

Turkish opinion, stated privately, was principally concerned with Turkish involvement in the incident rather than in defense or criticism of the United States' position. There were reliable reports that the Foreign Ministry had the matter under serious study throughout the day, but officials declined to confirm this.

Turks hold that the air base at Adana is really a Turkish base with "certain facilities" offered to the United States Air Force as an instrument of an allied Government in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

However, the base is operated exclusively by the United States Air Force.

The reaction most commonly expressed in political circles was that the incident was "regrettable," coming on the eve of the summit meeting beginning May 16 in Paris.

The Turkish position of favoring all possible progress toward easing the 'cold war,' at the summit conference was strongly emphasized by Foreign Minister Fatin Rustu Zorlu at last week's NATO conference in Istanbul.

An informed source said that Turkey, while entirely pro-Western in its support of NATO and the Central Treaty Organization, wanted to be a "good neighbor" of the Soviet Union. He cited the recent announcement of lans for Premier Adnan Menderes to go to Moscow next summer on a state visit! Therefore the Ankara Government could not accept the charge that it was "conspiring" against the Soviet Union, he said.

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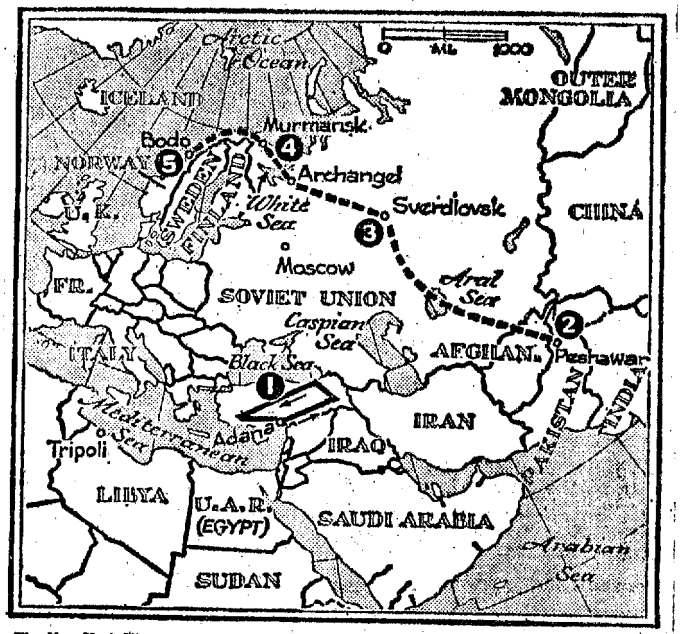

The New York Times May 9, 1960

JET TRAIL: U. S. officials said originally that the U-2 weather reconnaissance plane downed in the Soviet Union had been scheduled to fly a triangular course in Turkey (1). Premier Khrushchev, announcing that the pilot had been seized, said the craft was flying from Peshawar, Pakistan (2), when it was shot down near Sverdlovsk (3). He said it had been on the way across the Archangel-Murmansk area (4) to the airfield at Bodo, Norway (5).

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Intelligence and Survival

Plane Incident Points Up Dilemma Involved in Information Missions

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

One young American faced his "moment of truth" about 65,000 feet over the Soviet Union a week ago yesterday. He apparently decided that life was better than death and his instinctive reaction produced an international incident of unpredictable consequences. The capture of Francis G. Powers, pilot of a United States reconnaissance aircraft, gave Premier Khrushchev an important political and psychological advantage just prior to the East-West summit conference. It was an advantage the Soviet leader was quick to exploit.

News Analysis

The United States Government, many members of Congress and much of the press had been mouse-trapped into premature denials. Mr. Khrushchev was able to show—with the capture of the pilot—that these were, as he bluntly put it, "complete lies." The United States had been caught red-handed in a major espionage operation, with all the embarrassment that such a coup causes.

All these and other consequences stemmed from one man's instinct for survival in the few seconds when Francis Powers faced his crucial decision.

The negative aspects, from the United States point of view, of the young pilot's decision are obvious. They are so obvious that the demand for the scalps of the "guilty" officials already has started. Harold E. Stassen, former disarmament adviser to President Eisenhower, implied Saturday that "some of our military officers" had engineered Mr. Powers' flight to upset the prospects for the summit conference.

But the negative aspects of the Soviet counter-espionage coup must be balanced by the entire history of the Lockheed U-2 project. It is a history that effectively answers Mr. Stassen's accusation.

The U-2's essential feature is its amazing high-altitude capability. The plane has extremely long wings and its very light wing loading enables high subsonic speed and maneuverability in very thin air. Mr. Khrushchev said Mr. Powers' craft was flying at 65,000 feet when shot down; presumably even that rarefied altitude is not its absolute ceiling.

Thus the U-2 must have had, when it first became operational about five years ago, a ceiling considerably higher than any of the far faster but heavier of the world's fighter-interceptors.

Higher Altitudes Reached

The latest United States interceptors produced since the U-2 was designed are able to reach 60,000 to 70,000 feet; in fact, altitude records above 90,000 feet have been established by both United States and Soviet military aircraft. But these records were established by high speed "zoom-ups," that is, sharp pull-ups with maximum power from straight and level flight. Maneuvering ability at these high altitudes is extremely limited and interception at such altitudes by a piloted fighter, especially if the interceptor must take up a "stern chase," is very difficult.

Thus the U-2's high-altitude capability gave it until a week ago a certain degree of invulnerability to anti-air defense.

It is noteworthy that it was an anti-aircraft rocket fired from the ground—not a piloted interceptor—that brought down the first U-2 lost to Soviet attack in five years of operations. The feat of rocketry, despite the Soviet boasting about it, is not remarkable. It has, in fact, been within the United States capability for a long time.

The United States Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missile, which can carry either a nuclear or a conventional warhead, has shot down targets traveling at three times the speed of sound and has hit targets at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 100,000 feet. Even the Nike Ajax, which has been operational for seven years, has an altitude capability of at least 60,000 to 70,000 feet.

Soviet Lag Indicated

The shooting down of Mr. Powers' U-2 on May 1 indicates not a Soviet lead in defensive anti-aircraft missiles but, on the contrary, a Soviet lag. There have been rumors that the Russians were having trouble with their anti-aircraft missiles and there had been little hard evidence of the tremendous defensive strength so often credited to the Soviet Union.

Two deductions are possible from this successful firing of an anti-aircraft missile against the U-2.

The shot could have been "lucky"—that is, the pilot might have blundered within firing range of a missile battery that reconnaissance planes normally would try to avoid.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union may at last have corrected some of the faults in its anti-aircraft missile and may now have in operation missiles comparable in effectiveness to the United States' earlier Nike Ajax, or perhaps approximating the Nike Hercules.

Both deductions are probably correct.

A broader evaluation of the U-2's career gives reason to conclude that it probably has been one of the most successful reconnaissance planes ever built.

Many Flights 'Along' Borders

Judging from the Government's own account, the U-2 has made numerous flights in the last five years "along" the Communist frontiers. It has operated from Alaska, Japan, Germany, the Middle East and elsewhere. Mr. Khrushchev declared in his first speech on the incident that another United States aircraft, presumably also a U-2, had crossed Soviet frontiers on April 9 from the direction of Afghanistan, and that that one, though detected, was not intercepted.

All this would seem to indicate that the U-2's flight plan on May 1, which according to Mr. Khrushchev was to take it straight across the Soviet Union, from south to north, was not unusual. It seems likely, judging from the Soviet revelations and the United States Government's somewhat equivocal admissions, that similar flights had occurred in the past.

If this is so, the data gained in photographs and by other means must have been of immense importance. The U-2 project and other secret methods of intelligence collection presumably explain in part the Government's confidence about United States military strength relative to that of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, if repeated flights over the Soviet Union actually occurred, the conclusion would seem to be that Soviet defense have been weaker than the world realized. In fact, if photographs similar to those from the downed U-2 that Mr. Khurshchev proudly exhibited were taken in previous flights, the U-2 program must have been until eight days ago the most successful reconnaissance-espionage project in history.

This chapter abruptly came to an end May 1 when Mr. Powers made his decision to live.

Date of the Flight Significant

Numerous questions remain:

Why was such a flight made just before the summit conference? It may be noted that the incident occurred on May Day, a day dedicated in the Soviet Union to glorification of the Communist regime, and at a time when the Russians were widely expected to attempt a spectacular pre-summit space or missile shot.

Was the flight authorized by Washington?

Saturday's somewhat equivocal United States statement, probably deliberately cloudy on this point, declared that "insofar as the authorities are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flights as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

But it would be stretching a very long bow to infer from this, as Mr. Stassen did, that some United States military commander had gone off "half-cocked" on his own initiative. The whole history of the U-2 project, as revealed piecemeal in Washington and through Mr. Khurshchev's revelations, shows clearly that the activities were managed and probably closely directed by Washington.

What was the directing authority?

It has been acknowledged that the initial version of the incident issued in Washington—that the U-2 was a weather plane operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—was false. It is easy to deduce from this, from Mr. Khurshchev's assertions, which there seems no reason to doubt, and from the United States' own somewhat lame explanations, that the U-2 project was a Central Intelligence Agency effort, and a very successful one.

Space Agency Seen as 'Cover'

The N. A. S. A. and the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation were probably so-called cover agencies. Th epilots, judging from Mr. Powers' background, were apparently former Air Force or Air Force Reserve pilots on inactive duty, attracted to their hazardous occupation by adventure and very high pay.

Oo the Russians do this sort of thing?

Of course, and perhaps much more. Soviet planes do not have the advantage of bases close to the continental United States. But Soviet aircraft have flown over parts of Alaska, Northern Canada, Japan and other Western defense areas. The Communist espionage system is one of the world's most efficient, whereas that of the United States has always been handicapped by the Iron Curtain.

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Why did the pilot survive?

This is a question that only Mr. Powers can answer, and he may spend the rest of his life trying to answwer it satisfactorily.

The instinct of self-preservation is strong in every human and it is contrary to the Judean-Christian and the American ethic to destroy one's own life.

Yet an unwritten law of every secret intelligence organization postulates the suicide of an agent rather than capture, possible torture and revelations of importance to an enemy.

Mr. Khrushchev has quoted from an alleged confession by Mr. Powers and has declared that a hypodermic needle or pin and a pistol were recovered. These, he said, were for use by the pilot to prevent his capture alive.

The photograph of the wreckage of the U-2 released by Moscow and the fact that Mr. Powers lived to fall into Soviet hands indicates something of how the flier must have reacted in time of crisis.

The plane apparently was hit by a fragment of the rocket's explosive warhead and was disabled. Apparently Mr. Powers rode it down for some distance and then parachuted. The U-2 almost certainly had a self-destructive charge, which apparently was not set off.

Films Aid Khrushchev

Mr. Powers' alleged confession, the plane's wreckage and even films from its camera thus have aided Mr. Khrushchev's dramatic psychological coup. It is safe to guess that all that Mr. Powers knew about the U-2 operations is now known to the Russians.

Thus The Central Intelligence Agency, an agency of a nation that is formally dedicated to the protection of human life, undoubtedly would have wanted Mr. Powers to destroy his plans and himself—a concept wholly antithetical to the average American.

Mr. Powers' dilemna in the few seconds of free choice he may have had is indeed the dilemmma, not only of a secret intelligence agency in a democratic government, but of a democratic nation facing a secret Communist conspiracy in the atomic age.

It is part of the world we live in. Values often become mixed and truth often becomes falsehood. But the greatest value, and the reason for the U-2 program itself, is survival—not the survival of Francis Powers but national survival. The danger of surprise attack in the age of hydrogen bombs is so great that responsible government feels it must have all possible information.

Mr. Powers and his agonizing decision and the secrecy with which the whole U-2 project was necessarily surrounded were inescapable results of this overriding need to know.

EUROPE DISMAYED BY PLANE INCIDENT

Official 'No Comment' Fails to Mask Serious Concern

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 8—Embarrassment, concern and dismay were common reactions in Western Europe to the shooting down of a United States information-gathering plane in the Soviet Union.

While officials were ordered to be silent, the very brusqueness of their stock "no comment" tended to betray how sensitive they were to the situation. The newspapers, echoing widespread unofficial comment, were unrestrained in their criticism of the United States.

The essence of their complaint was that the incident gave Premier Khrushchev a big propaganda victory just before the summit conference, which is to begin May 16 in Paris.

Some papers imputed base motives to the United States. The Conservative London Daily Mail began its editorial: "Pre-summit provocations — that is what it is." The Laborite London Daily Herald opened: "Who wants to wreck the summit conference before it starts?"

In Sweden, France, West Germany and many other countries people will read in their morning papers about the "humiliation" of the United States, the "naivete" of the United States and the "irresponsibility" of the United States.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office had "no comment." today to inquiries about its reaction to the shooting down of the United States' reconnaissance plane, the United States' admission that the pilot "probably" was seeking information" now concealed behind the Iron Curtain" and Premier Khrushchev's violent denunciation of the United States' action.

Officials Are Concerned

Despite this reticence, officials here are concerned about the incident and the Khrushchev reaction. Their immediate concern is with the effect on the [illegible]

Just what that effect will be is unlikely to become apparent until the meeting actually gets under way, it is felt here.

Konni Zilliacus, Left-wing Labor Member of Parliament, in a party speech at Gorton, struck a note that undoubtedly will be echoed and re-echoed by the British Left.

He said the plane incident and the United States announcement of the resumption of nuclear tests was "an appalling revelation" of the strength of the "sinister" forces in the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission seeking to sabotage the summit meeting and hopes of lessening tention.

The aircraft incident and the United States admission have been treated as sensational news here. The story was on the front pages of most of the Sunday papers under bold headlines.

The Observer said that the United States had been forced to make the humiliating admission that Mr. Khrushchev's account was substantially correct and its own first explanation a lie.

"It is hard to say which is more irresponsible, the American order for such a flight ten days before the summit, or the Russian exploitation of this folly," it remarked.

The Times of London will say editorially tomorrow that the Americans have "handed Mr. Khrushchev his propaganda triumph on a plate."

Paris Is Silent

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 8—embarrassed official Government silence still cloaked today grave French concern over consequences of Washington's avowal of the "information" nature of the mission of the United States plane shot down over the Soviet Union.

The incident, according to informed observers here, gives Premier Khrushchev magnificent opportunities for maneuver both at the summit conference and in the uncommitted areas of Asia and Africa.

The incident, it was held in these circles, is certain to be employed by the Kremlin to step up pressure on the Soviet Union's southern neighbors — Turkey, Iran and Pakistan — against the presence of United States bases in their countries.

It felt that tension resulting from the incident could be used also by Mr. Khrushchev to harden his position at the summit conference and to chalenge the purely defensive quality of the Western alliance.

The State Department communiqué could be interpreted by hostile propagandists as a Presidential disavowal of direction of United States military and intelligence activities, according to Roger Massip, foreign affairs analyst for Figaro, conservative Paris morning newspaper.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 9 1960

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Playing With Matches

It is always embarrassing for a nation to be caught red-handed in the act of gathering information. It is even more embarrassing when a nation is forced by circumstances to admit it.

The gathering of information has always been an accepted business among nations. It even has two names. Those who are in the act of doing it call it intelligence work; those upon whom it is being practiced call it spying. It is dangerous work, and largely thankless. No country will ever acknowledge a spy when he is caught if it can help itself.

That, of course, explains the first nonsense issued by the State Department that the unarmed U-2—a highly specialized craft capable of flying 10 miles high—was on a weather flight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. From first reports, this country doubtless thought the pilot was killed. But since the Russians claim to have captured him, the United States now admits that we do engage in intelligence reconnaissance near the borders of Russia, as a safeguard against surprise attack. But we say no flight over Russia was "authorized," by Washington.

Mr. Khrushchev, we may be sure, will get all the mileage he can out of this event. It should be noted that he has already used it to boast of the speed with which Soviet internal defense operates: He himself ordered the plane shot down after it penetrated Soviet territory. And he ordered it shot down, he claims, with a new missile in one shot.

But it is not likely that the worldly Mr. Khrushchev is really as upset about all this as he makes out. Delighted in the way it turned out, yes. Disturbed, no. The head of as far-flung an espionage system as Russia's would think us fools if we weren't doing this sort of thing to keep an eye on the Soviet and to ferret out Mr. Khrushchev's intentions wherever possible.

All the same, it seems to us that some questions ought to be raised about the judgment used in gathering intelligence.

Sending a cloak-and-dagger operative into Russia to pick up papers is one thing. Sending an unidentified plane far into Russia is quite another. A cloak-and-dagger operative could hardly start retaliatory missiles on their way. A plane, even unarmed, might.

We do not know what the United States would have done if an unidentified plane had flown across our borders, declined to answer and refused to land. But we think we know what should have been done.

So while we are as mindful as anyone of the need for intelligence about what goes on inside Russia, it still seems to us that somebody is playing with matches. There may be reasons having to do with national defense that require us to do that. But when you start striking sparks around a tinder box you run a grave risk of starting a fire.

AN EARLY SOVIET SPY TRIAL for a captured U.S. pilot was expected in Moscow.

This was reported as Russia made the most of the downing of the U2 jet plane over Russia and the U.S. State Department acknowledgement that the craft "probably" was on an intelligence flight. Soviet newspapers supplied new details of the capture of the pilot, Francis G. Powers of Albany, Ga., and lampooned this nation for failure of the flight.

Workers on a state farm in the central Urals 900 miles east of Moscow were reported to have seized the airman after he parachuted from his falling plane on May Day. Earlier, Premier Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet the jet was shot down by a Soviet rocket more than 1,000 miles from the Afghan-Soviet border. He added that the pilot had confessed flying a photo-reconnaisance mission over Russian territory.

The U.S. State Department said over the weekend the flight was not authorized by Washington authorities and that such an order must have come from someone in the Mideast command. Washington defended the flight, saying Soviet secrecy has made such precautionary steps mandatory for the West, and said Russia similarly has carried out such activities.

Eisenhower held an unusual Sunday conference with Secretary of State Herter. Presumably, they mainly discussed the plane incident. The meeting took place at the White House after the President returned from a weekend at his Gettysburg farm.

* * *

EAST-WEST FRICTION prior to summit talks was underscored by the plane incident.

This is the belief of Washington diplomats, who see prospects for solving cold war issues largely erased by such friction. Soviet Premier Khrushchev's tough talk about the captured U.S. pilot in Russia and the summit, according to diplomats, probably is an attempt to blame the West in advance for any lack of agreement at the summit meeting.

There is little doubt that the summit talks will be held in Paris starting next Monday, barring unforeseen circumstances between now and then. U.S. officials say flatly that nothing has happened—including the plane incident—to cause Eisenhower to back out of the session. But there's speculation that the President's June trip to Russia could be called off, depending on what happens at the summit.

Eisenhower himself hinted he might cancel the trip when he used the words "if I go to Russia" in a weekend conversation with [illegible]

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 9 1960

Monopoly of Space

Among the fantasies of the space age, it may seem weird indeed to talk of the role of private business in space development. The retort is likely to be, What conceivable business?

Yet, as these columns have suggested, it may be none too soon to discuss the question, at the rate technology is rushing. And now Chairman Cordiner of General Electric, whose head presumably is not stuck in the clouds of science fiction, argues that space can open a vast field of opportunity for private enterprise—if it is permitted the opportunity.

It should be noted at once that industry is very much in space as it is, but so far the activities are all Government-controlled, the firms under Government contract whether civilian or military. What we are talking about is private firms getting into space work on their own.

Already, Mr. Cordiner notes, space projects are speeding progress in electronics, communications, power resources, high-strength materials, medical and biological research. As he sees the early stages, private firms might work in global communications by satellite, private weather forecasting and rocket transportation. Looking farther into the future, he can envision the mining of new or rare materials on other planets for refining on this one.

The question, then, is whether all these enormous undertakings are to be, now and for all time, a Government preserve. If the question is not even asked, says Mr. Cordiner, then when the space frontier is ready for economic development, "we might well find the area pre-empted by Government. This would leave the nation almost no choice except to settle for nationalized industry in space." He adds that because of the vastness of such industry, "the United States may find itself becoming the very kind of society it is struggling against—a regimented society whose people and institutions are dominated by a central Government."

Some people in America today would not blanch at that prospect. But let us leave aside the ideological implications for the moment. The case for permitting private enterprise a major role in space can be made on purely practical grounds.

First, the incredible industrial development of this country is the work of individual initiative. That is not a slogan but a fact. Totalitarian countries have only been able to copy, and are still doing so. And it is a fact highly relevant to the struggle with the Communists, viewed either in economic or military terms or both. It could be said that World War II was won on Henry Ford's primitive assembly lines. No sane person could contend that we would have our present economic or military strength if the Government had monopolized the auto industry in its infancy and hung on all these years.

We have, furthermore, recent and present evidence of what Federal monopoly of a great innovation, really a turning-point, means. The Government monopolized the atomic-energy field for nearly 10 years after World War II and precious little progress was made in its peaceful applications. Today the Government still has much too tight a grip on the atom for the development of its potentials.

The practical matter, from the standpoint of the welfare of this country, is that large-scale private participation can greatly accelerate the race for space that we hear so much about. The competition, the numbers of minds, the interaction of those minds that come from business enterprise can never be duplicated in a Government monopoly. Let Russia have its regimentation; the secret of this nation's success is the reverse.

Congress, so conscious of its guardianship of the national welfare, should get some discussions going. Businessmen should start considering Mr. Cordiner's remarks if they do not want to see the space race lost by default to bureaucracy. For what is certain is that nothing can change if nobody even talks about it.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 13 1960

President Likely to Use Plane Incident At Summit to Push Disarmament Plan

By JOHN R. GIBSON
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—U.S. officials are trying to make the best of a bad situation by seeking to turn the incident of the downed American intelligence plane against Russia.

State Department policymakers said President Eisenhower almost certainly will use the incident at the summit conference as an argument for Western disarmament proposals. He would assert that international inspection systems to police arms control pacts and a nuclear weapons test ban would make dangerous intelligence-gathering flights unnecessary.

American propagandists are getting ready to berate Russia for its excessive secrecy. They contend this secrecy keeps facts away from the Russian people as well as from foreigners and thereby abridges citizens' ability to judge their own Government's actions. This argument is calculated to strike home to newly independent countries which Russia is wooing.

"There are a few affirmative elements for us in this thing, but mighty few," confided one frustrated Administration aide yesterday, reflecting a representative attitude.

For the most part, the atitude of U.S. officials was akin to that of the boy caught with his hand in the cookie jar. The State Department conceded Saturday "that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U2 plan."

It stopped short, however, of confirming Soviet Premier Khrushchev's tale of the flight. Mr. Khrushchev, who first announced the May 1 incident Thursday, made a second speech on it to the Supreme Soviet, Russia's version of a parliament. He claimed the U.S. plane was shot down by a "remarkable rocket" some 1,300 miles inside the Soviet Union on a planned high altitude recohnaissance flight from Peshawar, Pakistan, to Bodo, Norway. Uncle Sam doesn't concede the plane went that far inside Russia.

The result was embarrassment in Washington, chortling from Moscow as the Soviets extolled their anti-aircraft defenses, and a good bit of questioning by foreign countires. Reaction from abroad was sketchy, however, because the State Department confession came too late for much immediate official or unofficial comment in Europe and Asia.

Despite this attitude of largely wait-and-study, several conclusions appeared clear from talks with U.S. officials.

Most importantly, the summit conference will still be held starting May 16, barring some unforeseen new turn of events. U.S. officials say flatly what has happened so far won't cause President Eisenhower to back out of the Paris meeting. "You have to remember the summit includes more than just us and the Russians," declared one high State Department official, in arguing that British Prime Minister Macmillan and possibly French President DeGaulle aren't likely to allow the plane incident to kill the talks.

President Eisenhower's scheduled mid-June tour of the U.S.S.R., however, could be canceled depending on what happens at the summit. The trip is still on and officials aren't taking any steps to cancel it as far as is known.

But hints have appeared that Mr. Eisenhower could change his mind. The President himself added to this speculation by using the words "if I go to Russia" in an offhand conversation Friday with A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany. This could be an attempt at subtle pressure on the Soviets, because the Government's top Russia experts unanimously agree Mr. Khrushchev and the Russian people enthusiastically want the Eisenhower visit and won't risk Mr. Eisenhower's cancelling it.

The plane incident erases most remaining hopes for dramatic settlements of cold war issues at the summit. Diplomats working on summit plans here and in Western Europe have been trying to play down such hopes. The plane incident reemphasizes the continuing friction between East and West.

Highly placed Allied experts believe Mr. Khrushchev's tough talk about the plane and the summit is probably an attempt to blame the West in advance for a lack of agreement at Paris. This is, of course, a standard tactic for both sides before important East-West negotiations, and the West usually indulges in the same maneuvering.

Nevertheless, the plane incident hasn't ended all expectations within the State Department for some summit amity between East and West. Officials continue to talk up the chances for some general agreements which could push along negotiations for a permanent ban on nuclear weapons tests.

In a well-timed attempt to keep things moving on this front despite the threatening talk from Moscow, the White House announced the U.S. will resume underground nuclear explosions as part of its research program on a test detection system. The U.S. insists scientists need more information about earth shocks from nuclear explosions before they can devise a foolproof world-wide inspection system against all nuclear tests. Russia okayed the use of tests for such purpose during Geneva negotiations last week.

Thus, aside from the concededly unpromising attempt at turning the plane incident into an American propaganda coup, the U.S. is trying to keep from feeding crisis talk. State Department, Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency chiefs, for instance, discouraged specific criticism of the Soviet Union over its far-flung intelligence system. Aides failed to point up well-founded reports of high-altitude Soviet flights over Alaska, Greenland, Western Europe and Japan in recent months.

Russia, too, evidently hopes to limit the plane incident's impact. At least that's the way officials here interpret the Kremlin's decision to allow top Russian Air Force officers to go ahead with their scheduled visit to the

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 9 1960

Herter Made Decision To Tell Whole Truth

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

The historic American decision to lift the veil on one phase of American intelligence operations was largely the work of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

The statement was approved by President Eisenhower who was at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm at the time. But according to information available last night Mr. Eisenhower did little more than ratify the Herter decision and approve the wording by phone.

The man Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev blamed for the affair—Central Intelligence Agency Chief Allen Dulles — also approved the statement. While neither he nor any of his aides was listed as among those who conferred with Herter on Saturday, the CIA as well as the Pentagon was fully consulted.

Herter first heard about the missing plane when he was in Athens, Greece. He arrived home Friday afternoon. Herter was at his desk from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday, devoting the day to the problem of how the United States should react to one of the most embarrassing, and potentially serious, incidents in years.

Herter and his aides decided that Khrushchev had the United States so nailed down with voluminous details about the plane, its pilot and his mission, that the only thing to do was to admit the truth.

They argued that, given these circumstances, it would be of assurance to millions of Americans and the millions more elsewhere in the free world to know, by an official U. S. statement, that this country was doing its best to penetrate the Iron Curtain.

They philosophized that trouble and fear in the world springs in the main from what the United States does not know about the Soviet Union. Once caught at trying to find out, it was reasoned, why not go beyond a mere admission and try to put a positive face on the affair?

It was in this vein that the statement was drafted. Hence the statement that such activities are necessary "as measures for legitimate national defense" because of the "excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world." Hence the references to the President's 1955 "open skies" aerial inspection proposal rejected by the Soviets, as something which would have made unnecessary such clandestine flights over Russia.

One sentence stated that unarmed civilian-piloted U2 aircraft, such as the one downed, "have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the past four years." The idea here was to let Khrushchev know the United States has learned a lot about his country since he rejected the "open skies" idea and the United States thereupon embarked on development of the Ultra-high altitude U2 program.

Officials here took careful note of Khrushchev's complimentary remarks about the high quality of the photographs taken by the U2 before it was downed. By inference, therefore, they were saying to him "we've got plenty more you haven't seen."

As to the statement's claim that there was no authorization for the flight by "the authorities" in Washington, Herter and his colleagues faced something of a dilemma. To put it that way was to imply that an American plane could overfly at will the Soviet Union for far more lethal purposes than picture-taking without official approval; in effect, that a pilot might even make such a flight with a nuclear weapon and drop it without orders to do so. Khrushchev has long been warning of just such a danger to peace.

But the implication was allowed to stand for a more important reason: It was just totally impossible to concede that the President could have had any information about such a flight.

Here Herter and his aides paid attention to Khrushchev's statement that he was inclined to accept White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty's earlier remark that the President did not know about the plane.

In effect, therefore, each side is excusing the President personally from any hand in the embarrassing affair. By doing so, prospects for the Paris summit conference, due to open a week from today, as well as the Eisenhower visit to Russia in June were not dimmed, as far as the actual events are concerned.

Whatever the merits of the reasoning described here behind the decision to make the statement, there is no doubt it did not go down well with America's friends and allies.

For example, the New York Herald Tribune News Service last night quoted one British diplomat as saying:

"Your friends are going to ask a lot of questions and some of them—particularly the professionals in espionage—are going to ask why, even if your agent got caught, your Government had to admit to it? Long before the United States came into being, the cardinal point of international espionage has been that an agent is dispensable. The fate of a nation is above the fate of an individual. And if you are going to act like amateurs, for God's sake get out of the espionage business. For when your country is embarrassed, it diminishes the voice of the entire West."

As to the effect on the summit conference, Khrushchev's exploitation of the plane incident and his words yesterday on the Berlin issue appear to be evidence that he hopes to use the incident to drive a hard bargain.

The minority view here for some time has been that the Administration was taking too airy a view in thinking that Khrushchev would not kick up a major row at the summit over Berlin. The big question now is whether the incident itself, or internal pressures inside Russia aided by the incident, will move Khrushchev to take a tougher stand at the summit.

Pioneer V Turns on 2d Transmitter

Satellite Responds To Earth Signals At 8 Million Miles

By John Maddox
Staff Reporter

The long distance radio transmitter in the space probe Pioneer V was successfully turned on yesterday at 5:04 a. m. (EDT) by means of signals from the 250-foot radio-telescope at Jodrell Bank, England.

The event caused jubilation at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, whose administrator, T. Keith Glennan, said, "This is truly an historic event . . . We are certain the world's scientific community shares our elation over this new success of Pioneer V."

The distance of 8,001,000 miles now covered is some 20 times greater than the distance of 407,000 miles at which the batteries of Pioneer IV cut out on its flight last year. Before that the long-distance record had been held by Lunik I, which communicated up to 380,000 miles from the earth.

First Transmitter Faded

The decision to turn on the long-distance transmitter, with a power of 150 watts (thirty times the power of the transmitter used for sending information back to earth since Pioneer V was launched March 11), was prompted by two considerations:

1. At its distance yesterday of 8,001,000 miles the probe had reached the limit at which communication of information with the low-power transmitter was practicable. Though it was still possible for the stations at Hawaii and Manchester to turn the transmitter on and off, Hawaii had received no useful information from the probe for a fortnight, while at Manchester with a more potent aerial, the quality of in-

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formation recovered in the last two days has not been great.

2. Anxiety about the condition of the electrical storage batteries in the probe had grown in the last few days. Some deterioration of performance was noted. The possibility of a leakage between the battery interior and the high vacuum of outer space was suspected as the cause. It is now feared that if this deterioration proves to be progressive, the probe may not have much more useful life ahead.

The turning on of the long-distance transmitter involved a sequence of communications with the satellite starting at 5 a. m. (EDT), Saturday, when a signal from Manchester warmed up the tube filaments for one minute. Six hours later another signal ran up the filaments to working temperature when it became plain that the transmitter circuits were working properly. The complete sequence of commands to the transmitter was finally sent from Manchester at 5:04 a. m. yesterday.

The powerful transmitter henceforth will be turned on three or four times a day for two to three minutes at a time. Most information will arrive at Manchester, though the Hawaiian station will turn the transmitter on and off to prevent over-charging of the batteries. In its two months of flight the probe has sent information to ground stations for a total of 109 hours.

The distance between the probe and the earth is now increasing at 230,000 miles a day. If there is no further deterioration in the batteries, communication should be possible until the probe is 44 million miles from the earth, where it will be on Aug. 4, this year.

Yesterday the time to communicate by radio with the probe was 1½ minutes. In the coming weeks this time will increase to the point where commands to turn off the transmitter will have to be sent from the earth before there has been time for its transmissions to have been received on the earth.

In its flight so far Pioneer V has demonstrated:

• The existence of a doughnut-shaped ring of electrical current of roughly a million amperes at a height of 40,000 miles above the equator.

• The ejection of matter from the sun, at times of solar disturbance, which is responsible for reducing the strength of the cosmic rays which can get to the earth from outer space. This is also responsible for the discharge of protons and electrons into the upper atmosphere and for disturbances to the earth's magnetic field that cause magnetic storms.

• That the atomic particles in the outer belt of radiation around the earth do not come directly from the sun nor from the radio-active decay of cosmic rays in the earth's atmosphere, but that instead there must be some mechanism within the earth's magnetic influence for accelerating atomic particles to the high energies seen in the radiation belt.

WASHINGTON POST MAY 9 1960

Pilot's Wife Arrives; Says He Is Not a Spy

By Tony Gieske
Staff Reporter

The pretty brunette wife of American pilot Francis G. Powers returned by air from Turkey to her home in Milledgeville, Ga., yesterday and said she did not believe her husband was an intelligence agent, as the United States Government admits.

Her right leg was in a cast up to her knee. It was broken in a skiing accident. The pain of the fracture and the strain of her overnight trip by way of New York were being allayed by sedation.

A spokesman for the family, reached by telephone, said Mrs. Powers, 24, who has been married to the flier for six years, did not feel well enough to talk to newsmen.

But the spokesman said she told him, first, that she was very happy and relieved when she heard that her husband was alive, and second, that she knew nothing of any spying activities and could not believe Premier Khrushchev's charge.

The spokesman said her nerves were steady and she had not broken down.

In Pound, Va., where Powers' five sisters and his parents have gathered in the crisis which resounded throughout the world, Francis' father Oliver reiterated his denial that his only son is a spy.

But he asked the Nation to join the family in prayer for the welfare of young Powers.

(The Associated Press quoted Powers as saying "I understand Khrushchev used to be a coal miner. Well, so was I for 15 years. So, if we can't talk to one another any other way, maybe we can as one old coal miner to another.

("I'm going to ask Mr. Khrushchev to be fair to my boy—be kind to him—and send him home to us. He's not guilty of that kind of thing they're charging him with over there.")

The elder Powers said all five sisters attended the Church of Christ yesterday in Pound. He was unable to attend because he was caring for his wife, Ida. She has a heart condition.

Powers said he believes his son bailed out of the plane because of oxygen trouble just over the Russian border and that the plane continued unpiloted about 800 miles before it plunged to Russian soil.

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BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

Allied Leaders Upset At Exposure of Spying

Fear Serious Weakening of U. S. Position at Paris Summit Talks

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—Government officials in Western Europe appeared deeply disturbed today by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's success in exposing the intelligence activities of an American jet plane over the Soviet Union.

There was widespread fear that the American position at the East-West summit conference which is to begin on May 16 at Paris has been badly weakened.

Allied officials expressed privately the view that President Eisenhower scarcely could sit down with the Soviet Premier at the conference table in more embarrassing circumstances.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd was called unexpectedly today to Chequers, the official country residence of Prime Minister Macmillan, where Mr. Macmillan was entertaining several visiting leaders of the Commonwealth. Informants said the plane incident almost certainly was discussed, with special reference to its repercussions for the summit meeting.

Denial by Allies

Two allies of the United States—Norway and Pakistan—denied knowledge of any American use of their territory for Francis G. Powers' flight over the Soviet Union last Sunday.

Mr. Khrushchev said the flight, halted by a Soviet rocket, began at the Pakistani city of Peshawar and that the landing was to have been made at Bodoe, a northern Norwegian air base.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman at Karachi, the Pakistani capital, said official inquiries have shown that no such plane had been in Peshawar. Mr. Khrushchev's statement that the Lockheed U-2 had been at Peshawar for three days was declared to be "without any foundation."

Pakistani Foreign Secretary Mohammed Ikramullah, who is now in London, said about the same time that if the Soviet allegation were true Pakistan would "lodge a strong protest with the government concerned."

United States, to insure that such a thing does not happen again.

Trespass Charged

Apparently implying that Soviet or Chinese Communist planes have been making unauthorized flights over Pakistan, he added that in the recent past Pakistani air space "has on several occasions been violated from the north."

At Oslo, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry repeated a denial of any knowledge of the alleged Bodoe landing plan. A spokesman, Arne Haugland, said: "We know nothing of it." Maj. Gen. E. Tufte Johnsen, Air Force commander for northern Norway, said no permission had been asked or given.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement at Ankara which said Turkey never has granted permission for American planes based in that country to fly across the Soviet frontier.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 9 1960

British Cartoons Spoof President

[*London Bureau of The Sun*]

London, *Monday*, May 9—British cartoonists joined today in depicting President Eisenhower as the uninformed victim of his own subordinates in the U-2 incident.

The Laborite *Daily Mirror* showed a summit-bound President tripped up by the long nose of a "United States 'spying over Russia' department."

And the Conservative *Daily Sketch* showed Mr. Eisenhower addressing pilot members of the "United States Unintelligence Service," each equipped with a "suicide pin."

The cartoon showed the President gesturing with a golf club at a map of the United States and saying, "Concentrate on this place—I want to know what's going on."

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 9 1960

U-2 Affair

The more the hands of modern government multiply, the harder it becomes for one hand to know what the others are doing. Faulty liaison is the simplest explanation of the deeply embarrassing position the United States has blundered into in the affair of the U-2 weather plane which seems not to have been a weather plane after all.

To try to discover an enemy's plans and potential is an aspect of national security. Call it intelligence or call it espionage, all countries do it. The Soviet Union does it on a scale we can guess at from the number of Russian agents who have been caught. For the Soviet Union's opponents in turn not to keep themselves well-informed would be a dereliction of duty.

Getting caught is one of the hazards of this kind of work. But to take exceptional chances of getting caught at the wrong time, and then to be found out in flimsy fiction—to take exceptional chances, that is, without having determined in advance what to say if the essay should fail—is not good intelligence operation.

A pre-summit moment when Mr. Khrushchev was obstreperously rattling the saber was no moment for the United States to lay itself open to similar charges unless it did so on purpose, by diplomatic decision, to show itself unintimidated. Neither from Washington nor from Moscow has the full story of the U-2 affair been told, but from what we know it does not appear that the plane's excursion over territory where it might well be detected was a calculated diplomatic maneuver.

Let us honestly admit, lest it keep on happening, that Mr. Khrushchev has outsmarted us. He withheld some of his information, hoping that we would put ourselves in a false position. Innocently and hastily we did so, and were trapped. If we had found out the facts before we spoke, the timing of the occurrence might still have been unfortunate, but our credibility would remain unimpaired. The real damage is to our credibility.

The State Department says that no one in Washington authorized any such flight as Mr. Khrushchev described, which is to say that liaison is faulty. The responsibility is none the less Washington's. Many-handed though modern government has become, it is still presumed to have a head.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 9 1960

Russian Flights Off Japan Noted

[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, May 8—Biweekly reconnaissance flights by Russian jet bombers, "with photographic and electronic equipment," just outside Japan's territorial limits, continue to be reported by Japanese defense authorities and confirmed by "reliable sources," Aviation Week magazine stated tonight.

Japanese F-86 D interceptors have been making inspections of the Russian planes' methodical flights but under the considerable handicap of the F-86's inability to attain the high altitudes at which the Russian Bison and Bear bombers operate easily.

The reports record initial sightings in early 1959, when the first Russian scoutings flew out from interior Siberia and followed the eastern coast of Hokkaido. Deeper penetrations as far south as Tokyo Bay began in April, and have continued on a biweekly basis, the Russians methodically keeping just outside the territorial limits.

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BALTIMORE SUN MAY 9 1960

U-2 Mission Poorly Timed, Pro-U.S. Italian Papers Say

By LEE McCARDELL
[*Rome Bureau of The Sun*]

Rome, May 8—This was not America's day in the Sunday papers.

With the exception of the left-wing party newspapers, never too friendly toward the United States, the papers did their best to make out a case for Francis G. Powers, the American pilot captured in the Soviet Union.

But the nationally circulated *Corriere Della Sera* of Milan, probably the most influential paper in the country, expressed the opinion that with the summit conference imminent the plane incident "is the most unpleasant it is possible to imagine."

Act Called Reckless

Rome's ultra-conservative *Il Tempo* said, "The sending of an airplane over the territory of another country is certainly a reckless and deplorable act."

"*Dio Mio*, what next!" wailed a front page columnist of the pro-American *La Fuistizia*, the Socialist Democrat party paper. "Every-time things appear to be improving," *zac!* something happens that spoils everything. Khrushchev talks too much, Eisenhower too little. Strange airplanes buzz frontiers and there is no hesitation to use the most terrible weapons. Come now! Is it necessary to photograph the clouds on the Russian frontier?"

Without resorting to editorial comment, left-wing newspapers had a ball. The Communist party paper, *L'Unita*, headlined the news: "The American pilot is alive and confesses: I am a spy."

"After being obliged to admit the flight, Washington affirms the right of espionage!

Cartoon On Page One

The pro-Communist *Il Paesa* gave the news similar treatment with a front-page cartoon depicting a well-dressed man—he might have been a caricature of United States Ambassador James D. Zellerbach—being informed by another character, fat, well dressed and smoking a cigar, "I always said these Russians do not like foreign tourists to visit their country."

Il Paesa also devoted a full inside page to maps, pictures and text on "the espionage operation attempted by Americans in Soviet Union."

It is doubtful whether many sophisticated Italians were surprised by Khrushchev's "sensational revelation" late yesterday afternoon.

An early edition of the popular pro-Communist *Paesa Sera* had commented editorially on Washington's first contention that the plane had been on a weather mission:

"We question no one's right to believe the American explanation, word for word, just as a wife who, having surprised her husband in company with an atomic blonde (the coincidence of the expression is casual) is persuaded to accept his story that the acquaintanceship is casual."

Disarmament Urged

After deploring the incident, *Corriere Della Sera* said that "until some way has been found to bring about effective and controlled disarmament, episodes of this sort will continue with all the perils and complications which they involve.

"Espionage and counter-espionage are virtually a part of warfare and are an element of that 'equilibrium of force' which is a guarantee of peace. It is a method which involves not only possible enemies but even allies" and may be carried on by military general staffs indifferent as to consequences and without the knowledge of their own governments.

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Abroad

Lee McCardell reports the reaction by Italy's papers... *Page 2*

By LOUIS R. RUKEYSER
[*London Bureau of The Sun*]

London, *Monday*, May 9—British opinion condemned the United States today for "blundering" into a presummit defeat in the U-2 spy-plane incident.

"Khrushchev has won a tremendous propaganda victory," the right-wing *Daily Express* said.

"The Americans have made fools of themselves," the liberal *News Chronicle* said.

"President Eisenhower must deal sternly with the idiots who were responsible," the left-wing *Daily Mirror* said.

British officials were publicly silent over the shooting down of the American reconnaissance plane deep in Soviet territory.

Setback Causes Anxiety

But the setback to Western prestige a week before the start of the summit meeting was discussed anxiously at the highest levels and was the chief topic in diplomatic circles.

British intelligence experts deplored the impression created by Washington of a Chief Executive out of touch with the work of his own Government's operations.

They said this could not help but weaken Mr. Eisenhower's position as a summit negotiator.

This opinion was partially echoed by the conservative *Daily Telegraph*, a firm supporter of the Anglo-American alliance, which declared:

"To operate at all, a secret service must have some secrets from its own government. What it must never do is to have more secrets from its own government than from the enemy.

Critical Of Inefficiency

While British Government officials criticized the United States more for inefficiency than immorality, it seemed certain that the act of spying itself would come under questioning by Labor members of the House of Parliament this week.

Opposition members were readying expressions of disquiet and anger for a Commons debate on foreign affairs Thursday.

They feel the incident may seriously jeopardize the success of the summit talks beginning next Monday in Paris.

And they will probe into reports that British Canberra aircraft have themselves been taking photographs up to 150 miles inside Communist territory along the German frontier.

The incident also undoubtedly was a subject of discussion for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan today at his country home, Chequers.

Confer With Macmillan

With Macmillan at Chequers were Australia's Robert G. Menzies, New Zealand's Walter Nash, Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Malaya's Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Selwyn Lloyd, Britain's Foreign Secretary, was expected to attend but did not—reportedly because of a cold.

While the Foreign Office fretted over the psychological effect of Khrushchev's dramatic announcement. Labor party leaders prepared to follow Pakistan's example and seek assurances that similar flights from British bases will be banned during the summit period.

The declaration by Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mohammed Ikramullah, that his Government would lodge a "strong protest" in Washington if it were established that the American plane had left from a Pakastani air base was certainly made with the approval of Premier Ayub Khan, now in London for the Commonwealth conference.

Most British observers, however, accepted that spying was a fact of life in the modern cold-war world.

The chief crime, in their eyes, was in getting caught at such a delicate time.

The independent London *Times* thought that "the Americans, in the humiliating position of having to admit publicly to spying on the Russians from the air, have handed [Soviet Premier Nikita] Khrushchev his propaganda triumph on a plate."

Raps Stassen's View

But, the *Times* added, "that this particular piece of spying was foolish in the extreme should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Russians do their full share of spying, too.

"The only difference is that so far the Russians have not been caught red-handed so spectacularly as the pilot of the U-2."

The *Times* took issue with Harold Stassen, Mr. Eisenhower's former disarmament adviser, who suggested that the aircraft was deliberately sent by some military office to upset the summit.

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"There ought now to be a stringent tightening-up in the control and coordination of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities."

"Both America and Russia have been playing this game," the Conservative *Daily Mail* said.

"Khrushchev is better at it. He can make rings round the honest, likeable but slower-witted soldier in the White House, as the last few days have shown."

European Views Divided

London, May 8 (AP)—European press sentiment was deeply divided today on the degree of American culpability in the spy-plane case.

On the American side, the Austrian Socialist party newspaper *Arbeitzeitung* said Khrushchev's taunting disclosure of the ease with which the intruder was shot down obviously starts "a series of blackmail acts prior to the summit by pointing up Soviet missile superiority."

Sweden's *Expressen* tersely declared: "You almost have to go back to the days of Hitler to find anything corresponding to Khrushchev's uncontrolled attack against the United States."

But another Swedish newspaper, the liberal *Dagens Nyheter*, accused United States military authorities of "a lack of judgment which oversteps the limits of what is permissible."

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 9 1960

Powers' Wife Won't Believe He Was Spying

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., May 8 (UPI).—The wife of American pilot Frances G. Powers today denied any knowledge of "spy activities" by her husband who was shot down in a plane over Russia.

Mrs. Barbara Powers arrived at the home of her mother today from a flight that began in Turkey where she had been hospitalized with a broken leg.

Mrs. Powers, "had a very trying trip" and was under sedation, according to Bill Miller of Lockheed Corp., her husband's employer. "She asked that I speak for her," said Mr. Miller, who boarded Mrs. Powers' plane in Washington and is acting as the "family spokesman."

"She said she doesn't have any knowledge of the spy activities charged by the Russians against her husband and she doesn't believe them," he said.

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 9 1960

Suggested Slogan For Our Cloak And Dagger Masterminds

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CURRENT NEWS

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BALTIMORE SUN MAY 9 1960

Pioneer V Speaking With Louder Voice

150-Watt Transmitter Is Turned On By U.S. To Succeed 5-Watt Device

Washington, May 8 (AP)—Pioneer V, America's far-in-space traveler, began using its loud voice today—a 150-watt transmitter instead of the tiny 5-watt one—to send information back to earth.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said in announcing this, however, that some mechanical bugs that have turned up in recent weeks make it impossible to predict how long the sun satellite will continue to be heard.

The NASA said the big transmitter, believed to be the largest ever operated in space, was turned on when the satellite reached 8,001,000 miles from earth early this morning.

Congratulations Given

The NASA administrator, T. Keith Glennan, congratulated all concerned and said:

"This is truly an historic event and yet quite in character with the other accomplishments of this amazing spacecraft."

Pioneer V, launched on March 11 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., is a 94.8-pound package now on its first orbit around the sun. Moving about 1,000,000 miles away from earth each week, it has been sending back valuable new space data about cosmic rays, radiation belts and magnetic fields.

The NASA said the big transmitter—saved until the weaker one was out of range of control from the earth—worked satisfactorily on the first try.

"It was a good clear transmission, lasting about a minute and a half," the agency reported.

The NASA added that because of the enormous power drain imposed by the 150-watt unit, the transmitter is being operated only about two to three minutes every six to eight hours. The satellite is being "questioned" by listening posts at Manchester, England, and at South Point, Hawaii.

In saying it is not certain how long Pioneer V will continue to be heard, the NASA explained:

"In recent weeks, a minor component failure has been noted and compensated for. Also some slight deterioration in the batteries has been observed, possibly the result of leakage in the vacuum of space."

The NASA went on to say in its statement that "by any measure, however, the probe has stamped itself as a true pioneer of interplanetary space."

"To date," the agency said, "the probe has returned more than 109 hours of data of cosmic radiation, charged particle energies and magnetic field phenomena. In two short months, the probe has overturned well-entrenched theories about solar flare effects and the extent of the earth's magnetic field."

The big transmitter measures about 7 by 5 inches and consists of two amplifiers and tubes—about the size of one found in most household radios — along with capacitors, coils and resistors. The entire package weighs 5 pounds.

Power for the probe comes from 4,800 solar cells in four arms jutting from the 26-inch spherical package.

Signals Heard From Far Planet

Dayton, Ohio, May 8 (AP)—Scientists have heard sounds that appear to be coming from another solar system, an electronics engineer yesterday told delegates to an amateur radio operators convention.

Samuel Harris, an electronics engineer and an editor of *CQ* magazine said he was personally given the report on the signals by Dr. Frank Drake, project director at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, W.Va.

"It is very likely," Harris quoted Drake as saying, "that the apparent signals came from a planet of a star named Epsilon Eridani, about 11 light years away."

Something that sounded like pulsed radio signals, with eight pulses a second, was heard for three minutes, April 22, Harris said.

Turkey Denies U-2 Had Permit

Ankara, Turkey, May 8 (*Reuters*)—The Turkish Foreign Ministry said here tonight that Turkey gave no flying permission to any United States plane for reconnaissance or any other purpose over Soviet land.

The Foreign Ministry statement was issued after the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration repeated an earlier statement that the downed plane was on a mission from a Turkish base.

The Turkish statement said no plane had flown into Soviet Russia after crossing the Turkish frontier. The Soviet authorities, it said, had made no claim to the contrary.

Turkey could be responsible only for her own planes outside her air territory. "Even if a plane passes over her (Turkish) territory, this passing or stopping does not interest Turkey in any way."

WASHINGTON POST MAY 9 1960

Bridges Calls For Inquiry by Senate Group

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower held an unscheduled conference with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter yesterday as official Washington was still grasping for what it should think about the sensational incident of the United States spy plane downed in the Soviet Union.

The President summoned Herter to the White House at 5 p. m., immediately on his return from a weekend at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm. They conferred for 70 minutes, but there was no announcement of the matter at hand. Today Mr. Eisenhower is scheduled to meet with the National Security Council—three days earlier than usual.

The plane incident also is certain to be a main topic at the President's news conference officially announced for Wednesday.

The White House said the Security Council meeting was moved up merely because of a general reshuffling of the President's schedule to prepare for his departure at the end of the week for the Paris summit meeting.

Strain on Credibility Seen

But official explantions were being given a second look in light of the State Department's unprecedented recanting Saturday night in saying that the American pilot, earlier announced as a possible blackout victim lost over Turkish border, was in-

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stead on a regular intelligence overflight into Soviet territory.

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed particular concern for what happens to American "credibility" in the future.

"In view of the statement issued by the State Department, it places a great strain on our credibility," Mansfield declared. "It is a serious situation among our allies, especially Pakistan, Turkey and Norway—which were specifically mentioned by Mr. Khrushchev. It also is a very disturbing thing in the minds of our own people."

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in disclosing the American overflight in Moscow, said the downed plane, based in Turkey, had begun its photographic reconnaissance of the Soviet Union from Peshawar, Pakistan, and then was scheduled to land at Bodo, Norway.

Mansfield has long urged creation of a congressional watchdog committee to supervise the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. But he did not press the issue yesterday, preferring to let the Administration have a free hand in an obviously delicate situation.

Instead, the word "investigation" first came from a Republican, Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.). Bridges urged that the Senate Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, take immediate steps to question Administration witnesses and "find out what is going on."

Bridges said that even though it is well known that the Soviet Union carries on intensive world-wide espionage activities, the disclosure of an American spy plane in Russia, just as the East-West Summit meeting is about to begin, "certainly weakened our position."

"If the facts are as indicated," Bridges declared, "it means that the Executive must exercise stricter supervision over Government agencies."

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) said on the "College News Conference" ABC-WMAL television program that the United States has a legitimate right to conduct reconnaissance flights over Soviet territory.

The Democratic presidential candidates were cautious in their comments.

Sen. John F. Kennedy said the incident "indicates how hazardous are our relations with the Soviet Union." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) declared "Mr. Khrushchev had better recognize that force is not the way to settle international disputes."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) said "We are involved in a crisis in the making." And Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) said, "We are slowly slipping in our position around the world."

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), who called the Khrushchev charges a "fairly tale" Saturday before learning of the State Department's admission, changed his views yesterday: "I don't think that the Russians at this time want to carry it on much further—because of the summit."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), who first said he couldn't "believe" the plane's pilot was a spy, yesterday amended that to declare that "this excursion . . . must have compromised our position (at the summit)."

Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) said the best thing Congress can do right now is "keep our mouths shut."

It also was disclosed yesterday that Moscow sent a note to the State Department last Monday—the day after the United States plane was shot down—asking for a 48-hour delay in announcing the forthcoming visit to the United States of Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, head of the Soviet air force.

On Tuesday—the day after the note was received—the United States reported a National Aeronautics and Space Administration weather observation plane missing.

"We're not playing games," Case declared. "This is a serious thing. The thing that matters is not this kind of thing (but rather) our desperately sincere effort to improve conditions so that this sort of thing isn't necessary."

Rep. E. L. Sikes (D-Fla.), who originally called Khrushchev's charges "full of holes," asked time to think over a new comment yesterday and then could not be reached on his home phone.

Norman Thomas, the one-time Socialist candidate for President, blamed the Soviet [illegible] "We are building up a military bureaucracy not subject [illegible] control," Thomas told the regular Sunday morning gathering at Arlington Unitarian Church, where he was guest preacher.

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 9 1960

Soviet Papers Rib U.S. Over Spy-Flight Failure

By A. I. Goldberg

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—Soviet newspapers poured out fresh details today on the capture of pilot Francis G. Powers and ribbed the United States in cartoons for the failure of his acknowledged intelligence flight over Russian territory.

"Take off and landing" was the title of a Pravda drawing on the case of the 30-year-old American flier whose high-altitude Lockheed U2 jet was downed by a rocket as it sped above the Urals a week ago.

The Communist Party newspaper cartoon showed a pilot in two situations: first flying out with a Pentagon helmet topped by a dollar sign flag, then shaking under guard of Soviet soldiers at a table loaded with a movie camera, packets of money, a dagger and watches confiscated from him.

Russian readers were given other cartoons and first-person stories of the May Day capture of Powers, announced by Premier Nikita Khrushchev yesterday along with a report that he has confessed he was on a spying mission.

Future in Doubt

Khrushchev, who is to meet with Western Big Three chiefs in the Paris summit conference a week from Monday, indicated Powers might be tried. He also said it might be well to hold a news conference on the case.

[But today, diplomats speculated that Khrushchev might release Powers as a pre-summit "grand gesture," Reuters reported. They said the move would have obvious diplomatic and propaganda effects, especially with the projected Russian visit of President Eisenhower next month.

[They also pointed out that Khrushchev only hinted at a trial and was careful to put the blame for the incident on American military authorities, not Mr. Eisenhower.

Protests Received

[By early today, the U. S. Embassy had received 400 telegrams from Soviet citizens protesting the violation of Soviet air space, United Press International reported.

[The Embassy has not yet been informed of where Powers was being held and observers said it was likely that the first time American authorities see him will be at the press conference.

[Under the 1933 Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement, which has been honored more in the breach than in the observance, the arrest of an American national in Russia calls for notification of the Embassy within seven days.

[Newspapers, adding more details to Khrushchev's disclosure that Powers had been captured alive, said the plane had been under observation during every moment of the flight across Russian soil.

[The papers said Powers survived a high-altitude jump because he parachuted with an oxygen mask and a uniform resistant to cold and pressure.]

Workers on a state farm near Sverdlovsk in the central Urals 900 miles east of Moscow, were reported to have made the capture. Soviet newspapers said they rushed to Powers' aid when he parachuted from his falling plane, but turned him over to officers when suspicions were aroused by his equipment.

That equipment, by Russian account, included a silenced pistol, a dagger, a Russian map, Soviet and foreign money, gold watches and women's gold rings. Powers also was reported carrying a survival kit containing extra clothing, a fishing net, pliers and a saw-edge knife.

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"Our suspicions were more and more confirmed," said Vladimir Surin, a former sergeant. "An enemy was in front of us, an enemy cunning and impudent."

Surin's story was published by Komsomol Pravda, the Communist youth newspaper. His mother and others confirmed the details:

The Surin family was getting ready for the May Day holiday feast when an explosion sounded. Surin believed it might be a holiday rocket, but a column of dust arose from a field.

While Surin was watching that, a friend, Leonid Chuzhakin, drove up. Chuzhakin, a former sailor, saw a parachute jumper coming down.

The drop was toward a pine forest crossed by electric wire. Feeling the jumper was in danger from the wires, the two rushed toward the spot. The jumper landed on his back.

"We rushed over to him with only one thought in mind, to help him," Surin said. Others came up and helped remove his gloves, helmet and oxygen mask. Then they noticed the pilot had a gun.

"Even then we couldn't think we saw an enemy in front of us," Surin said. "It just couldn't fit our holiday mood."

He said the pilot, with greying sideburns, was silent.

The party took him to a car to drive to the stat farm office and, as they were seating him, saw a knife in his flying suit pocket and removed it.

"We surrounded him just in case," Surin said. "What if he tried to do something to himself? At the same time we tried not to insult him. What if all this was misunderstanding?

"The parachute jumper was quiet but assured. One could see he was well-schooled. He didn't say a word . . .

"He pretended he did not understand Russian but when farm director Mikhail N. Berman said 'no smoking here' he immediately pushed an ashtray away. Our suspicions were more and more confirmed."

Dhuzhakin said "we felt a great relief" after turnnig the flier over to the authorities: "We had fulfilled our duties."

Powers is a former U. S. Air Force lieutenant from Pound, Va., who became a test pilot for Lockheed in 1956. His U2 jet, which was based at Adana, Turkey, was a fleet used in weather research of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Khrushchev declared Powers is an agent of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) headed by Allen W. Dulles.

The U. S. State Department admitted last night the jet was on an intelligence flight, but said it was not authorized by authorities in Washington.

World 'Shocked'

From News Dispatches

LONDON, May 8—Western and Eastern capitals reverberated with a shock today at news a United States reconnaissance plane flew over Russia.

Feeling was that the incident threw a pall over the summit meeting May 16. But the consensus of informed observers and newspapers in the West was that Nikita Khrushchev deliberately left the way open for President Eisenhower to come to Paris May 16 with a clear conscience.

It was pointed out that Khrushchev said Saturday he wanted to believe President Eisenhower knew nothing of the flight. Mr. Eisenhower was helped by the State Department comment that the flight was not authorized in Washington, European observers said.

There was no doubt anywhere that the United States has suffered a stunning propaganda reverse. Scathing comment was also made about officials who ordered the flight.

Three allies of the United States—Norway, Pakistan and Turkey—denied knowledge of any American use of their territory for Francis G. Powers' flight over the U. S. S. R. last Sunday.

Khrushchev said the flight, halted by a Soviet rocket, was launched from the Pakistani city of Peshawar and that the landing was to have been made at Bodo, a northern Norwegian air base.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Karachi, Pakistan's capital, said official inquiries showed no such plane had been [illegible] Pakistani Foreign Secretary Mohammed Ikramullah, who is now in London, said about the same time that if the allegation was true Pakistan would "lodge a strong protest with the Government of the United States to insure that such a thing does not happen again."

His statement added that no country has any control over the movements of foreign aircraft after they have crossed its borders.

"Anyway, the violation of our air space is not a new phenomenon.

"In the recent past it has on several occasions been violated from the north," the statement concluded.

Oslo Denial

In Oslo, Norway's foreign Ministry repeated a denial of any knowledge of the alleged Bodo landing plan.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement in Ankara saying Turkey has never granted permission to U. S. planes based in that country to fly across Soviet frontiers.

U. S. Air Force officials in Turkey, where Powers operated from a base at Adana, declined all comment on the State Department's admission that he was seeking information.

The heat may be on Adana officers in view of the State Department's declaration that the flight was not authorized by authorities in Washington. A standard official reply to inquiries was:

"The only thing we are authorized to say about the case is to direct all inquiries to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington." That Administration runs high altitude weather research flights.

Diplomatic sources in London considered the "unfortunate" incident disturbed the pre-summit atmosphere.

French diplomatic quarters said the way Russia is exploiting the incident was part of a drive to gain the initiative and to pin the blame in advance on the West for any summit failure.

West German Foreign Office sources said the way the "routine accident" of big power intelligence has been exploited showed how little Russia was interested in a relaxation of tension.

Indian political circles view the United States admission as a great propaganda coup for Russia. Some observers in New Delhi said the summit was bound not to achieve any major agreement and the plane incident will help Russia emerge in a better light than she might have done.

Outrage was expressed in Peking by Chinese Vice Premier Ho Lung "at repeated violations of the Soviet Union's territorial air by United States aircraft."

A comment on the Soviet state radio claimed complete confusion reigned in Washington. Commentator Valentin Zorin said the U. S. State Department has now admitted that its original explanation that the downed plane might have been a weather plane was "nothing but a deliberate and clumsy lie."

Newspaper Comment

In newspaper comment, the liberal London Observer said "it is hard to say which is the more irresponsible, the American order for such a flight at this politically sensitive time or the Russian exploitation of this folly."

But the Observer said that none of the American explanations "justifies the violence of Mr. Khrushchev's actions or of his words.

"Either he is still grossly misinformed about the Western and particularly American political temperament, or he is having to deal with considerable internal pressure from opponents of his own foreign policy," the Observer said.

The strongest denunciation of the United States appeared in Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express, which called the plane incident an "utterly unnecessary and stupidly provocative flight."

It said that if the Anglo-American alliance is to endure, United States power must be in the hands of the properly elected representatives and "not in the trigger-happy fingers of a handful of American generals."

"They still live in the age of Stalin and John Foster Dulles," the paper said.

View in Rome

The Rome newspaper Il Tempo said that "sending a plane over the territory of another country is certainly an uncautious and deplorable gesture.

"But what," it asked, "should one call the permanent establishment on foreign territories of organizations of infor-

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FROM PAGE 1

mation and subversion? To this question, the brilliant and sarcastic oratory of Nikita Khrushchev has failed to provide an answer."

Il Tempo said the State Department declaration was dignified and reduced to its right proportions an episode to which Moscow wanted to give a highly dramatic character.

In Manchester, England, Laborite Konni Zilliacus claimed tonight the State Department behaved like "the young lady who pleaded that her illegitimate baby was only a little one" in explaining originally the presence of the American U2 over Russia.

The Labor member of Parliament told a party meeting here the fact that President Eisenhower knew nothing of the flight "if anything, made matters worse."

"The imagination boggles at what would have happened if a Soviet spy plane had started from Kamchatka and been shot down over Chicago on its way out over teh Atlantic."

Zilliacus added that the American people will ultimately bring their "bellicose generals and atomic death fanatics" to heel.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
MAY 9 1960

GIANT BALLOON TO AID COSMIC RAY STUDIES

Tracking Equipment Set Up by U. of C.

BY PHILIP DODD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 8 — A giant balloon carrying cosmic ray research equipment prepared by the University of Chicago will be launched in Georgia late in May, weather permitting, the navy and National Science Foundation announced Sunday.

The balloon, to be launched from the naval air station at Glynco, Ga., will have a diameter equal to the length of a football field — 300 feet — when it is fully inflated at an altitude of 115,000 feet, the announcement said.

Like a "Bright Pearl"

If the balloon follows its expected trajectory, it will drift across the southern United States, carried by prevailing high altitude winds, to California. The announcement said it would look like a soap bubble in daylight hours and like a "bright pearl" in the dawn and twilight hours.

The University of Chicago equipment includes an 800 pound stack of emulsion sensitive to cosmic rays in much the same way photographic film is sensitive to light. As cosmic ray particles collide with nuclei in the emulson, they will leave microscopic tracks which, after development, can be studied by physicists.

Aid in Identification

The length and other characteristics of the tracks give information on types and energies of particles and assist in the identification of new particles. The data give physicists information on the action of high energy particles which cannot be obtained from ground equipment.

The University of Chicago studies are part of an experiment planned by the late Prof. Marcel Schein, who died last February. Schein had predicted the results would be of utmost significance to high energy physics.

EXPERT RAPS DUPLICATION IN SPACE PLANS

[Reprinted from Sunday's late editions]

The United States is underwriting too many missile and space programs, it was asserted Saturday by an executive of an electronics company.

Harold T. Neal, vice manager of the TransDigital Systems division of Cook Electric company, 2700 Southport av., charged that the programs have resulted as a shortage of experts and have led to pirating among top level people in the industries.

He spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Chicago aerospace seminar for industry and advanced youth in the Conrad Hilton hotel. Neal blamed much of the duplication in the space program on rivalry between the army, navy, and air force.

Sponsored by Wing

The seminar was part of the 10th annual meeting of the Illinois wing of the Air Force association. More than 400 high school and college students from thruout the state, representatives of 26 Chicago area industrial firms, and a number of educators attended.

Earlier, the students were told that teen-aged rocket wizards may need something they can't get out of a textbook—a sense of values.

Robert F. Gartner, 33, an Armour Research Foundation engineer, who addressed the group in the Eighth Street theater, said: "Even brilliant students can be confused. They need a solid foundation in the humanities to give them needed values."

Asks About Natives

Gartner said it was too early to tell what motives lie behind the nation's surging interest in rocketry. "Probably a lot of it is militaristic," he said, "but where isn't it? On the other hand, I would rather see teen-agers take an interest in rockets than in Elvis Presley's crushing conformity."

AWAIT NIKITA REACTION TO SPY'S CAPTURE

EUROPE DISTURBED

Western European officials fear spy case may weaken

American position at summit conference. Story on page 3.

BY RUSSELL FREEBURG
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 8—United States officials said Sunday that the public behavior of Premier Nikita Khrushchev this week toward the downed American intelligence plane over Russia will determine the mood in which President Eisenhower approaches the May 16 summit meeting in Paris.

They asserted that further action by the Red boss to exploit the incident in spectacular fashion will convince the President that Russia is more interested in the propaganda value in a heads of government meeting than getting down to serious work to reduce east-west tensions.

Fate up to Kremlin

Most disturbing to the United States, officials said, would be a Russian move to put the captured flyer, Francis Powers, on trial or present him at a big press conference.

American officials said they believe Powers' fate will be determined solely on his propaganda value to the Kremlin. The Russians will decide what move would favor them most — imprisonment, death, or sending him home in a grand gesture of friendliness.

Meanwhile, Congress will seek more details on the flight, and others now disclosed, either publicly or in secret briefings.

Based in Turkey

Powers, an employe of Lockheed Aircraft corporation based in Turkey with the National Aeronautics and Space administration, bailed out of an unarmed civilian U-2 jet aircraft shot down on May 1 over Russia in what the United States admitted Saturday night was probably on an information gathering flight.

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The state department disclosed at the same time that such flights have been under way "along the frontiers of the free world" for four years to avoid a surprise attack, but it insisted that the Powers flight was not authorized from Washington.

No additional facts were disclosed Sunday to throw light on who, if anyone, ordered the flight. The mystery deepened further when officials of Pakistan and Norway denied Khrushchev's charge that airfields in those two countries were the start and scheduled end, respectively, of the Powers' mission.

Will Ask to See Pilot

The United States, by denying that Powers' flight was authorized from Washington, left open the possibilities that American military or NASA officials in Turkey gave the order, or that Powers undertook the flight on his own initiative.

The next official American move will be a request by American embassy officials in Moscow to talk to Powers to check the accuracy of Khrushchev's account of the incident. The Russian leader said the American aviator has made a full confession that he was on an espionage mission.

Possibly the state department will notify Moscow that Powers made an unauthorized flight and will seek thru diplomatic channels to intervene in his behalf.

White House Silent

President Eisenhower and the White House maintained their silence on the incident Sunday with the President's only known action to date being his clearance of the admission statement Saturday night and his order Thursday to open an inquiry.

Senate Minority Leader Dirksen [R., Ill.] called the state department admission a "part of reality." He said each nation watches out for its own security. He backed the state department's action in disclosing the intelligence flights.

Dirksen said it is normal for all nations, including Russia, to carry on intelligence activity.

Bridges Asks Details

Congressional members calling for more details Sunday included Sen. Styles Bridges [R., N. H.], chairman of the Senate G. O. P. policy committee, and Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic whip. Both said they expect the appropriate Senate committees to call in administration officials for explanations.

Bridges called on the Senate armed services committee of which he is a member to take immediate steps to question officials involved. He said Congress should find out what is going on.

Bridges said he believed the turn of events weakened America's position at the forthcoming summit even tho it is well known that Russia also carries on extensive spy activities thruout the world.

"If the facts are as indicated," added Bridges, "it means the executive must exercise stricter supervision over government agencies."

Asks Ike's Position

Mansfield said he wanted to have the President's position in the action cleared up. He said he wanted to know why "the President was not informed that an operation of this nature was being carried out," as implied by the state department Saturday.

Mansfield said that the country must make certain that "on basic questions involving war and peace, the President is kept in full knowledge of events."

The Democratic leaders asserted that it should be determined whether a government agency "without the authority of the responsible political leaders can assume the right to probe along a dangerous border and endanger the policies of the President" as the case at this time seems to be in connection with the Powers' flight if the flyer acted under orders of official acted under orders of officials overseas.

Until the American statement Saturday night, United States officials maintained Powers probably had strayed over Russia when the oxygen equipment in his high altitude jet became faulty on a weather flight over Turkey.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

MAY 9 1960

Congress To Demand Spy Facts

Dulles, Herter Face Questions

By Warren Rogers Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 8. — President Eisenhower met with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter at the White House late today, presumably to discuss the sensational case of the American spy plane.

The unscheduled Sunday conference took place immediately after Mr. Eisenhower returned from a week-end golfing trip to Gettysburg, Pa. Reporters learned of it when they spotted Mr. Herter's car parked at the White House. No statement was issued after the session.

It was the first meeting between the two men on the incident which has been blown up into a full-scale propaganda campaign by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Congressional leaders have called for a full explanation by three committees of the incident before the summit meeting starts a week from tomorrow. President Eisenhower will meet with the National Security Council tomorrow, three days earlier than usual.

Mr. Herter returned Friday night from a North Atlantic Pact meeting at Istanbul. By then, Mr. Khrushchev was saying an American plane, shot down over Russia by rockets, was on a spy mission.

The White House meeting came as the Administration, embarrassingly caught spying, braced itself for the Congressional investigation and an underdog's role at the summit.

Reports from Western Europe said government officials there were highly disturbed by the Russian revelation and subsequent American admission. They were reported to feel that the American position at the forthcoming Paris summit conference has been badly weakened.

While President Eisenhower maintained a bleak silence, Secretary Herter and his top aids spent the early part of today battening down the hatches to try to ride out the storm.

Mr. Herter worked at his home earlier today, preparing for the May 16 summit conference at Paris and for the hot, probing questions he will get on Capitol Hill within the next three days.

Before he leaves for Paris on Thursday, Mr. Herter expects to have to explain the State Department's handling of the American spy plane incident over and over. Members of the House and Senate Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Space Committees have indicated they want a full explanation immediately.

Director Allen W. Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Herter and officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are expected to be asked such questions as:

Why was the N. A. S. A. plane, shot down over Russia May 1, on an intelligence-gathering mission for C. I. A.?

Why did N. A. S. A. and the State Department at first insist the plane had gone astray on an innocent, weather-scanning mission—only to have to admit later that it was a spy when Mr. Khrushchev produced evidence to back up his charge?

Why didn't President Eisenhower know that the spying operation was going on, especially so close to the summit?

Some Democratic members of Congress were quick to appeal for non-partisan closing of ranks behind President Eisenhower. Even those demanding investigations, like Senate leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Senate whip Mike Mansfield of Montana, said patriotism should come before partisan politics.

Nevertheless, there was no escaping the tarnishing effect of the incident on the Administration, Mr. Eisenhower's personal prestige and the Presidential hopes of Vice-President Nixon.

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The C. I. A. and Mr. Dulles, whom the Russians call "America's master spy," were also in trouble. Some members of Congress, especially Sen. Mansfield, long have wanted a mittee to oversee the operation of the hush-hush agency.

Congressional informants said no effort will be made to revive that idea this year. They said not enoug htime is left in the Congressional session and, besides, it might cause further damage to America's pre-summit posture. But they promised a determined effort next year to put a Congressional check-rein on C. I. A. programs and spending.

Some See Hope

State Department officials professed to see a silver lining. They said America's frank admission that it was spying on Russia—because the Russians are secretive and dangerous—should reassure the free world, not alarm it.

The only thing America did wrong, in their view was to get caught.

The State Department's main effort now was to study Soviet propaganda, to see whether the Russians will ease off on their anti-American attacks. The hope behind yesterday's candid confession was that this would happen.

So far, however, the Soviet press and radio continued to enjoy their field day. Studiously avoided, though, was any personal attack on President Eisenhower. This was taken as an indication that Mr. Khrushchev intends to go through with the summit conference, feeling his bargaining position is enhanced.

While some State Department officials maintained the incident strengthened America's hand, the majority view in Washington was that Mr. Khrushchev now held the initiative at the summit. President Eisenhower, expected to make a radio-television address to the nation before going to the summit, may seek to dispel this idea.

The State Department was loaded for bear if the Russians decided to take the plane case to the United Nations, as Mr. Khrushchev threatened. Officials said they are prepared to trot out scores of incidents in which the Russians have been caught spying on one nation or another.

This was implicit in yesterday's admission that the United States was flying intelligence-gathering missions over Russia and along the Iron Curtain. The statement called it "no secret" that countries spy on each other in these days of tension and fear of "surprise attack with [illegible]."

The State Department's next official step was to make inquiries in Moscow about the captured pilot, Francis G. Powers of Pound, Va. Intelligence experts were distressed that Mr. Powers had apparently so freely confessed to the Russians. It was hoped that he could be freed or at least spared from execution.

Used in Weather Research

Mr. Powers is a former United States Air Force lieutenant, from Pound, Va., who became a test pilot for Lockheed in 1956. His U-2 jet, which was based at Adana, Turkey, was one of a fleet used in weather research of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. Khrushchev declared Mr. Powers is an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (C. I. A.), headed by Allen W. Dulles.

The Soviet Premier said Mr. Powers was not on a weather flight from Adana, as American authorities said when the incident was first disclosed Thursday, but crossing the U. S. S. R. from Peshawar, Pakistan, to Bodoe, Norway, under orders to photograph Soviet military and industrial installations.

The United States State Department admitted last night the jet was on an intelligence flight, but said it was not authorized by authorities in Washington. A Tass dispatch from Washington said the statement was issued "after many hours of meditation."

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Admission of Spying Creates a Precedent

Such Cloak-and-Dagger Activities Always Previously Were Denied

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—Espionage, a science as old as war, today entered a new era. It was publicly proclaimed by a major government—the United States—as a normal practice in a troubled world.

The State Department's announcement yesterday that "intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries" recalled a long history of cloak and dagger work by both the East and the West in the last two decades.

What was unprecedented was that this country—caught flying an observation plane over Soviet territory—called the flight a measure for "legitimate national defense."

Every major country conducts espionage. Just about everybody already knew it. But the United States never had said so formally and officially until the State Department issued its statement on the United States plane shot down by Russia.

Espionage agents who get away rarely tell their stories. The history of espionage is largely told by incidents which ended in disaster.

Headless Frogman

In June, 1957, the headless corpse of British frogman Lt. Cmdr. Lionell (Buster) Crabb bobbed to the surface off Chichester harbor, England. Cmdr. Crabb had disappeared April 17, 1956, while Soviet officers reported seeing a frogman in the water near three Soviet warships visiting Portsmouth harbor.

The British government never explained Cmdr. Crabb's mission. Prime Minister Anthony Eden said, "It would not be in the public interest to disclose the circumstances in which Commander Crabb is presumed to have met his death."

Argentine Sub Hunt

Early this year some one seemed to be up to some stealthy activity when the Argentine Navy reported making sonar contact with one, perhaps two, submarines in the Argentine [illegible] the one or more submarines, if any were there, were never identified. One Navy official who visited the area said he doubted any submarines were in the area.

In 1950 Communist officials said Capt. Eugene Karpe, naval attache at the American Embassy at Bucharest, was "an American spy." Weeks later his body was found beside railroad tracks near Salzburg, Austria. Western intelligence officials said Capt. Karpe had been pushed from a speeding train.

In 1948 United States foreign aid official Irving Ross was shot to death by four Soviet soldiers in Vienna. The Soviets said Mr. Ross was an American espionage chief.

Many Exposés

In recent years a long series of sensational "spy plots" against the United States have been uncovered.

Russia established its military intelligence organization in 1921. Its main activities against the United States began in the 1930s.

According to Congressional testimony, Harold Ware, son of Ella Reeve Bloor, the "mother of United States Communism," recruited about seventy-five Communists, mostly government workers, into a secret underground cell in Washington.

It was this group in which Alger Hiss, later a top State Department official, was accused by Whittaker Chambers of taking part. Mr. Chambers testified Hiss and others passed him secret papers, which he in turn gave to Col. Boris Bykov, a Russian intelligence agent.

One of the most sensational war-time spy stories involved government employee Elizabeth Bentley and her lover and Russian contact, Jacob Golos, to whom Miss Bentley said she gave government information.

Atomic Espionage

In 1945 Igor Gouzenko, cipher clerk at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, defected and unfolded the story of a major plot to smuggle atom secrets to Russia. The plot involved Allan Nunn May, a British scientist; Dr. Raymond Boyer, a chemistry professor at McGill Univer-

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sity in Montreal, and Fred Rose, a member of the Canadian Parliament.

Other names in the atom-spy story were Americans Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were both executed, and Britain's Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Fuchs served a term in prison before going to Communist East Germany.

The Abel Case

In 1957 United States authorities walked into the hotel room of an unobtrusive Brooklyn artist-photographer and arrested him as Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Soviet "resident agent" for espionage in this country.

They seized a pencil with a secret microfilm compartment and other pharaphernalia. Abel was sentenced to thirty years. The Supreme Court last month upheld his conviction.

But other Soviet spies seized here fared better. Valentin A. Gubitchev, a Soviet employee of the United Nations who was convicted with government employee Judith Coplon on espionage charges, was allowed to return to Russia.

Officials said this was to prevent a retaliatory ouster of United States diplomats in Russia. Miss Coplon herself won reversal of her conviction and was never imprisoned.

Eisler's Flight

Gerhart Eisler fled this country in 1949 aboard a Polish ship while waiting appeal of a jail sentence and fine for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee in connection with Communist activity.

In 1957 Yuri P. Krylov, an assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy here, was expelled from the country on charges he improperly purchased "quantities of electronic equipment" and tried to buy United States military secrets.

Espionage charges sometimes have verged on the comical. In April, 1957, the Russians straight-facedly accused the United States of employing a team of "femmes fatales" in an attempt to subvert Red athletes participating in the Olympic Games.

Two weeks ago a Russian trawler, bristling with electronic gear, sailed near the United States submarine George Washington as it conducted underwater missile tests off Long Island.

United States officials have long been aware that it is easier for Russia to spy on this country than for Americans to spy on Russia. Russian attitudes on press freedom and her strict guarding of her borders, territorial waters and air space have been used to advantage in the cold war.

It was this that prompted the State Department yesterday to comment that the plane incident stemmed from the "excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 9 1960

Our Plane Was Shot Down

There is no obscuring the fact that the prestige of the United States has received a blow. When the Russians shot down a reconnaissance plane deep in their territory, captured the pilot and his films and discovered his flight plan, Premier Khrushchev exploited the event with great shrewdness to undercut the American stand at the summit.

The special difficulty at this time is that the summit conference is generally expected to deal mostly with intangibles. The chief hope of the world is for some relaxation of tensions springing from the meeting of the heads of government. To achieve that and to avert pressures which the Soviet Union is expected to exert for a change in the status of Berlin and Germany, the West must bring into play all the moral authority it can muster.

In the eyes of very many that moral authority has been impaired at a critical moment. Even those who accept the absolute necessity of maintaining intelligence services to learn as much as possible about the massive military machine poised against the free world by the Soviet Union must question why this particular flight—on the face of it a very dangerous one—was made at this particular time.

Perhaps the answer may never be known to the public. In the nature of things, intelligence activities are secret in virtually all their aspects—if any of the latter become known, it is almost always an error. In this instance, the United States must face up to the consequences of such an error. But the consequences should not be overstated.

* * *

In the first place, the downing of the American plane, however costly its diplomatic and propaganda effects, is no argument whatever against intelligence work in general. The world in which we live makes such work supremely necessary to the security of this nation and all its allies.

The number of Communist spies who have been caught, the ramifications of their network of espionage, sabotage and subversion are common knowledge. To meet this by the most efficient possible system of intelligence and counter intelligence is a first responsibility of any free government.

In the second place, however gleeful Mr. Khrushchev and the Soviet press may be over the episode, whatever doubts it may stir among the uninformed, it does not affect in the slightest the basic goals of the United States and the West.

The freedom of two million residents of West Berlin is no less important because of the public revelation that the United States has engaged in a form of reconnaissance that both sides have practiced for years. The safeguarding of West Germany is no less significant. The need for controlled disarmament is even more evident.

* * *

Finally, while many Americans will be disturbed and unhappy over the equivocal position in which their government has been placed, there is no disunity here. The American people insist that their guardians be alert. If that involves errors or incidents the price may be high—but not as high as being taken unawares by aggression. Sen. Lyndon Johnson, in offering his support and that of the Democratic party to the President in this crisis, put the fundamental American reaction well:

"We do not know just how far Premier Khrushchev intends to push his saber rattling. But we do know just how far Americans intend to go to preserve their freedoms—right to the limit. And by that I mean all Americans—Republicans and Democrats alike.'

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BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 9 1960

RUSSIA TELLS ABOUT FINDING PILOT OF U-2

Soviet Public Seems Only Mildly Upset By Incident

By PETER J. KUMPA
[Moscow Bureau of The Sun]

Moscow, May 8—First-person accounts of the capture of the American pilot, Francis Gary Powers, in a small village near Sverdlovsk were given today by the Soviet press.

There were also brief additional stories about the Soviet servicemen who spotted and shot down the high altitude craft. Twenty-one officers and men have been decorated for their part in the incident.

Several angry cartoons directed at American military leaders were published in many papers along with some of the pictures that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev displayed yesterday before the Supreme Soviet. These showed the hypodermic needle, pistol, money, watches and other paraphernalia taken from Powers.

Pravda also published a photograph identified as a Soviet aerodrome that the Lockheed U-2 plane apparently skipped. It showed nineteen four-engine bombers lined up in two rows on runways.

U.S. Statement Too Late

The State Department statement acknowledging the flight was issued too late to be used in the press here. Two brief Tass dispatches were carried: "Embarrassment in Washington" and "Washington Is Keeping Silent." They told briefly that an explanation was being prepared and that President Eisenhower had been informed.

There did not appear to be any attempt here to sensationalize the incident of the pilot.

Pravda, for example, ran a straight picture of Premier Khrushchev speaking to the Supreme Soviet—not one holding up any photographs. It carried a photo also of the new President, Leonid I. Brezhnev. Even its text of Khrushchev's speech was broken off on the front page before he spoke of the plane.

All papers carried Khrushchev's speech in full, but that is done on all the Soviet leaders' talks.

Speech Rebroadcast

For those who missed his speech yesterday it was broadcast in full again this morning on Moscow Radio.

The reaction of the Moscow public was one of irritation or anger and general puzzlement.

One could get a swearword for an individual's reaction. There were many of these.

Some looked at the incident more philosophically and calmly.

There were reported to be many protest meetings in parts of the country but none was large or public here in the capital.

Most Russians wanted to know what would happen next, how the summit would go and whether President Eisenhower would make his scheduled visit.

There was amidst the vexation the strong desire to see Soviet-American relations continue on the track that started with Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

General Warmth Still

Above all, American residents here could find no strong feelings being directed at them personally. There is general warmth towards all foreigners and Americans especially and it did not appear today that the plane incident would make any radical shift in opinion unless public reaction was directed more or whipped up.

There were no signs that there was any drive towards an emotional build-up—yet.

The three national service papers were carrying long articles by leading marshals on World War II preparatory to V-E celebrations tomorrow. They stressed the excellence of Soviet rocket defenses but generally were the normal historical reviews of the defeat of Nazi Germany heavily flavored toward the Soviet contribution.

No Military Accounts

None of the military press carried special accounts of the shooting down of Powers's plane which occurred a week ago on May Day.

This was left to *Pravda* and *Komsomol Pravda*, the Communist party and Young Communist League publications.

Both had dispatches from their Sverdlovsk correspondents telling of visits to the unnamed village where Powers and the plane were hit.

The stories were centered around the Surin family. They stressed how the serenity and the holiday mood of this one family was broken by the "cunning and impudent" intruder from the sky.

Vladimir Surin, driver for a state farm was preparing to sit down to a holiday lunch with his mother and father when they heard a loud noise.

They rushed outside to see "white smoke" high in the sky, the stories said.

Thought It Fireworks

At first they thought it might be holiday fireworks "But at that moment there was an explosion."

"A column of dust rose over the field," Surin said.

Leonid Chuzhakin, former sailor, drove up in his Moskvich.

They saw a white circle sailing down from the sky.

"This is a white umbrella and under it a black stick swinging," Surin said.

It came closer and they saw it was a parachutist.

The parachute was heading towards an area of fields, forest and a stream—and also high tension wires. The pilot appeared to be rocking to land in the forest.

"We rushed to him. We had only one idea—to help him. A man is in danger," Surin was quoted as saying.

The pilot landed on his back.

Surin described him as wearing "light overalls of khaki color, a white helmet like those worn by tankmen."

Over his face he said he had "an unbreakable glass shield and an oxygen mask." With three others, Surin helped remove the pilot's gloves, mask and helmet and found "a healthy, rather tall man about 30 years old, still young but with greying temples."

Folding the parachute the Russians saw no Russian letters. Then Surin saw the pistol and they said they thought they had an enemy.

"None of this fitted our holiday mood," Surin said.

They took away the pistol and a knife from a pocket and then began to drive him away, but watching him so he wouldn't commit suicide.

By gestures the pilot indicated he was thirsty so they stopped at the first farmhouse where the housewife gave him a glass of water.

Quizzed By Officers

At the State Farm Office, a military captain and senior lieutenant came and questioned the pilot in German. He shook his head.

The pilot was searched. In his sleeve pockets were watches. In an inside pocket several packets of Soviet currency. A kit the pilot threw out of the plane was brought in and found to contain tools, a fishing net, mosquito netting, trousers, hat, stockings, and more packages.

The pilot, Surin said, pretended he didn't know Russian but when the state farm director said in Russian, "no smoking," the pilot pushed away a glass ashtray.

Maps Found In Plane

Surin said: "Our suspicions were confirmed again. We saw an enemy before us. We have to confess we had no such idea when we rushed to help this man. We were startled by the brazen impudence of this intruder."

The *Pravda* account told of Surin's mother seeing "the black body of the exploded plane passing us" in falling to earth. It also told that maps were found in the plane showing the pilot's route.

According to Premier Khrushchev's account, the plane flew from Peshewar, Pakistan, across Afghanistan and then over to the Aral Sea, swinging north from there to Sverdlovsk.

According to the purported statement of Powers, he was to continue on over Archangel on the White Sea over to Kola Peninsula and Murmansk and then to Norway.

The distance to Sverdlovsk by this route would be about 1,500 miles.

None of the papers told who finally took him away.

He is now in Moscow and it is presumed he will stand trial as Khrushchev suggested.

Cartoons Josh U.S.

A *Pravda* cartoon today showed an American pilot taking off with a replica of the Pentagon in the background. The second box was captioned "and landing." It showed the pilot sitting downcast in a court dock with a mound of cameras, film, daggers and money in front of him guarded by a soldier.

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The catch to the word landing is that in Russian "*pasatka*" also means being seated or being brought to trial.

A three-piece *Trud* cartoon shows a pilot preparing for flight on May 1 while an official plots his route on a wall map of the Soviet Union.

The pilot is lavishly equipped with a pistol marked "device to define wind direction," a dagger marked "device to sample atmosphere," and a camera marked "device for taking pictures of ozone."

Scene At Pentagon

The second box shows May 5 on a calendar. The scene is a Pentagon office called "Section for Invention of Justifying Incidents." A paper on the table reads "Plane Engaged in Scientific Work—Pilot Lost." Three men are working "overtime" in this new section.

In the third box the same three men are seen. One is lying sick in bed. One is weeping. The third had a funeral wreath around his neck labeled "To the mission that perished."

The caption is simply "Pent-AGONY" with the last five letters in capitals.

Brief accounts were also published today telling of the vigilance of border guards who first spotted the flight and also of the anti-aircraft rocket battalion that knocked the plane down.

Tonight Tass carried a brief account of the Washington statement saying the espionage mission was admitted though not specifically authorized.

It said the State Department attempted to justify it on grounds it was to protect the free world from sudden attack."

Tonight Moscow had no other official comment on the incident.

But unofficial comment was readily available—but not favorable.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

PAKISTANIS DENY REPORT ON U.S. PLANE

Say Craft Downed By Soviet Did Not Fly From Peshawar

The following comment by various free world nations on Khrushchev's spy-plane charge was made before the United States plea of guilt.

Rawalpindi, Pakistan, May 7 (AP). Authoritative sources in this Pakistani capital said tonight that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's allegation that an American plane flew from Peshawar for a photographic mission over Soviet territory was "false and baseless."

The acting President, Lt. Gen. W. A. Burki, is expected to summon an emergency meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the Khrushchev charges and an official reply may be issued later.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Foreign Office commented on Khrushchev's statement of May 5 that the American plane shot down May 1, as well as another plane April 9, "crossed the border from Turkey or Iran or Pakistan."

The spokesman said Khrushchev seemed to have a pathological conviction that foreign bases exist in Pakistan and "we have categorically told them [the Russians] that no such bases exist in Pakistan. The allegation made by Khrushchev so far as it refers to Pakistan is therefore wholly incorrect."

Norwegians In Dark

Oslo, May 7 (AP)—Official Norwegian spokesmen disclaimed tonight any knowledge of the American plane that Premier Khrushchev said was downed in Russia while on a spying flight from Pakistan to Norway.

"Khrushchev's allegation is the first we've heard of it," said a Foreign Office spokesman. A Defense Ministry spokesman said the same thing.

Any foreign military plane, including an allied plane, would need prior permission to land here, officials said.

Shah In Sweden

Stockholm, May 7 (AP)—The Shah of Iran said today "no American planes are permitted to fly over Iran on military missions."

The Shah, here on a visit, said: "If we had the necessary radar equipment to detect intruding planes and jet fighters or the anti-aircraft missiles needed we would shoot down any foreign plane flying over Iranian territory without permission.

"Iran has volunteered to guarantee our northern neighbor [Russia] that no bases for intermediate range or intercontinental missiles should be established in Iranian territory," he added.

BALTIMORE SUN

MAY 8 1960

Tass Tells Russia Of D.C. Confusion

Moscow, May 7 (AP)— A Tass dispatch from Washington tonight reported that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's account of an American plane brought down deep inside Russia while on a spying mission "aroused confusion and disarray in the American Congress."

G. Shishkin, correspondent for the official Soviet news agency, said "senators and congressmen are dumbfounded by the convincing proof of the espionage purposes of the flight of the American plane advanced by the head of the Soviet Government."

"Many of them are obviously worried and alarmed by the probable consequences of the provocative aggressive practices of the United States."

French Urge Soviet Debt As Summit Topic

Paris, May 7 (AP)—A group of deputies submitted a measure to Parliament today suggesting that the Government take up with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at the summit meeting the Soviet debt to France.

The measure would authorize the Government to draw up with other creditor nations a collective indemnity demand on the Soviet Union. France estimates the Soviet Union owes it about 24,000,000,000 including gold advanced to the Czarist regime in World War I.

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LEGISLATORS WOULD AVOID 'SPY' INQUIRY

Some Congressmen Gravely Concerned Over Incident

Washington, May 8 (AP)—United States admission that an American spy plane flew into Russia brought reaction from Congress today ranging from grave concern to a so-what attitude.

There were no ringing demands that Congress do anything except get more details behind closed doors. The view of some members was that it's best for Congress to keep quiet now in the face of a ticklish situation.

Some members, especially Democrats, expressed concern about what effect the affair might have on the East-West summit meeting scheduled to start May 16 in Paris.

Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he wants to know more about how Francis G. Powers, the captured 30-year-old pilot, happened to fly into Russia.

He said he hopes all Government agencies involved "will give a full disclosure of what took place."

State Department "Candid"

Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader, took a different view. He said yesterday's State Department was candid in explaining what happened and "I don't think any issue can be taken with it."

Dirksen, like others, said it is "part of reality" that each nation watch out for its own security and keep an eye on any violations of that security.

He reiterated, as the State Department had pointed out, that it is normal for all nations, including the Soviet Union, to carry on intelligence activity.

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took a similar view.

"We know that Russia has got spies all over the world," he said. "The West can't afford to fall asleep and it has not fallen asleep."

Red Sub Mentioned

Asserting that Russia has had submarines off the United States and South American coasts, Wiley asked: "What for? We know the Russians, as well as we, don't want a third world war.

"We had our lesson in Pearl Harbor and we can't afford to have a second lesson like that," Wiley said.

The characterization of a grave situation was made by Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader. He said:

"We must understand we are involved in a crisis in the making."

Two other senators, campaigning in West Virginia for the Democratic Presidential nomination, also viewed the situation as serious.

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts said the plane incident "indicates how hazardous are our relations with the Soviet Union."

Senator Humphrey of Minnesota said:

"Whatever the facts may be, Mr. Khrushchev had better recognize that force is not the way to settle international disputes."

U.S. "Slowly Slipping"

Another seeker after the Democratic Presidential nomination, Senator Symington of Missouri, commented that "we are slowly slipping in our position around the world" while people compare our strength with that of the Soviet Union.

Representative Bowles (D., Conn.) called the flight irresponsible and reckless and said it was an error at this time even to allow an American plane to get close enough to the Soviet border to be shot down.

Bowles said the incident would make it more difficult to deal with the Russians at the summit.

Sparkman too said it is "unfortunate that this excursion was made; if it was made, on the eve of the summit meeting. It must have compromised our position."

But Dirksen said he doesn't expect the incident to have any great effect at the summit.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 8 1960

U. S. Expected to Demand Interview With 'Spy' Pilot

By Warren Rogers Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The United States was expected today to demand an interview with the American pilot branded by Nikita S. Khrushchev as a confessed spy shot down by a Soviet rocket.

Official Washington gasped with amazement at the cloak-and-dagger tale dramatically unfolded today by the Soviet Prime Minister in the third round of anti-American propaganda in Moscow.

Some officials said they wanted a first-hand account from the pilot, Francis G. Powers, of Pound, Va., whom Mr. Khrushchev described as "alive and kicking." Llewellyn E. Thompson, American Ambassador in Moscow, will ask to talk to him, if he has not already made the request, officials said.

President Eisenhower, having a golfing week end at Gettysburg, Pa., had no comment on Mr. Khrushchev's latest accusations. White House press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen that any statements would come from the State Department.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter conferred with his top adviser on Soviet affairs, Charles E. Bohlen, on Mr. Khrushchev's newest attack just nine days before the summit conference at Paris.

At Pound, Va., the family of the thirty-year-old pilot had thoughts only for his safety. His father, Oliver W. Powers, broke into tears and cried, "Thank God. . . . He's alive!" It was typical of the reaction of the rest of the family.

Skepticism on Hill

On Capitol Hill, members of Congress generally voiced skepticism. Rep. Craig Hosmer, R., Calif., for example, summed up Mr. Khrushchev's explanation with two words: "Fairy tale."

While reporters waited for hours for the promised statement at the State Department, [illegible]

mulled over these shocking claims by Mr. Khrushchev:

1. That the pilot confessed he was a spy for the Central Intelligence Agency, not an employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

2. That he was photographing Soviet airfields and factories, not conducting weather reconnaissance, and that the Russians have the pictures and paraphernalia to prove it.

3. That he carried a pistol equipped with a silencer, a dagger, a penknife, a suicide kit he never used, two extra gold wristwatches, seven woman's gold bracelets, 7,500 Russian rubles, French gold francs and other currencies.

4. That he never blacked out from lack of oxygen, as the United States government reported, but bailed out without destroying his plane after the rocket hit him.

Tactics Assessed

But American officials were especially interested in some things Mr. Khrushchev said which shed some light on why he lanuched his anti-American propaganda three days ago. Their immediate assessment was that, as first surmised, he is trying to rock the West back on its heels in hopes of gaining concessions at the summit conference.

Special attention was paid to Mr. Khrushchev's studied effort to disassociate President Eisenhower from any personal involvement in what he considered a raid on Soviet territory. Today, Mr. Khrushchev emphasized that Mr. Eisenhower apparently did not know in advance of the aircraft's flight.

Officials said Mr. Khrushchev apparently still intends to go to the summit—not torpedo it, as some have speculated. They read this into his comment today that the plane incident was "a poor preparation for the summit and for President Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union."

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FROM PAGE 10

LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 4 1960

May Cancel Visit

President Eisenhower was understood to be still planning on the summit conference. But if the current Khrushchev bluster should kick up a storm there, officials said, chances are he would cancel his projected trip to the Soviet Union in June.

The President clouded this issue yesterday, by talking casually in front of reporters about his Soviet visit and adding, "If I go."

Among others in Congress who took Mr. Khrushchev's report with a grain of salt was Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, D., Fla., who said the story was "full of holes." He said he had never heard of any American pilot being ordered to kill himself to escape capture, as claimed by Mr. Khrushchev.

'Spy Propaganda Sped by Soviets

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Embassy went to unsual lengths today to try and pump maximum propaganda value from Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev's "spy" charge against an American flyier shot down over Russia.

With possibly unprecedented speed the Russian information office here released a summary of what it called "N. S. Khrushchev's winding-up speech at the fifth session of U. S. S. R. Supreme Soviet." Texts and summaries of such speeches usually are not issued here until at least a day or two after they are made.

FLYING RESEARCH LABORATORY

Plans for 'Space Bus' Satellite by U.S. Told to Aviation Writers

BY MARVIN MILES
Space-Aviation Editor

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration hasn't yet contracted for a "space bus" but there are plans in this area, NASA's director of space flight programs said here yesterday.

Addressing a national meeting of the Aviation Writers Assn. at the Ambassador, Dr. Abe Silverstein mentioned the space bus which actually would be a sort of flying laboratory rather than a space commuters' vehicle. The scientist said the bus would be a large satellite in which crewmen would set up changing research systems to seek a variety of answers.

Series of Experiments

"It would be designed to carry enough equipment to permit a series of experiments so as to reduce the cost of present day space research which is highly restricted by payload limitations," Silverstein explained.

The NASA expert told the writers scientists are not sure what will happen after the 100-ft. Echo space sphere is launched tomorrow from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

"We hope to get it in an orbit at 900 mi.," he said, "then use the sphere to reflect signals between the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Goldstone (near Barstow) and New Jersey.

May Be Collapsed

"We don't know, however, but what the sphere may be collapsed by meteorite bombardment or thrown off orbit by the mere pressure of sunlight.

Dr. Silverstein spoke of the problems involved in Venus and Mars probes—problems of tracking, course corrections and velocity changes—and pointed out that new techniques must be found to determine the precise location of the planets. "We could be some 30,000 mi. off in our current estimates," he explained.

Costs to Rise

Alvin G. Waggoner, of the Department of Defense research and engineering division, told the writers that launching of a space craft today costs on the order of $5 million and as the nation goes into more complex systems there appears to be little hope of the cost going down.

In those cases using large boosters, he said, the costs "are certain to go up."

Some Relief Seen

"However," he added, "we hope to effect some relief in terms of costs associated with accomplishing a specific objective. Technical progress permitting space craft having multiple objectives, further standardization of launch vehicle configurations and multiple use of ground support tracking installations are but a few of the steps being taken."

Maj. Gen. Parmer W. Edwards, chief of the Army Air Defense Command, gave the writers his opinion that Nike-Zeus, a controversial anti-missile missile, is so far advanced in research and development that it could go into limited production now.

"Industry has stated," he said, "that several years will be required from the date that production funds are available until Zeus can become operational. It is likely that the Soviet inventory of ICBMs will be substantial by 1963-64.

The general emphasized the need for balanced armed forces and stressed the fallacy of relying on any single weapon, tactic or doctrine as the only deterrent to war or the sole determinant of victory if deterrence fails.

He noted that the Sino-Soviet bloc justifies the position that this classical concept of warfare is still valid.

Strength Listed

"This force," he declared, "consists of 8 million men under arms, with 400 ground divisions supported by nuclear warhead missiles, conventional artillery, 50,000 tanks and 25,000 modern tactical aircraft.

Maj. Gen. O. J. Ritland, commander of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division, discussed the Minuteman solid fuel ICBM, among other projects, and announced that the anticipated operational date for this weapon, originally predicted to be in 1963, now appears to be the summer of 1962. He pointed out also that in meeting this date the USAF will have brought this missile from program approval to initial operational capability in just four years.

Gen. Ritland also announced the first flight test of the Titan from Vandenberg Air Force Base will be held next fall and the first launch from an underground silo facility shortly thereafter.

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New U. S. Science Coup

Switch Radios in Satellite Eight Million Miles Away

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In a spectacular achievement, scientists beamed a radio signal 8,001,000 miles into space today and turned on the powerful 150-watt transmitter in America's Pioneer V sun satellite. The transmitter is believed to be the largest ever operated in space.

The command signal was sent from the 250-foot radiotelescope at Manchester, England. The first 150-watt transmission was received at Manchester about one and a half minutes later—the time it took the signal to travel to the spacecraft and for Pioneer's response to return to earth.

The satellite's first signal, described as "a good, clear transmission," lasted ninety seconds.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the decision to energize the 150-watt transmitter was made early Saturday after it became apparent that a five-watt transmitter, which had been relaying scientific information to earth daily, had nearly reached its transmission limit.

The 150-watt transmitter is expected to keep the earth in contact with Pioneer V for approximately eight more months until the satellite is nearly 100 million miles from earth.

The five-watt transmitter had been in use since the 94.8-pound satellite was launched at Cape Canaveral March 11. Among other information, it has radioed data on cosmic radiation in space, magnetic field phenomena and charged particle energies.

In the two months since launching, the satellite has upset long-held theories about solar flare effects and the extent of the earth's magnetic field.

N. A. S. A. Administrator T. Keith Glennan said energizing the 150-watt transmitter "is truly an historic event and yet quite in character with the other accomplishments of this amazing spacecraft." He also praised "our British colleagues at Manchester" for their "magnificent tracking communications achievement."

"We are certain that the world's scientific community shares our elation over this new success of Pioneer V," he said.

N. A. S. A. said in a statement that the 150-watt transmitter is being operated only for two or three minute intervals every six to eight hours. This is because of the enormous power drain imposed on the satellite's electrical system.

The transmitter is powered by 4,800 solar cells in four arms jutting from the 26-inch sphere.

The solar cells charge twenty-eight chemical batteries, the size and shape of standard flashlight batteries but a great deal more powerful. The batteries power the more than forty pounds of equipment in the satellite.

The 150-watt transmitter unit weighs five pounds. Measuring about seven by five inches, it contains two miniature amplifier tubes, capacitors, coils and resistors.

N. A. S. A. said it could not predict how long the spacecraft would continue to radio information. It said slight deterioration of the batteries has been observed in recent weeks, the possible result of leakage in the vacuum of space.

The 150-watt transmitter was energized in a three-step sequence. First a signal was sent to Pioneer V from Manchester at 5 a. m., E. D. T., Saturday. This signal put power in tube filaments through a current-limiting resistor, thereby warming the filaments for about a minute.

The first step was repeated at 11 a. m., E. D. T., Saturday, and a second command was sent which removed the current-limiting resistor and supplied full filament heating for several minutes.

N. A. S. A. said the circuit passed both tests successfully.

Final Command

Finally, at 5:03 a. M., E. D. T., today, Manchester sent the final command. This energized an electric converter serving the 150-watt transmitter as well as the transmitter itself. Both had remained idle in the hard vacuum of space since launching and had undergone constant radiation.

Pioneer V is the first space probe to be fired into a solar orbit inside the earth's. Pioneer IV, launched March 3, 1959, and Russia's Lunik I, launched Jan. 2, 1959, are in solar orbits outside the earth's path around the sun. Neither carried long-lasting radio equipment.

Reds Give New Data On U.S. Spy

Pilot Captured By His Rescuers

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, May 8.—Soviet newspapers printed fresh details today of the capture of pilot Francis G. Powers on his acknowledged intelligence flight over Russian territory.

Workers on a state farm near Sverdlovsk, in the central Urals 900 miles east of Moscow, were reported to have made the capture of the thirty-year-old American flyer, whose high-altitude Lockheed U2 jet was downed by a rocket as it sped over the Urals a week ago. Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev announced the capture yesterday.

Farmers Rushed to Aid

Soviet newspapers said the farm workers rushed to Powers' aid when he parachuted from his falling plane, but turned him over to officers when suspicions were aroused by his equipment. That equipment, by Russian account, included a pistol, a dagger, a Russian map, Soviet and foreign money, gold watches and women's gold rings. Mr. Powers also was reported carrying a survival kit containing extra clothing, a fishing net, pliers and a saw-edged knife.

"Our suspicions were more and more confirmed," said Vladimir Surin, a former sergeant. "An enemy was in front of us, an enemy cunning and impudent."

Surin's story was published by "Komsomolskaya Pravada," the Communist youth newspaper. His mother and others confirmed the details:

The Surin family was getting ready for the May Day holiday feast when an explosion sounded. Surin believed it might be a holiday rocket, but a column of dust arose from a field.

Saw Parachute Falling

While Surin was watching that a friend, Leonid Chuzhakin, drove up. Chuzhakin, a former sailor, saw a parachute jumper coming down.

The drop was toward a pine forest crossed by electric wire. Feeling the jumper was in danger from the wires, the two rushed toward the spot. The jumper landed on his back.

"We rushed over to him with only one thought in mind, to help him," Surin said. Others came up and helped remove his gloves, helmet and oxygen mask. Then they noticed the pilot had a gun.

"Even then we couldn't think we saw an enemy in front of us," Surin said. "It just couldn't fit our holiday mood."

He said the pilot, with graying sideburns, was silent.

The party took him to a car to drive to the state farm office and, as they were seating him, saw a knife in his flying-suit pocket and removed it.

Tried Not to Insult Him

"We surrounded him just in case," Surin said. "What if he tried to do something to himself? At the same time we tried not to insult him. What if all this was misunderstanding?

"This parachute jumper was quiet but assured. One could see he was well schooled. He didn't say a word... he pretended he did not understand Russian, but when farm director Mikhail N. Berman said 'No smoking here' he immediately pushed an ashtray away. Our suspicions were more and more confirmed."

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Our Plane Was Shot Down

There is no obscuring the fact that the prestige of the United States has received a blow. When the Russians shot down a reconnaissance plane deep in their territory, captured the pilot and his films and discovered his flight plan, Premier Khrushchev exploited the event with great shrewdness to undercut the American stand at the summit.

The special difficulty at this time is that the summit conference is generally expected to deal mostly with intangibles. The chief hope of the world is for some relaxation of tensions springing from the meeting of the heads of government. To achieve that and to avert pressures which the Soviet Union is expected to exert for a change in the status of Berlin and Germany, the West must bring into play all the moral authority it can muster.

In the eyes of very many that moral authority has been impaired at a critical moment. Even those who accept the absolute necessity of maintaining intelligence services to learn as much as possible about the massive military machine poised against the free world by the Soviet Union must question why this particular flight—on the face of it a very dangerous one—was made at this particular time.

Perhaps the answer may never be known to the public. In the nature of things, intelligence activities are secret in virtually all their aspects—if any of the latter become known, it is almost always an error. In this instance, the United States must face up to the consequences of such an error. But the consequences should not be overstated.

* * *

In the first place, the downing of the American plane, however costly its diplomatic and propaganda effects, is no argument whatever against intelligence work in general. The world in which we live makes such work supremely necessary to the security of this nation and all its allies.

The number of Communist spies who have been caught, the ramifications of their network of espionage, sabotage and subversion are common knowledge. To meet this by the most efficient possible system of intelligence and counter intelligence is a first responsibility of any free government.

In the second place, however gleeful Mr. Khrushchev and the Soviet press may be over the episode, whatever doubts it may stir among the uninformed, it does not affect in the slightest the basic goals of the United States and the West.

The freedom of two million residents of West Berlin is no less important because of the public revelation that the United States has engaged in a form of reconnaissance that both sides have practiced for years. The safeguarding of West Germany is no less significant. The need for controlled disarmament is even more evident.

* * *

Finally, while many Americans will be disturbed and unhappy over the equivocal position in which their government has been placed, there is no disunity here. The American people insist that their guardians be alert. If that involves errors or incidents the price may be high—but not as high as being taken unawares by aggression. Sen. Lyndon Johnson, in offering his support and that of the Democratic party to the President in this crisis, put the fundamental American reaction well:

"We do not know just how far Premier Khrushchev intends to push his saber rattling. But we do know just how far Americans intend to go to preserve their freedoms—right to the limit. And by that I mean all Americans—Republicans and Democrats alike."

WASHINGTON STAR

MAY 7 1960

Reds Confirm Russian Switch To Rocket Arms

LONDON, May 7 (AP).—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today confirmed that the USSR has switched over to rocket weapons as the spearhead of its armed might.

He told the Soviet Parliament a strategic rocket command has been set up under veteran artilleryman Marshal Mitrofan Nedelin, Moscow radio said.

The disclosure came in the same speech in which Mr. Khrushchev said the pilot of an American plane shot down over Soviet territory had confessed to spying.

The incident, Mr. Khrushchev said, "must not force us to slow down the process of cutting down our army," but "we must so spend money on defense as to maintain in readiness our reliable rocket weapons in order to be always ready to give the due reply to the main aggressive forces."

The Premier recalled he already had told deputies the USSR was going over to rocket weapons and added:

"Now we have definitely gone over."

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U. S. Spying in Russia for Data Reds Get Here Without Spying

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The dangerous game of espionage will continue — on both sides — despite the discomfiture to the United States in the plane-spying case.

On very high authority it can be reported that the attitude of the Administration in this awkward situation is as follows:

The United States deems it vital to its security to penetrate the secrecy of Soviet military and scientific activities.

In the nuclear age it is imperative for this country to know, for example, whether the Soviets are making any preparations that could be a build-up for a surprise attack. The key word here is "could." No one in authority believes today that the Russians will attack. Indeed American policy is based on the contrary assumption. But in such a life-and-death matter the United States is not going to leave any more to guesses than it has to.

Because the United States is a democracy, vast amounts of strategic information are available to the Russians without the necessity for cloak-and-dagger work.

The locations of American air bases and (with some exception, perhaps) missile bases are known publicly. The activities in American ports, factories, railroads, military camps, airports and industrial plants are observable to a very large degree. American newspapers, magazines and technical journals pour forth information about military policy and scientific activity of military significance.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is a land mass zealously curtained off from foreign gaze.

The very difference in the nature of Soviet and American societies puts the United States at a great disadvantage with respect to the availability of information.

If, for example, as experts pointed out today, the Russians know they could hurl missiles at the United States from bases, the location of which is a mystery to American military authorities who would be charged with retaliation, the Russians would have the Americans at a serious disadvantage.

It is utterly impossible for an outsider to know how effectively American intelligence is penetrating Soviet secrets, but it is certainly true that in high places in the Eisenhower administration there is a feeling of satisfaction that the United States is learning a great deal more than the Russians may suppose.

In fact some high officials believe it may be a wholesome factor in the long run for the Russians to realize that they cannot keep secret everything they would like to.

These officials profess to see ultimate advantages in breaking down the feeling among the Russian leaders that they enjoy great superiority over the United States in the matter of concealing their military strength and scientific inventions.

The risks of espionage are well known to the men who are responsible for American policy, and most of them have spent a rueful week end contemplating the distress that comes with a violation of the "eleventh" commandment: "Thou shalt not get caught."

Reds Conviction Upheld

Other participants in the game have their troubles too. Less than two months ago, for example, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Soviet Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, who was seized in 1957 for carrying on espionage for the Soviet Union in the guise of an impoverished Brooklyn photographer. Abel, who is now serving a thirty-year prison term, was called a "master spy" by American authorities.

In 1956 the British were embarassed by the discovery that one of their frogmen, a Navy commander named Lionel (Buster) Crabb, was discovered operating near a Soviet flotilla in Portsmouth harbor at the time of the state visit of Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev. Labor party members charged that this was a "bungling" attempt to spy on Soviet warships. The government maintained silence.

Despite the availability of a great deal of strategic information, American officials say that the Soviets conduct persistent espionage activities in the United States in quest of secret information.

According to persons who should know, there was a good deal of misinformation in the details of Mr. Khrushchev's announcement yesterday of the capture of the pilot of the downed plane. But because of the mysterious ways of intelligence work, it is said, it may not be possible for this country to put all the facts straight.

Program Is Approved

The State Department statement last night contained a line to the effect that officials in Washington did not authorize "any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev." While the particular flight may not have been authorized from here, the fact is that the espionage programs which the Central Intelligence Agency carries on have the approval of the National Security Council.

The members of the council are President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates jr. and Leo A. Hoegh, Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

While the plane incident has caused utter dismay in Washington, people in top positions in the Administration believe it will blow over in time. They do not think it will cause cancellation of the summit meeting in Paris, starting May 16. On the contrary their view is that Mr. Khrushchev is using it to win an advantage at the summit.

WASHINGTON STAR

MAY 7 1960

AF Launches 'Minuteman' Successfully

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., May 7 (AP).—The Minuteman has made its first public appearance, a fiery spurt from an underground launch pad to an altitude of 130 feet.

The flight Friday night lasted only 2½ seconds, just long enough to prove that the giant intercontinental ballistic missile could be launched from a steel-lined dry well more than 70 feet deep.

It was so successful that the Air Force pronounced this part of the Minuteman program completed.

The next part, letting the big bird actually fly along a test range, gets under way soon at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

It was a busy day for the United States space program. In addition to the Minuteman, tests were conducted on the Quail, X-15 and Atlas.

The Quail diversionary missile was launched at Elgin Air Force Base, Fla., over the Gulf of Mexico. A B-52 Stratofortress bomber released the decoy from its bomb-bay and the 12-foot missile was tracked by radar and then destroyed on command.

An Atlas ICBM was fired from its new "coffin" launcher for the second time at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. It had to be destroyed moments later at an altitude of 5,000 feet. An undetermined malfunction was blamed.

The spectacular Minuteman launch was preceded by an equally dramatic flight of the X-15 rocket ship, which came close to disaster when its big ventral fin failed to drop as scheduled just before landing.

Maj. Robert M. White prepared to make a fuel-less landing at 200 m.p.h. anyway—the safest thing he could do at that point—but averted a possible smashup when an emergency safety device finally released the down-jutting fin 100 feet above ground.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 9 1960

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Admission to Sverdlovsk

By MARGUERITE HIGGINS

WASHINGTON.

THE State Department's admission Saturday night that an American plane "probably" had violated Russia's frontiers on purpose was greeted in this normally garrulous capital with the kind of embarrassed hush that was inverse testimony to the box in which we have been placed by Mr. Khrushchev and (how painful to admit) by ourselves.

Higgins

With the usual prop of national self - righteousness vis-a-vis the Communists so conspicuously missing, what was a Congressman, or a Senator, or even an official member of the National Space Agency to say?

But in an expectedly speedy overnight recovery this town regained its vocal chords, and the next phase was at hand. Inevitably it involves a buzz of recriminations, buck-passing and calling on the carpet.

Administration sources insisted over the week end that the expected furore both here and abroad was fully taken into account by President Eisenhower in deciding in effect to admit publicly that the American plane shot down over Sverdlovsk at a point 1,300 miles inside Russia had been part of a plan although the plan had not personally been cleared with him.

To outcries that the mission ending so tragically at Sverdlovsk was the wrong plan at the wrong place and—above all—at the wrong time, the State Department was preparing to repeat in effect: "We made a mistake. We have no alternative but to keep a stiff upper lip, examine the consequences realistically and prepare to cope with them."

But was there an alternative to admitting even indirectly that the plane downed in Sverdlovsk was snooping? Is such an admission throwing the plane's pilot, Francis G. Powers, to the Russian wolves? Or had he already done this himself by telling all to the Russians?

These are among the points of controversy about which the United States is going to hear a very great deal for a very long time. On this at least Washington is unanimous.

And as one British diplomat put it, "Your friends are going to ask a lot of questions and some of them—particularly the professionals in espionage—are going to ask why, even if your agent got caught, your government had to admit to it? Long before the United States came into being, the cardinal point of international espionage has been that an agent is dispensable. The fate of a nation is above the fate of an individual. And if you are going to act like amateurs, for God's sake get out of the espionage business. For when your country is embarrassed, it diminishes the voice of the entire West."

Cynical? In the George Washington theory of history the admission "Yes, I did chop down the cherry tree" is a virtue in itself. The question before the world is whether the George Washington theory of history as applied to Sverdlovsk is valid for our times.

At a minimum, diplomats here see that the plane incident will put the United States at a serious psychological disadvantage in the summit confrontation with the Russians.

It's true that Khrushchev's own dramatic accusations have much in common with the pot calling the kettle black. But the Russians have the advantage that their espionage forays have not been so dramatically exposed.

As a matter of fact the United States, in its own naive way, has often helped Russia from hurting her reputation. For example, isn't it time that the secret stamp is taken off the incidents in which Soviet planes have been sighted over Alaska and friendly countries to the north?

There are problems raised also by the admission that the flight was unauthorized and that the President did not know of the plane's destruction. Thus Mr. Eisenhower has claimed that his official business is so pressing that he cannot remain more than seven days at the summit. And yet such was Mr. Eisenhower's disengagement from events that he did not even know of the presence of an American plane over Russian territory until Mr. Khrushchev announced it was shot down.

In Left-wing, neutralist and other circles, the incident is an opportunity to raise doubts about America's true willingness to relax tensions. Mr. Khrushchev knows perfectly well that Mr. Eisenhower didn't order that trip "to undermine the summit." But that won't keep him from repeating this thesis unrelentingly.

But perhaps the best key to Washington's mood after the admission about Sverdlovsk was the official who said, "Well, if the Russians could make the world forget about Hungary, we can make them forget about this."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

MAY 8 1960

Summit Hopes Grow Dimmer

An inflammatory deed and an inflammatory speech marked the approach of Prime Minister Khrushchev to the East-West summit meeting scheduled for a week from tomorrow.

The deed was the shooting down of an unarmed American weather plane supposedly over Soviet territory. One firing of a missile rocket by order of Khrushchev did it, according to the Soviet version.

The speech was delivered by Khrushchev to the Supreme Soviet (Soviet-style Parliament). He said American "aggressive imperialist forces seeking active measures to frustrate the summit talks or at least to prevent conclusion of an agreement for which the world is waiting" had committed "aggression against the Soviet Union" by sending two planes over its territory. The first plane was undisturbed, he said.

Such was the anger in Washington that Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Republican policy committee, thought President Eisenhower should not go to the summit conference unless he first got some satisfaction from the Russians. Others in Congress thought the summit meeting was now doomed to failure.

There was no indication from the White House, however, that cancellation of the summit was under contemplation. In a polite note to Moscow Friday the United States asked for "the full facts of the Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot."

Research Plane

Khrushchev said the American plane was shot down last Sunday. The only American plane that disappeared that day had taken off from a base near Adana, Turkey.

It was a U-2 jet research plane incapable of fighting. It contained only one man, the pilot, who was a civilian employee of Lockheed, the maker. The U-2, of which we have several, is operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It can fly for as long as four hours at an altitude of ten miles. The function is to obtain information about air turbulence up there, and the jet stream and weather patterns. It also can get data about radioactive fall-out.

The pilot of the missing U-2 radioed back to Adana about an hour after take-off Sunday that he was having oxygen difficulties in the vicinity of Lake Van

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FROM PAGE 15

in Turkey, and that he intended to return.

The pilot was Francis G. Powers, thirty, of Pound, Va. Yesterday Khrushchev announced that he was alive, in good health and in Moscow. Khrushchev called him a spy and said he might be put on trial. According to Khrushchev, Powers acknowledged having flown "many times along the Soviet frontier with the aim of studying the Soviet Union's radar system."

Spinning out the story, Khrushchev said Powers admitted that he was under orders to fly all the way across the Soviet Union to Norway to spy on Russian defenses.

Khrushchev claimed that Powers was a former United States Air Force pilot who joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1956. He asserted that the Russians had obtained from the plane wreckage photographic film showing Soviet airfields with fighter planes in position.

Kremlin Tirade

In his denunciatory speech, Prime Minister Khrushchev said: "Influential forces in the United States—imperialist circles and militarists who have the Pentagon as their bulwark—have noticeably stepped up their activity of late. These aggressive forces want the cold war and the arms race to continue and they are not stopping short of outright provocations.

"Large sections of opinion have had to pay notice to some recent pronouncements by Herter, Nixon, Dillon and other political leaders. . . . These pronouncements are an ill omen. They are far from inspiring hope for a favorable outcome of the talks opening on May 16."

Khrushchev was particularly snarly about Vice-President Nixon, who might deputize for President Eisenhower if the talks were to last longer than his time limit of May 23. Nixon does not want to "liquidate the state of tension," said Khrushchev. He continued: "I am afraid that if Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it would be, as we say in Russia, like appointing a goat to take care of the cabbage."

WASHINGTON STAR MAY 8 1960

U. S. Flyer Confessed Spying, Red Boss Says

Khrushchev Shows Film, Weapons And Cash as Proof, Hints Trial

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP).—Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said today Francis G. Powers, pilot of a United States high altitude jet shot down by rocket in the Urals Sunday, has confessed he was spying. The premier submitted film, money, weapons and an unused suicide kit which he said was proof, and indicated the flyer will be tried.

Mr. Khrushchev waved pictures before a shouting, applauding parliament—the Supreme Soviet—in support of his charge that the 30-year-old pilot was photographing Soviet military bases and industrial installations for the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

"This time the thief was caught red-handed," he said. ". . . We are going to decorate those soldiers who shot down this plane. We are proud of the fact that they fulfilled their duty."

21 Get Decorations

Decorations were reported awarded promptly by the Supreme Soviet to 21 officers and men for destruction of the plane.

Tass announced the top order of the Red Banner was awarded Maj. Mikhail Voronov, Capt. Nikolai Sheludko and Lt. Sergi Safronov. These three apparently were the key officers of the rocket unit involved. The Soviet news agency said the others got gold medals for valor and for combat services.

This is the way Mr. Khrushchev hinted that the American airman, who escaped by parachute when his speedy Lockheed U-2 was hit, may be tried for espionage:

"I think that it will be correct to pose a question about the bringing of this pilot before a court in order that the public itself may become convinced of the actions undertaken by the United States, provoking the Soviet Union with a view to inflaming the atmosphere, brushing aside even the successes which had been achieved in the easing of international tension."

Dismisses Claim

Mr. Khrushchev dismissed as a fabrication the United States State Department report that Mr. Powers—a Lockheed test pilot from Pound, Va.—was on a weather research mission from Adana, Turkey, when his plane vanished.

Explaining all moves that shadows the Big Four summit conference opening a week from Monday, the Soviet premier gave this account:

Mr. Powers left from Turkey April 27 to Peshawar, Pakistan, then took off Sunday for a flight across Soviet territory toward a United States base at Bodo, Norway, Mr. Khrushchev said. The Premier charged he was flying at an altitude of 20,000 meters—more than 12 miles—when he was downed near Sverdlovsk in the Urals.

That is deep in Russian territory 1,300 miles north of the Pakistani border and 1,800 miles northeast of Adana.

(A statement released by the United States State Department said an unarmed civilian aircraft probably made an information-gathering flight over the Soviet Union, but denied such a flight as described by Mr Khrushchev was authorized by anyone in Washington.

(Official spokesmen in Oslo denied knowledge of any intended flight to Norway, and authoritative sources in Pakistan denied the plane took off from Peshawar.)

Pilot Is Quoted

Both the pilot, "alive and well," and the wreckage of the plane were reported brought to Moscow. Mr. Khrushchev announced earlier this week that the plane had been brought down by a remarkable rocket.

Mr. Khrushchev quoted Mr. Powers as saying:

"I had to take off from the airdrome at Peshawar in Pakistan to cross the state frontier of the USSR and to fly across Soviet territory to Norway to the airdrome at Bodo. I had to fly over definite points in the USSR. Of them, I remember Murmansk and Archangel. During the flight over Soviet territory I had to switch some apparatus on and off over definite landmarks which were shown on a map. I think my flight over Soviet territory was for the collection of information on Soviet guided missiles and atomic stations."

Mr. Khrushchev told the deputies the plane was rigged with a demolition charge that would have been triggered by a catapult ejection device when the pilot bailed out, but Mr. Powers avoided the ejector and jumped in taking to his parachute.

Tells of Poison Needle

Mr. Powers also was equipped with a poison needle, Mr. Khrushchev said, and had been "told that he should not fall alive into the hands of Soviet authorities."

"Here is this instrument—the latest refinement in the United States machinery for the murder of people," the premier said.

The plane was not fitted for weather study at all, he declared, "it was just an ordinary military reconnaissance aircraft equipped with various instruments for gathering espionage information." Its camera, he said, was good.

Of the poison needle, the premier said Mr. Powers did not use it because "living things want to go on living."

The pilot also carried a silencer pistol, a dagger and a penknife "so you can see he was well provided with weapons," Mr. Khrushchev said.

"Why? Apparently because anything can happen up there.

Shows Films

Among other articles he said Mr. Powers was carrying were 7,500 Soviet rubles, some French gold francs and other foreign money, two gold watches in addition to Mr. Powers' own "and seven gold bracelets for women."

"Was he going to fly to Mars and seduce Martian women?" Mr. Khrushchev asked scornfully.

The premier said "we have not only the instruments found on the aircraft, but also a developed film consisting of photographs of several places on our territory."

"Here, look at this. Here are the airfields, here. Fighters in position on the ground. Two little white strips. Here you see another airfield. Here also in single line you see a long belt. They are our fighters in position on the ground. Again an airfield photographed. And again an airfield photographed. This is their film and we have developed it. Again an airfield photographed. Well, this will suffice. . ."

He passed out the pictures for inspection by the deputies.

"The persons involved in this predatory flight have invented nothing but a stupid version to the effect that it was allegedly a meteorological aircraft," he said. "And then the oxygen equipment failed and the air-

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craft, like an unsteered derelict, dragged the pilot against his will into Soviet territory. What innocence!"

Asks Review of Bases

He said he had delayed announcing capture of the pilot in order to expose "fabrications in the official American version."

He suggested that Turkey Pakistan and Norway take a second look at American use of United States bases on their soil.

As reported in Washington, the jet was a weather research plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

By Mr. Khrushchev's account, Mr. Powers said he went to work for an "American spy organization" in 1956 for $2,500 a month. That was the year Mr. Powers signed up as a Lockheed test pilot.

Mr. Khrushchev told parliament "I think it would be expedient to hold a press conference and to show during it all the (plane's) means for the exploration of the atmosphere.

He did not specify when this might be held.

Mansfield Absolves President in 'Spying'

Senator Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, the assistant Senate majority leader, said last night "the President is blameless" in the acknowledged Soviet spying episode but warned that Congress will expect an explanation of the affair.

He said in an interview that whatever was done was done without the knowledge of President Eisenhower, but added, "Under our system of government, the administration in power does bear a great responsibility."

Senator Mansfield said the State Department's announcement suggests "There may be an agency or agencies in the Government who are acting on their own responsibility, contrary to the President's policies for peace." If this is so, Senator Mansfield continued, "I would assume that the President . . . will have some searching questions to ask . . ." He continued:

"I believe that the Congress will not only expect an explanation based on the President's inquiry, but it is quite possible there will be questions asked in the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees."

Senator Mansfield would not name the agency or agencies which might be responsible.

Senator Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, earlier yesterday said, "I certainly don't believe" the account of the plane episode given by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, but after the State Department announcement said: "I think the only thing to do is admit the facts and let our people know what the true situation is."

Spy Role Claim Shocks Downed Pilot's Family

The family of Francis G. Powers, the captive American pilot, was stunned last night by news the United States now concedes he may have been on a spy mission when shot down by the Russians.

"We're just shocked—we still don't believe it," said a sister, Mrs. Janice P. Melvin of 1604 Nealon drive, Falls Church, Va.

Mrs. Melvin, along with her four sisters, hurried to join their parents in Mill Creek Va., after Premier Khrushchev disclosed their brother's plane had been shot down.

Mrs. Melvin said that, as far as anyone in the family knew, Mr. Powers was working for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., and was assigned to high-altitude weather research for the National Aeronautic and Space Administration.

Pilot's Mother Is Ill

She said word of the United States announcement came as had all other news of her brother—through a call from a newspaper reporter. She said her father might have had official word from the Government, but had not yet told the family.

The pilot's mother, who is ill, reacted with "disbelief" to the Government announcement, Mrs. Melvin said.

"She's been told a little about it, but not much," she said.

The Goverenment statement dimmed the joy which had swept the family earlier when it was announced Mr. Powers was alive. They planned to attend services today at the Church of Christ in Pound, Va., to pray for his safe release.

"We are a religious family and we will pray to God, as we have been doing since last Sunday, that Francis will be released unharmed," Mrs. Melvin said.

Joy Restrained

The 30-year-old pilot's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Powers of Mill Creek, in mountainous Wise County, Va.—350 miles from Washington — reacted with tears and restrained joy when they learned from a newsman that Mr. Khrushchev said their son had not been killed by Russian anti-aircraft fire.

Mr. Powers spent yesterday as usual in his shop in nearby Norton, Va., where he is a shoemaker by trade. Mrs. Powers, suffering from a heart ailment, remained at home with her five daughters.

Three of the daughters—Joyce, 20, Mrs. G. Goff and Mrs. Joanne Meade—live in Wise County. Mrs. Melvin and Mrs. Jessica Hileman of 318 Audrey Lane, Glassmanor, Md. journeyed to Mill Creek last week when word came that Francis was missing.

Mr. Powers received a call from the mother of his daughter-in-law indicating that Francis' wife, Barbara, has left Adana, Turkey, where he was based. Mrs. Melvin said she believed the younger Mrs. Powers is en route back to the United States.

"We are all in good spirits," Mrs. Melvin said, "but we are still quite worried."

She said she would have planned to join the rest of the family in church Sunday but she has to meet her husband, Veril W. Melvin, an American Oil Co. employe, at the Roanoke Airport.

"I left Falls Church in such a hurry when I heard about my brother that I didn't bring much of anything with me," explained Mrs. Melvin. "My husband is bringing me some clothes."

Based in Turkey

The missing pilot had never been in Norway or Pakistan, as far as she knew, Mrs. Melvin told The Star when advised of Russian charges that he was flying across Russia on a spy mission from Pakistan to Norway. He was based near Adana, Turkey, she said.

The family was stunned by Red charges that her brother might be charged as a spy.

"That's just not true. It's not possible," said Joyce.

Members of the family said Mr. Powers left the Air Force some five years ago about the time he married the former Barbara Moore of Albany, Ga.

He was born in Jenkins, Ky., but spent most of his life in Columbus, Ga., and the Mill Creek area between Pound and Clintwood, Va.

Mr. Powers was a graduate of Milligan College, Johnson City, Tenn., where he starred in track and field events.

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Premier Cites Films As Espionage Proof

LONDON, May 7 (AP).—Following are excerpts, as broadcast by Radio Moscow, of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's speech to the Supreme Soviet today:

I want to announce first of all that the pilot of the American plane that was shot down is alive and well. He is now in Moscow. The remains of the plane have also been brought here and the appropriate equipment has been revealed in the course of the investigation. . .

He (the pilot) was flying along the route which had been given to him, fulfilling precisely the task given to him by his command. He switched his instruments in and out over indicated objects for the collecting of espionage information (about) military and industrial objects in the Soviet Union. He was flying until the moment when retribution overtook him in his bandit flight in the depth of our country. . . .

Weather Check Discounted

After identifying the plane as a high altitude U2, Mr. Khrushchev continued:

They reckoned on its capacity to fly at high altitudes. They boasted that this plane cannot be reached by any fighters, and therefore, if a fighter cannot reach it, then anti-aircraft artillery cannot reach it either. And therefore, it can accomplish flights over the territory of the Soviet Union with impunity. It is really a high altitude plane. Its ceiling is up to 20,000 meters (about 12 miles). But we have got him, and if they fly even higher, we shall get them as well.

But it was not equipped for the study of weather in the upper layers of the atmosphere at all; and not for taking samples of the atmosphere as the official representatives of America assure us. No, it is just an ordinary military reconnaissance aircraft equipped with various instruments for gathering espionage information, including instruments for taking photographs. . . .

Pictures Produced

We have not only the instruments found on the aircraft but also a developed film consisting of photographs of several places on our territory.

Here are some of these photographs showing military airports.

Here, look at this. Here are the airfields, here. Fighters in position on the ground. Two little white strips. Here you see another airfield. Here also in single line you see a long belt. They are our fighters in position on the ground. Again an airfield photographed. And again an airfield photographed. This is their film, and we have developed it. Again a photographed airfield. Well, this will suffice. . . .

The persons involved in this predatory flight have invented nothing but a stupid version to the effect that it was allegedly a meteorological aircraft. And then the oxygen equipment failed and the pilot fainted and the aircraft, like an unsteered derelict, dragged the pilot against his will into Soviet territory. What innocence!

Radar Study Claimed

It is true that this aircraft was based at the United States Turkish . . . base in Incirlik, east of the town of Adna. As was revealed by Pilot Powers, he serves in unit 10-10 which is under the National Aeronautics and Space Research Board only by way of a cover, but in fact engages in military intelligence at great altitudes.

In his testimony, Powers gave the names of several officers with whom he served at the American military base in Turkey. According to Powers' testimony, the commander of the American sub-unit 10-10 is Col. Willing Shelton. . . .

The pilot, Powers, did not fly immediately. He was for a long time preparing for a flight into the interior of the country and, as he himself tells, flew many times along the Soviet frontier with the aim of studying the Soviet Unions radar system.

On April 27, at the assignment of his superiors, the reconnaissance man, Powers, flew from the Turkish town of Adana to the Peshawar aerodrome in Pakistan. And then, on May 1, from Pakistani territory, from the Peshawar aerodrome and not from the Turkish aerodrome near Adana, as the United States State Department's version has it . . .

Story Attributed to Pilot

Here is what he said: "I had to take off from the aerodrome [illegible] cross the state frontier of the USSR and to fly across Soviet territory to Norway to the aerodrome at Bodo. I had to fly over definite points in the USSR, of them, I remember Murmansk and Archangel. During the flight over Soviet territory I had to switch some apparatus on and off over definite landmarks which were shown on a map. I think my flight over Soviet territory was for the collection of information on Soviet guided missles and radar stations."

If we are to believe the story that, as a result of the malfunctioning of the oxygen apparatus the pilot lost consciousness and that subsequently the plane was controlled by the autopilot, then it must be believed that the plane flown by the autopilot flew from Turkey to Pakistan, landed on the aerodrome at Peshawar, spent three days there, took off from there early in the morning of May 1, flew across Afghan territory and invaded Soviet territory. And covered more than 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles) of our territory, and spent altogether four hours in the air. All this time the plane was under observation and when the order was received it was shot down.

Pilot Bailed Out

Well, when our anti-aircraft battery fired and shot down the plane, the pilot, one must assume, quickly came around because he bailed out. Moreover, please take a note, he bailed out not by way of a catapult, which must automatically eject the pilot, but by way of the upper light . . . One must ask: Why has he done so, when there is a device for quick ejection? Perhaps he did so because there was an explosive charge in the plane which should have destroyed the plane after the bailing out of the pilot. The pilot knew this and, possibly feared that he would be killed in the explosion.

We will show all this. We will show everything to everybody. We shall show the ambassadors and all who would like to have a look.

It was not enough that an infernal machine was placed in the plane. In order to hide these crimes the pilot was told that he should not fall alive into the hands of the Soviet authorities. For this reason he was supplied with a special needle. He should have pricked himself with this needle containing poison and an instantaneous death would have resulted. What a banditry, comrades. Here is this instrument—the latest refinement in United States machinery for the murder of people . . .

It is affirmed that the flight was made with scientific aims in view—for the study of the upper layers of the atmosphere. One asks why was it necessary to arm the pilot with a silenced pistol? He was flying to collect air, but they provided him with this instrument . . . to let air out of a man's insides.

This also shows what were the so-called scientific aims of the flight: The pilot who allegedly had to study the atmosphere had been given 7,500 rubles in Soviet currency.

One might ask when and where could he use it and for what purpose. Was he coming to exchange old rubles for the new currency? The pilot had also been provided French gold francs. I will show them to you. Those who like can come and look for themselves. Here are the French gold francs. It is all done in a very civilized American style. They wrapped them up in cellophane. What is the purpose of these gold francs? we could ask. We could ask were they intended for taking samples of the air, or what?

Other Currency Shown

I have some more material here. They gave the pilot French gold francs and West German, Italian, other currency.

In addition to that, and apart from his own watch, he was given two gold watches and seven ladies gold bracelets for his trip. Why did he need them in the upper layers of the atmosphere? Perhaps the pilot was supposed to fly even higher to Mars where he intended to seduce Martian girls?

Here is the Soviet money. Here is the dagger which they gave him. Yes, they gave him a dagger, so to speak. In the upper layers of the atmosphere anything can happen and so they gave him a robber's weapon—cold steel in addition to firearms. You can see how carefully United States pilots are equipped who make flights to collect samples of air from the upper layers of the atmosphere.

Summit Referred To

And so no invented versions can save the reputation of those who bear responsibility for this perfidious act. They have been caught redhanded as organizers of a penetration into the boundaries of the USSR soon before the meeting of heads of government in Paris, soon before the United States President's visit to the USSR. I think that this is a poor preparation for serious talks about the relaxation of international tension.

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Now I read in the press that they are accusing me of trying to sabotage the meeting of the heads of governments: Otherwise I would not have raised this fact at the session of the Supreme Soviet. It is said I would have raised this question along other channels. Well now gentlemen, your (American) people, you see, take a stink and treat it as if it was a sweet aroma, and then keep silent. But we are not that sort of people. You have made a dirty mess, smell it for yourselves.

What could have driven (Americans?) to such an unwise step. It was done clearly because some people in the United States are made on intelligence work. It is known that the American open-skies proposal was rejected by us. Then the United States militarists decided to open up the Soviet skies for themselves. But there are international laws. There are such things as national frontiers and no one is permitted to disregard these laws and invade other countries.

We shall grant awards to the officers and soldiers who have shot down this plane.

We are proud of the fact that they discharged their soldierly duty. I think that any country respecting itself and possessing means to destroy air pirates would act in the same manner.

From the high rostrum of the Supreme Soviet we warn once again all countries which permit their territory to be used for the launching against our country of hostile planes. Do not play with fire, gentlemen.

The governments of the three countries—Turkey, Pakistan and Norway—must be well aware of the fact that they were participants in this flight, since they permitted the use of their airfields against the Soviet Union. This is by no means a friendly manifestation; this is an act hostile to the USSR. If the governments of those countries did not know it, then they should know what the United States military authorities are doing on their territories against the Soviet Union.

"Draw Conclusions"

They should draw conclusions as to where the circumstances lead when they place their territories at the disposal of third powers which use them for aggressive purposes. However, it is difficult to believe that the governments of those countries did not know for what purpose they placed their territory at the disposal of the United States for the setting up of air force bases. As the American pilot testified, he had been in Norway previously. Apparently he decided to study landing conditions in advance. He flew in this same aircraft across Greece, Italy, West Germany to Norway, and was there for three weeks.

Comrades deputies: I am speaking of all this in such detail in order to refute the rather clumsy fabrications of the State Department of the United States and to bring to the notice of the public of all countries . . . the accurate, factual data on the aggressive act . . . of the State Department to the effect that the aircraft which was brought down had been sent for meteorological purposes is being wisely put about in the United States and many people there apparently believe the probability of this version. Certain public figures and politicians and journalists, referring to this version, are delivering speeches and writing articles, expressing some sort of resentment and even indignation.

I should like once more to ask these offended people: If an aircraft of our intruded beyond the borders of the United States and flew 2,000 kilometers over their territory, how could they view that? Perhaps they would do better to seek a reply from Allen Dulles, at whose instructions the American aircraft flew over the Soviet Union. (Mr. Dulles is head of the Central Intelligence Agency.)

Indeed the whole world knows that Allen Dulles is not a great specialist in the field of meteorology. I would ask those who are voicing complaints of this kind to come to the Soviet Union where they may familiarize themselves with the remains of the aircraft, with the equipment, the apparatus, and they will be convinced with their own eyes as to the aim with which this aircraft was sent.

I think it would be expedient to hold a press conference and to show during it all the means for the exploration of the atmosphere, and in essence the bandit means with which this pilot who has accomplished a diversion flight into the territory of the Soviet Union was equipped and armed.

In addition, I think that it will be correct to pose a question about the bringing of this pilot before a court in order that the public itself may become convinced of the actions undertaken by the United States, provoking the Soviet Union with a view to inflaming the atmosphere. . . .

I recall conversations which I had with Americans. They greatly impressed me. Even now I think that those who met me desire peace and good, friendly relations . . . but obviously, the militarists of the Pentagon and the monopolists who are connected with them cannot stop themselves and they continue working for war.

The representative of the President, (Press Secretary James C.) Hagerty, having received a report about my (May 5) session speech, declared that President Eisenhower, in his opinion, knew nothing about the incident involving the American plane. I fully admit that the President did not know that a plane was sent beyond the Soviet frontiers and did not return. But this should make us even more watchful.

I said already in my report that whenever the military start managing on their own, whenever the military become insolent, this may well lead to disastrous consequences. It is a dictatorship power, the power of generals who have lost their conscience and who do not bother about the fate of peoples. How can people live undisturbed when war or peace—one must emphasize once again that war under contemporary conditions means the greatest disaster and catastrophe—depends on mere chance for millions of people, when the question whether there will be war or otherwise is at the discretion of people who are able to play with fire.

For the time being we assess the aggressive act of the American aircraft, the violator of our frontier as a desire to excite the nerves, to rekindle the cold war and to revive the dead rat while it is not as yet prepared for war—the kind of war of our day. But preparations for a future war lie behind this provocative and aggressive act. This is why we lay bare with such determination aggressive acts of this kind. The fact of the bandit flight of the American aircraft brings into relief once again the need for vigilance, for the revolutionary vigilance which has ever been peculiar to the Soviet people.

We are fully aware that there are still dark and evil forces on earth which hate us and which are ready to risk an adventure to bring the course of history to a standstill and to delay our inevitable victory. We must be vigilant every day and every hour.

We do not want peace out of weakness. Peace is the prerequisite for the peaceful and happy life of the people. But to safeguard the real triumph of peace, the soldiers of peace, must be always ready to rebuff the aggressor, to deal counterblows when the enemies of peace provocatively attack our country or on any other country of the socialist camp.

That is why this case must put us on our guard even more. It is necessary to go on consolidating the defense capacity of our homeland, not to rest on our laurels, always to keep the combat training of troops on a worthy level. I would like to emphasize that this is not an appeal designed either to excite the nerves in our country or to lull them but an appeal for vigilance and good sense.

World Needs Soviet Data, U.S. Explains

Following is the text of the State Department statement last night on the United States-Soviet plane incident:

The department has received the text of Mr. Khrushchev's further remarks about the unarmed plane which is reported to have been shot down in the Soviet Union.

As previously announced, it was known that a U-2 plane was missing. As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev.

Nevertheless, it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane.

It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field.

The necessity for such activities as measures for legitimate national defense is enhanced by the excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world.

One of the things creating tension in the world today is apprehension over surprise attack with weapons of mass destruction.

To reduce mutual suspicion and to give a measure of protection against surprise attack the United States in 1955 offered its "open skies" proposal—a proposal which was re-

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jected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

It is in relation to the danger of surprise attack that planes of the type of unarmed civilian U-2 aircraft have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the past four years.

Khrushchev Story Partly Conceded

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Staff Writer

The United States admitted last night that a high altitude American jet plane made an intelligence flight over the Soviet Union as charged by Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

The State Department said, however, that the flight was not authorized by authorities in Washington.

The probably unprecedented admission was made in a statement prepared under the direction of Secretary of State Herter and cleared with President Eisenhower.

The action apparently hands Mr. Khrushchev a major propaganda triumph only a week before the opening of the May 16 summit conference in Paris.

But the State Department bitterly attacked Soviet "Iron Curtain" secrecy as the reason for espionage activities and thus provided a basis for Mr. Eisenhower to make a determined bid at the summit for an "open skies" policy among the great powers.

Other Flights Admitted

The statement also admitted that intelligence flights have been made by the same kind of jets "along the frontiers of the free world for the past four years."

Available officials said they did not know whether such flights had crossed over the frontier into Soviet air space.

The State Department announcement said the aircraft making this flight was an unarmed civilian U-2 plane, a single engine jet which operates at very high altitudes.

The key sentence in the United States statement bearing on Mr. Khrushchev's charge that the aircraft was on a spying mission and was shot down by a Soviet rocket last Sunday was this:

"It appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane."

May Be Tried as Spy

The word "probably" was used, informants said, because the officials who drafted the statement did not want to be in a position of confirming every detail of Mr. Khrushchev's lengthy account of how the aircraft was shot down and its pilot, Francis G. Powers, 30, captured after parachuting to earth.

Mr. Khrushchev said Mr. Powers had admitted he was on a spy mission. He suggested yesterday that Mr. Powers may be put on trial as a spy.

Officials declined to say whether an apology would be made to the Soviet government for the admitted violation of Russian air space.

Some said that since Mr. Khrushchev had handled the whole matter in public statements before the Soviet parliament so as to gain maximum propaganda advantage against the United States, a public statement might be all that was necessary from Washington.

The same authorities predicted, however, that the United States would intervene on behalf of the pilot.

The import of the statement was that he made the flights on orders from someone not in Washington. It did not indicate who such authorities might be. It left the impression that there would be further investigation and perhaps some further action in the matter.

As to who ordered the flight the official statement offered no explanation.

"As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President," the statement said, "it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

Issued by Press Officer

The statement was issued at the State Department by Press Officer Lincoln White.

After declaring the flight was not authorized by Washington, the statement said:

"Nevertheless, it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane."

That is the type of single engine high-flying jet aircraft which Mr. Krushchev announced was shot down by a Soviet rocket near Sverdlovsk in Central Russia last Sunday.

Mr. Khrushchev reported yesterday that Mr. Powers was captured after he bailed out and might be brought to trial.

Mr. Khrushchev said Mr. Powers was flying from a base in Pakistan across the width of the Soviet Union to a base in Norway for the purpose of taking pictures of Soviet defense installations.

In response to reporters' questions Mr. White said that the statement was cleared with the President, who is at his Gettysburg farm for the week end.

The action came after day long conferences in the State Department.

These involved not only Mr. Herter and other top diplomatic officials at least did not answer for newsmen.

Mr. Khrushchev charged that Mr. Powers, a former United States Air Force pilot, worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

The chief of that agency, Allen W. Dulles, was not mentioned at the State Department as being involved in the consultations although it seems certain he was consulted.

The statement raised many questions which State Department officials for the moment at least did not answer for newsmen.

Some of these questions concerned the effects of the government admission on Mr. Powers' prospects in Soviet captivity.

Presumably the Washington government will notify Moscow officially that Mr. Powers did make an unauthorized flight and will seek through diplomatic channels to intervene in his behalf.

Officials were red faced in explaining that their earlier statements on this case, insisting that the U-2 was on a weather survey flight, were issued in good faith and based on the best information available here at that time.

Difficulty With Oxygen

When Mr. Khrushchev broke the news Thursday that a United States craft had been downed, the State Department put out a statement indicating the disappearance of an unarmed weather study craft operating out of Adana, Turkey.

"During the flight of this plane," the report said, "the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment . . .

"It is entirely possible that, having a failure in the oxygen equipment which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space."

On that same day, it was implied the missing craft may have been one of a fleet operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for study of the upper atmosphere.

The State Department and NASA had said Thursday that the plane, if it violated Soviet air space, did so accidentally.

Mr. White suggested at that time that, if the plane had in fact flown across the Soviet frontier the Russians might have shot it down while the pilot was blacked out from lack of oxygen. Washington did not then know whether Mr. Powers was dead or alive.

The implication of the State Department officials argument last night was that someone somewhere abroad had set up an espionage operation in this instance involving a flight over Soviet territory.

One question raised was whether the flights made during the last four years "along the frontiers of the free world" were ever on the Soviet side of those frontiers.

There had been at least 13 incidents in the last 10 years involving American aircraft and Soviet armed forces. In those instances eight aircraft have been shot down, two have been forced to land in Communist territory and three escaped after being attacked, according to Government compilations.

Acted in Good Faith

Last night's statement washed out the earlier explanation except for the possibility—as Mr. Khrushchev argued in his speech—that it had been some kind of cover story to hide the real purpose of a secret mission. The point that State Department officials insisted on, however, was that when they issued the Thursday statement and NASA made its parallel explanation, both agencies acted in good faith on the best available information.

Press reports from Moscow said Mr. Khrushchev named a Col. Willing Shelton as Mr. Powers' commanding officer at the base at Adana. Early yesterday Air Force informants here said that Col. William Shelton is in charge of the Second Weather Reconnaissance Squadron stationed at the base. The squadron furnishes support for the NASA air weather operation.

State Department officials said they were unable to explain whether any agency or private concern other than NASA operates the U-2 aircraft.

Mr. Powers was earlier identified by the Government as a

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test pilot for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Lockheed was described as doing high-altitude studies under contract to NASA.

State Department officials who took part in the conferences with Mr. Herter on how to handle the situation and on drafting the statement were reported to be Undersecretary Douglas Dillon, Undersecretary for Political Affairs Livingston T. Merchant, Charles E. Bohlen, a former ambassador to Russia and long time Soviet affairs expert, Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, and Richard H. Davis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs.

WASHINGTON POST
MAY 8 1960

Russian Secrecy Is Cited as Reason For Aerial Checks

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

The United States in a sensational admission last night said an "unarmed civilian" American plane "probably" penetrated Soviet territory to gather intelligence data.

Officials in Washington did not authorize "any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev," the Government said in a statement. But, the United States revealed, "for the past four years" planes of the same type "have made flights along the frontiers of the Free World" to gain "protection" against surprise attack.

The unprecedented admission of such intelligence activities was made after intensive scrutiny of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's accusations by the top State Department and other officials, who were in telephone communication with President Eisenhower. The unusual statement which resulted was issued by the State Department after being cleared with the President.

Principle Is Defended

Without attempting to explain how such a flight took place without Washington's authority, the statement sought to justify the principle of these flights.

In effect, it said, they are products of the Cold War, in which the West, by intelligence missions, seeks to compensate for the Soviet Union's great advantage of "excessive secrecy." The United States in 1955 tried to end world apprehension over surprise attack with mass destruction weapons by offering the Soviet Union an "open skies" plan, the statement recalled, but Moscow flatly rejected it.

By issuing the statement the United States bluntly knocked aside its previous claims that one of its weather planes had possibly and accidentally transgressed the Turkish-Soviet border.

The new United States statement was a devastating admission in terms of world propaganda — even though it is no great secret that East and West operate extensive spy networks.

After a day of great debate, top Administration officials obviously concluded that the substance of Premier Khrushchev's detailed accusations could not be refuted or ignored. The decision was therefore to make an unusually frank admission.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White, who issued the statement after a tense day-long wait, said he was not authorized by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter to give any additional specifics.

Histrionics Avoided

The United States statement appeared to be carefully couched in terms which would avoid any histrionics that could prejudice either the May 16 summit meeting in Paris, or President Eisenhower's projected June 10 visit to Moscow. In this respect it matched Khrushchev's own obvious intent in his speech. Khrushchev particularly had absolved President Eisenhower of personal blame and made it clear he expected both the summit and the President's visit to take place.

The statement, however, left the official record studded with unanswered questions.

State Department sources agreed it amounted to confirmation of the substance, but not necessarily the details, of Khrushchev's statements. There was no specific refutation in the statement of any of Khrushchev's accusations.

Left hanging in mid-air was the question of who ordered the flight into Soviet territory.

Two Conclusions Drawn

Only two conclusions could be drawn from the statement:

1. The flight was ordered on the spot in Turkey by local American intelligence or military authorities.

2. The pilot, Francis G. Powers, made the flight on his own, without any authority.

Embarrassed officials said they had acted in "good faith" earlier this week in insisting that the U-2 flight was purely a weather research mission.

The State Department's statement of Friday and the statement by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the same day, it was said, were based on information received "from the field." There was no intention by Washington officials to disseminate misleading information, officials insisted.

Even hours before the new statement was issued last night, officials in all departments and agencies concerned were insisting the original American explanations were correct.

No mention was made in the new statement of the Central Intelligence Agency or its chief, Allen Dulles, whom Khrushchev singled out for special blame.

The Air Force said that a Col. William Shelton, alleged by Khrushchev to be chief of an intelligence unit which supervised the U-2 flight, is in charge of the Second Weather Reconnaissance Squadron stationed at Adana.

U. S. Seeks Interview

State Department officials said United States Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn Thompson would ask for a chance to talk to Powers, the pilot of the U-2.

Participating with Secretary Herter in the discussions which led to last night's statement were: Undersecretary of State C. Douglas Dillon; Deputy Undersecretary Livingston T. Merchant; Special Adviser on Soviet Affairs Charles E. Bohlen; Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Foy Kohler and Deputy Assistant Secretary Richard H. Davis.

It was assumed this group was also in communication with various officials of the armed forces, CIA and NASA.

NASA said Friday that all its remaining overseas U-2 [illegible] for an "equipment check" — particularly of their oxygen equipment. The original explanation given about the missing U-2 was that its pilot had reported an oxygen failure. It was said this possibly caused him to fall unconscious, and his plane may "accidentally" have continued across the Turkish border into the Soviet Union.

NASA has been operating three U-2's from Atsugi, Japan; four from Adana, Turkey, plus another plane from Edwards Air Force Base, California.

In 1958, two U-2 planes crashed on July 8 and July 9 at Amarillo, Tex., and Tucumcari, N. M. A British Royal Air Force exchange pilot was killed in the July 8 crash. The two planes involved were both described at the time as assigned to the Strategic Air Command for checking radioactivity from nuclear fallout, and weather conditions up to 55,000 feet.

A Lockheed Aircraft Corp. spokesman on Friday said details of the unusual U-2 planes are still "highly classified."

In the past two days, the single-engine turbojet U-2's have been described by various Government spokesmen as having a top speed of about 500 miles an hour, a range of about 2500 miles, with ability to fly four hours at heights up to 10 miles.

Immediately after Khrushchev's speech yesterday, various American officials ridiculed his claim that Powers' flight plan extended across the breadth of the Soviet Union, roughly 4000 miles. Yet last night's statement, by failing to refute that, left the implication that the U-2's range was adequate for that distance.

More significantly, as the incomplete record of the strange U. S.-Soviet exchange now stands, it leaves the impression that with their altitude capabilities, U-2's have often flown over Soviet territory—beyond the range of Soviet interceptors. Until now, it would appear, the Soviet Union was unable to bring them down; now it can, with rockets.

Before last night's statement was made, the National Air Space Administration insisted its planes never engaged in military photographic reconnaissance, air sampling for suspected nuclear tests, or anything but weather research. The only camera in the missing U-2, said NASA, was one for photographing "cloud cover."

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 8 1960

New Satellite Born at Workshop Within Minutes of Downtown D. C.

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

A new satellite is being born at a space-flight workshop within minutes of downtown Washington.

Sometime this fall the 85-pound satellite is scheduled to roar from a launching pad at Cape Canaveral, Fla., on the back of a Juno II rocket and spin some 800 miles into the ionosphere.

If its scientific mission is accomplished, it will be another successful venture chalked up for the team of space scientists, engineers, and technicians at the Goddard Space Flight Center. This is a key facility in the Nation's scientific space exploration program under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

At present, the Goddard center is quartered in buildings and laboratories scattered over the Anacostia Naval Receiving Station, the Naval Research Laboratory, and rented offices in Silver Spring.

By mid-August, over half the facilities are scheduled to be shifted to a new $18-million "space age" headquarters at Greenbelt on the edge of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

The Goodard Space Flight Center—named to honor Robert Goddard, the American rocket pioneer — was opened one year ago this month. Already, six Goddard managed satellites are in orbit about the earth or the sun.

Among these are the famed Explorer VI "Paddlewheel," Pioneer V, now some 7 million miles from earth on its solar orbit, and Tiros I, the picture-taking weather observation satellite.

Before the end of the year, Goddard's Ionosphere Branch hopes to add the Ionosphere Direct Measurement Satellite S-30 to the satellite line-up in space. The satellite's job will be to collect and transmit scientific data on the ionosphere, the thick layer of electrified particles in the upper atmosphere.

New information on the state of the ionosphere is vastly important in the field of communications because it is this ionized belt that deflects radio waves back to the earth's surface.

The S-30—the scientists have been too busy with its design to worry over the fact that the initials don't make a pronounceable catch-name—is but one of the projects under way in the Space Sciences Division at the Goddard Center. The 130-man divisional staff, headed by Leslie H. Meredith, has the job of studying the physical characteristics of the upper atmosphere and space.

Their major research tools are highly-instrumented satellites and rockets that serve as traveling laboratories.

That is essentially what the S-30 is designed to be. Shaped like a gyroscope, this aluminum-sheathed satellite is packed full of micro-miniaturized electronics equipment to collect and transmit scientific data.

Almost two years of hard thinking and work will have gone into the design and development of the S-30 by the time it is shot into space. Then will come its practical test.

"We can write equations on paper and say such and such is going to happen," says Robert E. Bourdeau, head of the Ionosphere branch in the Space Sciences Division. "But we never know."

The direct-measurement ionosphere satellite is the brain child of his branch. A team of specialists from Goddard and the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., is working now to turn the idea into reality.

The S-30 now has reached the pre-flight testing stage. At the Naval Research Laboratory scientists and technicians have assembled the first working model, all its parts carefully hand-crafted. This pilot model and a mate will almost literally be shaken to pieces in simulated flight tests at Huntsville to uncover weak spots.

The ionosphere-measuring satellite has a 30-inch girth at its diameter. Its elliptical orbit is designed to take it 4,000 miles from the earth at the farthest point and bring it back to 200 miles at the nearest. Its mercury batteries are designed to last three months.

When the S-30 first takes off, it will be spinning like a gyroscopic top at 450 revolutions a minute. To help slow the spin for the instruments to function, a powder charge will throw out weighted wires. Then the RF impedance probe, a 10-foot-long, wire-like instrument for measuring the number of electrons, will shoot out and slow the satellite spin to about 35 revolutions a minute.

Other instruments will measure the speed of the electrons, the number of positively-charged particles, the electric charge on the skin of the satellite, and the number of micrometeorites (cosmic dust particles).

Although the satellite business is young, the S-30 is already a "second-generation" space vehicle. Sounding rockets belong to the "first-generation."

"Even with the satellite in orbit," Bourdeau emphasizes, "the job won't be finished. One big problem is organizing and reducing the data coming back at such a fast rate. It took about three months to work up the data from the rockets."

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 7 1960

AIR CRASHES SEEN CAUSED BY VIBRATION

Louisville Station Says Electras Developed Harmonic Quiver

Louisville, May 6 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has learned that a curious harmonic vibration caused the crashes of two turboprop Electras, station WHAS said tonight.

As a result, the station said, the agency will order the immediate modification of all such aircraft at an estimated cost of some $30,000,000.

A CAB spokesman in Washington said that "there will be no comment whatsoever" on the story, pending determination of all the facts at a board hearing opening Tuesday at Tell City, Ind.

WHAS quoted a highly placed Washington source as saying the vibration situation was discovered during the probes of the Tell City crash in March and one near Buffalo, Texas, last September. The accidents took 97 lives.

Compared To Glass Trick

Scientists have found, the station reported, that at a certain air speed, the outboard engines on the Electras set up an unusual wing vibration. Under unusual weather turbulence, this vibration would cause a second — or harmonic — vibration which literally would cause the wings of the aircraft to explode in flight, it added.

This harmonic vibration was compared to the old vaudeville trick in which a performer can shatter delicate glasses by producing a high-pitched tone on a violin.

WHAS said conditions under which these vibrations could destroy the Electras were so unusual it was almost impossible for engineers to know about it before the plane went into service.

After the Tell City disaster, the Federal Aviation Agency Chief, Gen. E. R. Quesada, ordered the Electras to fly well under their normal cruising speed.

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BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

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D.C. Asserts Order For Trip Was Not Issued There

By PAUL W. WARD
[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, May 7—Recanting its earlier denials, the United States Government pleaded guilty tonight to the aerial espionage charge that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev leveled against it Thursday and renewed today.

In a State Department statement that President Eisenhower had approved in advance, it also admitted for the first time that American planes like the one shot down last Sunday have been engaged in espionage flights "along" the Soviet Union's frontiers "for the past four years."

Justification Argument

Moreover, it supplemented its guilty plea with:

1. An argument justifying the offense as one not only committed by the Soviet Government, too, but made necessary by the way it tries to hide its "surprise attack" capabilities from Western eyes.

2. An assertion to the effect that neither President Eisenhower nor any other "authority" in this captial had authorized the particular May 1 flight that Khrushchev made the focus of his aerial espionage charge.

Issued nearly 12 hours after Khrushchev's disclosure today that his Government has captured the pilot of the plane involved in the incident, the State Department's statement restricted this Government's guilty plea to the Soviet Premier's basic charge.

[The text in full appears in adjoining columns.]

Answers Avoided

Lincoln White, chief State Department press officer, began dictating the statement at 5.40 P.M. He was subjected to questioning about it for the next 20 minutes.

But, except for saying it had been "cleared" with President Eisenhower, White was unable to provide answers of record to any of the questions.

To most of them, he was obliged by his instructions to reply that he would have to stand on the statement, which he called a "departmental" one.

Some Participants Named

It was the product of a conference of his superiors that, running until after 5 P.M., included Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State; Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs; Richard H. Davis, and Charles E. Bohlen, who besides being a former Ambassador to Russia, is, like Davis, a specialist on Soviet affairs.

It is known that representatives of other Federal agencies, including the Pentagon, also took part at times in the parleys that began soon after press reports of Khrushchev's speech at the Supreme Soviet's wind-up session began pouring into Washington early this morning.

But official identification of these other participants was unobtainable, as was an answer to the question whether the Central Intelligence Agency, which Khrushchev charged with conducting the aerial espionage, was represented at any time.

Though White was prevented from elaborating the statement in a quotable way, it was asserted otherwise that no Federal agency had, from its headquarters in Washington, ordered the U-2 involved in the May 1 shooting incident to trespass upon Soviet air space.

Credibility Damage

There was, however, no counterbalancing assertion that the flight was ordered in the field, nor any identification of the agency or person responsible for it.

There, was in addition, no official satement in mitigation of the damage done to the credibility of United States declaration by the recantation—implicit in today's statement—of:

1. The National Aeronautical and Space Administration's formal assertion Thursday that the U-2 had left Adana, Turkey, at 8 A.M. Sunday on a purely scientific and non-secret flight; was to have stayed within Turkish territorial limits; was 100 miles from the Soviet border at 9 A.M. when its pilot, reporting trouble with his oxygen equipment, was last heard from.

Supplement On Blackout

2. The State Department statement Thursday, which repeated the information that NASA, it emphasized, had supplied and added that it was "entirely possible that, having a failure in the oxygen equipment which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space."

In place of an official statement excusing those earlier ones, there were obtainable tonight only unofficial assertions that what both the State Department and NASA said Thursday was based on information received from the field and relayed by them to the press in complete good faith.

Summit Talk Standing

No authority here was prepared tonight to add to that any expression of opinion as to how the latest statement—and the contrast between it and the earlier ones—will affect President Eisenhower's standing at the Summit conference he is still scheduled to begin with Khrushchev and their British and French equivalents at Paris May 16.

Authorities here were even less inclined to talk about this latest development's effect on the United States' position in the East-West "struggle for men's minds" or, domestically, upon Republican fortunes in the 1960 Presidential and congressional elections campaign.

They were not prepared to deal, in either the domestic or the international context, with the fact that the final sentence of tonight's statement was construable as an admission that this Government's statements about two air incidents back in 1958 had also been misleading.

Air Force Planes Involved

These occurred while Khrushchev was beginning his initial campaign for a Big Four summit conference, one that foundered in 1958 only to be revived toward that year's end and pressed by him to its present conclusion with the aid of threats against West Berlin.

A United States Air Force C-118 plane was shot down behind the Soviet-Turkish border June 28, 1958, and an Air Force C-130 was shot down in the same area on September 2, 1958.

In the first case, all nine members of the plane's crew survived and, after being held ten days, were released and repatriated. In the second case, the Soviet Government returned the bodies of six flyers but has yet to account for the eleven other members of the crew.

Espionage Was Denied

In statements with relation to both cases, the United States asserted that the planes were engaged in lawful flights—the C-118 on a routine cargo-delivery mission and the C-130 in a study of radio-wave propagation—and that neither was involved in aerial espionage.

The C-118's incursion over Soviet territory was accidental, it asserted, and the C-130, it suggested, had been lured across the Soviet border and into ambush by Soviet directional beams maintained by Soviet radio stations for that purpose.

President Eisenhower, who on Thursday, ordered the inquiry referred to tonight, to date has involved himself publicly in the resulting situation only to the extent of dropping a calculated hint yesterday that he might cancel his commitment to visit Russia June 10 to 19, in consequence of the May 1 air incident and Khrushchev's exploitation of it.

"If I Go" Statement

In full awareness that some twenty newsmen were eavesdropping and jotting down his words, he told George Meany, AFL-CIO president, about a gift for Khrushchev that he would take with him to Moscow, "if I go."

He not only used the word "if" just as he had frequently done before he sent James C. Hagerty, White House Press secretary, to Russia last month to make final arrangements for the President's Soviet tour; he also stressed that word "if" yesterday. But he softened this emphasis with an accompanying grin.

Authorities here were not prepared tonight to forecast the next United States move, or to say whether it will seek immediate release of, or access by its representatives to, the American pilot captured by Soviet authorities.

They also would not say whether the U-2 planes bought by the NASA since 1956 for high-altitude weather research are made available by it at times to other agencies for other purposes. But they unhesitatingly asserted that the U-2 shot down May 1 obviously was not engaged on a NASA mission.

They hesitated, on the other hand, either to confirm or to deny Khrushchev's assertions to the effect the plane was 1,200 miles in[illegible] Union and over

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Sverdlovsk when shot down and that its flight began not at Adana, Turkey, but at Peshawar, Pakistan, and was to have carried it diagonally across the Soviet Union to Murmansk and Archangel and end in Norway.

Limitation Claim

Their hesitance in this case, like their hesitance about challenging Khrushchev's assertions on the equipment carried by the U-2, was given a mystifying tinge by contrast with assertions of other authorities here earlier today that the U-2 could not possibly have been assigned a mission of such length as Khrushchev alleged.

The flight plan he attributed to the U-2 was 1,000 to 1,200 miles in excess of the U-2's fuel capacity and consequent flying range, those other authorities said. They also picked several other flaws in Khrushchev's account this morning, only to find their fault-finding offset by the basic admission by the State Department tonight.

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 8 1960

PRESIDENT GETS JOHNSON BACKING

Texan Pledges Support In 'Crisis' Over Plane

By PHILIP POTTER
[Sun Staff Correspondent]

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 7—Senator Johnson (Texas), the Senate Democratic leader, tonight promised President Eisenhower unreserved bipartisan support in dealing with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev over the incident involving a downed American plane.

At a news conference here today he linked a White House announcement that underground nuclear tests would be resumed by this country with the plane incident and said "there is no doubt that a serious international crisis may be in the making."

The majority leader said Khrushchev "seems determined to exploit the incident in order to inflame the Communist world . . .

Khrushchev Goal Unknown

"We do not know just how far Premier Khrushchev intends to push his sabre rattling," Johnson said. "But we do know just how far American intends to go to preserve its freedoms—all the way, right to the limit.

"And by that I mean all Americans—Republicans and Democrats alike."

Johnson added "the President can be certain that he will be backed solidly by both parties when he speaks for the United States."

Johnson said Khrushchev "is trying to seize upon this incident for some ulterior purpose. If he wants to discuss it fairly and rationally, I am sure this country will reply in kind. But if he seeks to use it to split our unity, he will be sadly mistaken."

The majority leader was applauded several times when he repeated his news conference statement to a Democratic fund-raising rally here tonight and said he had telegraphed the President, pledging him bipartisan support.

Johnson said he did not know whether Mr. Eisenhower was changing his mind about going to a summit conference, but he said that Khrushchev's speech to the Soviet Parliament had "cast a distinct shade of doubt on the future" and made any prospects for a fruitful summit meeting "faint."

BALTIMORE SUN
MAY 8 1960

Text Of U.S. Statement

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, May 7—Following is the text of the State Department statement today on the United States-Soviet plane incident:

The Department has received the text of Mr. Khrushchev's further remarks about the unarmed plane which is reported to have been shot down in the Soviet Union.

As previously announced, it was known that a U-2 plane was missing. As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President, it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev.

Nevertheless it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane.

It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field.

The necessity for such activities as measures for legitimate national defense is enhanced by the excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world.

One of the things creating tension in the world today is apprehension over surprise attack with weapons of mass destruction.

To reduce mutual suspicion and to give a measure of protection against surprise attack the United States in 1955 offered its "open skies" proposal—a proposal which was rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

It is in relation to the danger of surprise attack that planes of the type of unarmed civilian U-2 aircraft have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the last four years.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

STASSEN SOUNDS CALL FOR OUSTER

Sees Military Effort To Upset Summit Talks

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen said today it appears to him that the United States plane shot down in Russia last Sunday was sent there deliberately by "some of our military officers" to upset the summit meeting scheduled to start May 16.

"I doubt that President Eisenhower knew about or approved this flight," Stassen said before the United States issued its admission on the plane incident. "If he did not, he should remove the officers from their command no matter how high up they may be."

Now Lawyer In Philadelphia

Stassen, former disarmament adviser to Mr. Eisenhower and now a Philadelphia attorney, made his comments in an interview to the Associated Press here from Minneapolis.

His views were expressed a few hours after Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said the pilot of the plane shot down, Francis G. Powers, 30, parachuted to earth, admitted he was on a spying mission and may face trial as a spy.

The White House declined comment on Stassen's statement. There was no immediate reaction from the Pentagon.

Stassen said the summit meeting is aimed at a program "of unfreezing the world attitude on both sides of the cold war."

"Policy Into Own Hands"

And in accusing "some of our military officers" of trying to deliberately upset this, he said:

"These officers have a right to their opinions against any negotiations with Russia, but they do not have the right to take the foreign policy of the United States into their own hands against the decided policy of the elected President. . . .

"They know full well the reaction and counteraction which such flights cause and the adverse effect on the chances for progress in the negotiation at the summit.

"Meanwhile," Stassen said, "it is very important that the people and the leaders of both sides should not permit individual serious incidents to change the calm, intelligent and serious endeavor to make a significant first step toward the control of modern armaments through the expected cessation of large nuclear tests as proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet Union."

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BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

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Khrushchev Displays Alleged Evidence To Parliament

By PETER J. KUMPA

[Moscow Bureau of The Sun]

Moscow, May 7—A jubilant Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today told a cheering Supreme Soviet that the American pilot of the disputed "bandit" plane was an intelligence officer captured alive deep within Soviet territory.

Khrushchev waved pictures of military targets allegedly taken by the aircraft on what he said was a planned flight from Pakistan across the heart of the Soviet Union to Norway.

There were loud cries of "shame, shame" as Khrushchev also displayed pictures of what were claimed to be a "poison needle" and "a noiseless pistol" taken from the pilot who, the Premier said, had instructions to kill himself to avoid capture.

Short, Excited Speech

The Soviet leader said the pilot had given "testimony" admitting his intelligence mission.

Khrushchev asserted that the pilot, 30-year-old Francis Gary Powers, was now in Moscow, and should be placed on trial for espionage.

The Soviet Premier told the story of the American pilot and plane in a short, excited speech near the close of the Supreme Soviet session. He gave pointless details which, he said, proved the intelligence nature of the flight.

Khrushchev said the plane was shot down by a rocket near Sverdlovsk, an industrial and armaments center in the mid-Urals, a city that Vice President Nixon visited last summer.

Gold Bracelets For Women

Powers parachuted to safety and capture.

On his person, Khrushchev said, were also found 7,500 Soviet rubles, French gold francs and also German and Italian money as well as gold bracelets for women.

President Eisenhower was not blamed by Khrushchev for the incident. He said that, as far as he knew from press accounts, the President did not know about the flight.

Khrushchev attacked American militarists who, he said, had "shamelessly" lost their heads in their continued efforts to push the cold war.

Morality Questioned

"A nuclear bomb could be dropped in such a way," he said, "but such an aggressor can receive a more powerful nuclear bomb."

"What kind of morality are these people following?" he asked.

"Do they consider themselves Christians? Had they believed in God they would be afraid of going to hell," he asserted.

Khrushchev was merry when he walked into the afternoon session of the Supreme Soviet. The morning session had cleared up a list of routine items, ratifying decrees previously issued by the Presidium during past months.

The Premier carried in a large black briefcase and a large map. Within minutes he was talking about the plane incident, first reviewing the statements issued yesterday in Washington by the State Department and by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"Foolish Explanations"

Then he told the deputies a "secret." The pilot was "alive and kicking" and the deputies applauded.

This information, he said, was purposely held back because there would have been "more foolish explanations." He was sure more "foolish" explanations would come from Washington.

"I am sure they will. Yes, they will. They will," he said, his voice rising.

Khrushchev reviewed the State Department statement as to details of the plane's flight. He mentioned the weather and scientific equipment the plane was said to have carried to measure the atmosphere, cosmic rays and other conditions.

The Washington version was called a "complete fabrication" to "mislead public opinion." Khrushchev said the pilot, for example, had never been to Lake Van, as claimed, but had taken off from Teshevo airdrome in Pakistan.

He charged that in the reconnaisance flight the plane had committed a "crude violation of Afghanistan sovereignty" by flying over that country's territory before reaching the Soviet Union.

On the State Department's claim that the pilot had lost consciousness because of a lack of oxygen, Khrushchev said the pilot himself denied this, for he had gone on taking pictures up to the moment he was shot down by an anti-aircraft rocket.

"They said the people will believe them but it turned out that the pilot is alive and in Moscow," said Khrushchev.

Was In Air Force

"There are also pieces of the plane here," he declared.

Khrushchev said the pilot, Powers, was an Air Force captain until 1956 when he joined the "investigative organization"—the Central Intelligence Agency. Until then, the Premier said, he was getting $700 a month, but then was boosted to $2,500 a month.

He said Powers himself had admitted that his equipment was not damaged. He allegedly admitted that he was flying over Soviet territory laid out for him and had turned on his equipment at the points ordered.

The plane was spotted, said Khrushchev, at 60,000 feet.

"We caught him there and will catch any planes even at greater heights," he added. There was loud applause.

"It Was Spy Plane"

It was clear, he continued, that the plane was not intended for scientific investigation.

"It is a spy plane. It was to take pictures of the land, to fly from Pamir to Kolsk peninsula to take pictures of technical and industrial objects," he shouted.

"Now we have the equipment and pictures which were taken by the plane and you can see military airports," said Khrushchev.

"Here they are," he said, holding out the first of a series of two-by-two foot photographs.

One by one he turned them over, pointing to an airfield on one: "These two white strips are rows of airplanes," he said.

Then he handed the pictures back to the chairman of one of the houses of the Supreme Soviet to "take care of."

They were passed around among the Presidium officials and others to see.

"Ours Are Better"

Khrushchev was enjoying himself, joking over the pictures. He cracked that "they were not bad, but, byt the way, ours are better."

"So, in this respect we did not gain much," he quipped.

The plane was also said to have had tape equipment to locate radar networks and the frequencies of radio stations. One of the tapes allegedly taken from the plane was shown to the deputies.

Calling the Washington version of the pilot's losing consciousness nothing but baloney, Khrushchev proceeded to give what he said was the truth of the flight. The plane's base was at Adana in Turkey. It was attached to the military intelligence unit headed by Col. William Shelton, numbered 10-10, the Premier said.

The deputy commander is Col. Harold Cook, the Premier said. This 10-10 CIA unit was using NASA as a cover while probing into Soviet radar installations, according to Powers, Khrushchev added.

Extensive Training

The pilot, he reported, had taken extensive training for the flight. On May 1 he went from Pakistan, flew over the Aral Sea then headed toward Sverdlovsk, where his plane was shot down. Its full flight continued, Khrushchev said, would have taken it over Archangel and Murmansk and then finally to Norway.

Khrushchev gave this bit of the pilot's purported statement:

"I had to take off from Pakistan and fly through the territory of the U.S.S.R. to Norway. Of Soviet cities over which I had to fly, I remember Murmansk and Archangel. I had to switch my instruments on and off over certain points spotted on my map. The plane covered more than 2,000 kilometers for more than 4 hours."

Khrushchev said the pilot parachuted but did not catapult out because catapulting would have touched off explosives intended to destroy the aircraft. He said the pilot did not want to be killed, despite orders that he must not surrender to Soviet authorities.

To kill himself, the pilot had a poison needle and a noiseless pistol.

Envoy Watches On TV

The Premier showed pictures of these, waving them to the foreign section where ambassadors were sitting. The United States Ambassador, Llewelyn E. Thompson, was not present. The only American Embassy official on hand was the second secretary, Lewis Bowden.

"You see what kind of banditism it is," continued Khruschev. "This is the perfectionism of American technique of killing their own people."

Ambassador Thompson watched the session on television. He had no comment later and embassy officials said the matter would be handled by Washington. Thompson and his chief assistants worked at the embassy, which normally is closed Saturday afternoon.

During his exhibition in the Parliament Khrushchev was in full flight of oratory.

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"Living beings want to go on living. The man bailed out and once he got his feet on earth, he did not heed the advice of those who sent him. So he is still alive," he declaimed.

Khrushchev asked why the pilot had a pistol if he was only going to take air samples.

"No, he snapped. It is for taking the air out of human beings."

"Those that gave this man a pistol were believers who touch their foreheads to church. But we atheists," the Premier assured his listeners, "have never committed any such crimes and will not commit them."

On the pilot's person were found 7,500 rubles, said Khrushchev; also French francs "wrapped neatly, American fashion, in cellophane" as well as West German and Italians and other currencies, four gold watches and seven gold bracelets.

"What use did he have for all those items in the upper layers of the atmosphere," asked Khrushchev.

"Maybe he was flying to Mars with all of them to woo martian girls," he joked.

"Anything Can Happen"

Noting that the pilot also allegedly had a penknife and dagger along with his pistol, Khrushchev asked why again.

"Apparently," he added, "because anything can happen way up there. How carefully they take care of their flyers."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

MAY 6 1960

PIONEER V NEARLY 5TH OF ITS WAY IN ORBIT AROUND SUN

Washington, May 5 (UPI) — American space officials said Thursday that Pioneer V has completed nearly one-fifth of its 514,500,000 mile journey around the sun. The 94.8 pound solar satellite, launched March 11, will take 311.6 days to finish its first orbit, the National aeronautics and Space administration said.

The sun satellite is traveling in the same general direction as the earth, but at a faster pace. It will be 8 million miles from the earth or Sunday.

Some time in the week of May 15 scientists expect to send a radio command switching on Pioneer's 150 watt transmitter. It has been sending its reports with a 5 watt transmitter, and has thus far transmitted 104.7 hours of information. Scientists now believe the 150 watt radio voice will carry for distances of 80 to 110 million miles.

WASHINGTON POST

MAY 6 1960

Moscow Selected As World's Fair Site

Reuters

PARIS, May 5—The 1967 World's Fair will be held in Moscow, the International Fair Bureau decided here today.

In the fifth round of voting at a tense meeting here, the Bureau's 30 nations gave Moscow 16 ballots and the only other candidate, Montreal, 14. Austria withdrew its bid for the fair earlier this week.

The Bureau's constitution allows for only five rounds of voting. In the first two ballots, when a two-thirds majority is required, Moscow today got 17 to Montreal's 13 and 16 to Montreal's 14. In the next two rounds, where a simple majority was needed, there were two ties of 15 each.

In the fifth and final ballot, the candidate gaining the most votes is selected.

BALTIMORE SUN MAY 8 1960

Mansfield Labels President Blameless

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Senator Mansfield (D., Mont.), the assistant Senate majority leader, said tonight "the President is blameless" in the acknowledged Soviet spying episode but warned that Congress will expect an expalanation of the affair.

He said that whatever was done was done without the knowledge of President Eisenhower, but added "under our system of government, the Administration in power does bear a great responsibility."

Mansfield Comments

Mansfield said the State Department's [illegible]

"There may be an agency or agencies in the Government who are acting on their own responsibility, contrary to the President's policies for peace."

If this is so, Mansfield continued, "I would assume that the President . . . will have some searching questions to ask. . . ."

He concluded:

"I believe that the Congress will not only expect an explanation based on the President's inquiry but it is quite possible there will be questions asked in the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees."

Mansfield would not name the agency or agencies that might be responsible.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 6 1960

Picking Missile's Name Tough Job for Pentagon

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—The United States has dug into a veritable Pandora's Box of mythological monsters, gods, snakes and stars to find names for its space-age missiles and satellites.

Although the Defense Department must approve the designations, the naming process is pretty much left to the imagination and ingenuity of the individual services and the missile industry.

Just as in coining advertising slogans, there is no rule to follow. Various names are suggested, discussed and weighed. And the one which strikes the fancy of higher officials—as descriptive, symbolic, or just plain catchy—is the one that gets used.

Mythology is the favorite source.

Atlas Gave Name

The Air Force's new Titan intercontinental missile gets its name from the symbolic power of the pre-Olympian Titan deities. Atlas, the mythological character who carried the earth on his back, gave his name to the Air Force long-range ballistic missile that is now operational. Thor and Jupiter, also symbolic of mythological power, are the names of two operational intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

Then there is the Army's Nike family, named after the Greek goddess of victory. It includes, also from mythology, the Ajax and Hercules anti-aircraft missiles and the Nike Zeus that the Armyy hopes to perfect as an anti-missile missile.

Snakes seem to hold a fatal charm for missile namers. The Navy aircraft missile Sidewinder, of course, honors the deadly desert rattlesnake. The Marine Corps has its Cobra surface-to-surface missile and the Army is coming up shortly with its Red Eye ground-to-air missile. The red part of the name refers to the infra-red heat-seeking guidance of the weapon. But the name as a whole is also a popular designation for the deadly copperhead.

Bird Names Popular

The services have gone in quite heavily for bird names. The Air Force has Falcon aircraft guided rockets. The Sparrow performs the same service for the Navy, and the Army has a Hawk missile to knock down enemy aircraft.

The Air Force killed off its Goose several months ago but has gone ahead with the Quail. Both of these birds are decoy missiles to be fired ahead of bombers to distract enemy defenses.

Typhon is the navy's new name for an advanced anti-aircraft missile system. In mythology Typhon was a monster who fathered a number of other monsters such as the chimera and the sphinx.

There is also the nonsense monster named Snark, created by the fertile imagination of Lewis Carroll to describe a creature that was part snake and part shark.

Astronomy has added its bit. There is the Navy's submarine-launched Polaris missile. Polaris, the North Star, has been a guide point for mariners since the beginning of time.

WASHINGTON STAR

MAY 6 1960

Single Rocket Downed Plane, Soviet Asserts

Khrushchev Order Fired 'Remarkable' Weapon, He Says

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP).—Marshal Andrei A. Grechko told the Supreme Soviet today that the American plane brought down May 1 was destroyed on the first shot by a "remarkable rocket" fired on Premier Khrushchev's personal orders.

Marshal Grechko, who formerly commanded Soviet troops in Germany, charged the American plane was making an "attempt to probe our defenses and test our combat readiness to give devastating repulse to an aggressor."

He said rocket forces such as that which shot down the American plane have "become the main component of our armed forces. Separate rocket units have been set up with their own command and separate organizational structure."

The marshal's current job was identified only as a "high post," and there was speculation among diplomats watching the Supreme Soviet session that Marshal Grechko commands the rocket units he mentioned.

Burst Into Applause

Deputies at the pre-summit meeting of the Soviet Parliament burst into wild applause when he said the American plane was destroyed by a "remarkable rocket on the first shot." They reacted similarly when Premier Khrushchev announced to them yesterday that the plane had been shot down.

"Soviet servicemen," Marshal Grechko declared, "fulfilled the order of the Soviet government with credit. Let the aggressors remember that we have enough rockets."

The marshal said the order to fire the rocket came from the Soviet government and personally from Premier Khrushchev.

Apparently Mr. Khrushchev was roused early on May Day to be told of the American plane. Red Star, official Soviet military publication, said an anti-aircraft defense unit was alerted just at dawn and the plane was flying at a speed of approximately 540 miles an hour.

As Marshal Grechko spoke in parliament, Mr. Khrushchev and the rest of the ruling presidium sat directly behind him.

New Berlin Warning

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned again today that the Soviet Union will sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if the Big Four powers fail to agree on an all-German settlement.

Mr. Gromyko also said the Soviet Union and its Warsaw pact allies will guard the East German borders. He made it plain the Soviet Union considers West Berlin would lie within that off-limits region, with access to the city then to be controlled by the East German regime which the Allies refuse to recognize.

Mr. Gromyko, speaking to the Supreme Soviet, was just as firm in expressing determination to drive the Western powers out of West Berlin as Mr. Khrushchev was in his speech at Baku 10 days ago.

Mr. Gromyko also described as "nonsense" the suggestion by the United States State Department that the pilot of the American plane shot down May 1 may have been unconscious when he crossed the frontier because of an oxygen failure.

Derides Explanation

"We have spoken of several other times when airplanes crossed our borders, when American pilots opened fire against our planes," said Mr. Gromyko. "Shall we say they were unconscious, too?"

"This is a new problem for medical science to study," he added sarcastically.

The Soviet Foreign Minister said, "The answer to this allegation is simple—none of those who bear responsibility for such actions can provide any coherent explanation."

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union "still hopes that the forthcoming summit conference will bring about a further relaxation of international tension."

He promised that "the Soviet government, on its part, will do everything possible to aid the success of the Paris meeting."

The meeting opening in Paris May 16, he said, "will be a real acid test of the Western powers' intentions."

Reaction in Press

The Soviet press blossomed today with stories of the May 1 incident and photographs of the plane wreckage. They described the quick reaction when a radio locator spotted the plane. The stories did not give the exact location, except to say it was near the southern border of the Soviet Union.

Pravda, after a brief description of the alert, said "the fight did not continue long. Soon it was evident to everyone that the target was shot down. The bandit received his just desserts. The same fate will happen to anyone who tries to violate clear Soviet skies."

Komsomol Pravda noted that the incursion occurred on May Day—the Soviet Union's biggest holiday—and said:

"If the aggressor thought vigilance would be weakened over May Day he miscalculated. The plane was detected the moment it crossed our border."

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WASHINGTON STAR MAY 7 1960

NASA Denies 'Mystery' In Jet Reds Downed

By CHARLES YARBROUGH
Star Staff Writer

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., May 7.—A Lockheed U-2 jet plane of the type apparently downed by Russia is out in plain view for minute exterior inspection here.

Even though it has been flying four years, the U-2 was a "mystery ship" when the Soviet incident broke into the news.

Out here, before members of the Aviation Space Writers Association, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman expressed surprise at the "mystery" surrounding the plane.

"Mystery" Denied

"We haven't been beating the drum about it," he said, "but there have been releases on it and technical stories."

In Washington, NASA released generalized specification and performance figures—"capable of extended flights at altitudes between 60,000 and 65,000 feet; speeds up to 70 per cent of the speed of sound."

Some of the photographic gear the plane carries included 70-millimeter cameras.

Solid blue-black, except for the yellow band on the tail bearing a "NASA" marking, the aircraft has a landing gear that would look far more natural on a glider.

Small Double Wheels

There is no nose wheel. One set of small double wheels, about 15 inches in diameter, nestles amidships under the low wing. The double-tread tail wheel, not much more than 7 inches in diameter, is under the tail, but in direct line, tamdemwise, with the main landing gear.

There are tiny, outrigger wheels part way out on the underside of the wing, which remain on the ground as the plane leaves the runway.

On landing, there are two wingtip tabs, extending downward to serve as skids if the plane tips. They showed evidence of use.

The single-engine plane has a 90-foot wing span; is 45 feet long. NASA has said the mission of the plane is to carry heavy loads of research equipment 10 miles high and keep them there long enough to make delicate studies on clear air turbulence, wind shear, the jet stream and cosmic rays.

Planes Grounded

In Washington, NASA sources said the remaining weather research planes have been grounded for 15 days to permit a recheck of the planes and particularly of oxygen equipment.

A NASA statement Thursday, following the Russian announcement of the incident, noted that the pilot of a U-2 missing after a flight from Turkey had reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment.

The NASA statement said three of the U-2 planes presently operate out of Atsugi, Japan, and four out of Adana, Turkey. One is operated here at Edwards Air Force Base.

MAY 7 1960

Navy to Launch 5th Ballistic Sub

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May (AP).—The submarine Abraham Lincoln will be launched May 14 at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the Navy's fifth fleet ballistic missile sub.

Miss Mary Lincoln Beckwith of Manchester, Vt., great-granddaughter of the President for whom the ship is named, will sponsor the craft. Miss Beckwith, one of only three living direct descendants of Lincoln, was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in the home of her great-grandfather, Senator James Harlan.

The 5,400-ton craft is one of nine of the Navy's Polaris-type currently contracted. It is the first to be launched at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON STAR MAY 7 1960

Tensions Seen Certain to Be Increased

But U. S. Officials Discount Change In Summit Plans

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Staff Writer

United States officials learned with amazement today of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's statement that an American pilot has been captured flying a spy mission across the Soviet Union.

The dramatic statement by Mr. Khrushchev before the Supreme Soviet seems certain to bring a further increase in tension between Moscow and Washington.

But officials still discounted the possibility that President Eisenhower would change his plans for the summit meeting or for a June visit to Russia.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White had no immediate comment on the Khrushchev report. The State Department presumably wanted to get his own information directly from Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson at Moscow. Officials also clearly wanted to go over Mr. Khrushchev's account in some detail.

Final Decisions Withheld

Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter are withholding final decisions on the next United States move in the pre-summit maneuvering until they get a better picture from Moscow of the plane incident.

They want to see how Mr. Khrushchev follows up his statements Thursday that the plane had been shot down and today that the pilot is alive and may be tried as a spy.

Mr. Khrushchev also attacked Mr. Eisenhower for saying he might have Vice President Nixon substitute for him at the summit conference if the meeting lasts more than a week. The conference is scheduled to open in Paris May 16.

The violence of the Premier's propaganda blast at the United States startled officials here and even provoked some congressional suggestions that the [illegible] plans.

President Causes Speculation

Mr. Eisenhower himself stimulated speculation yesterday about his scheduled Russian visit when he spoke of taking a boat as a present to Mr. Khrushchev "if" he made the trip to Moscow.

Mr. Herter returned to Washington yesterday from Allied conferences at Teheran, Iran, and Istanbul, Turkey. He said he would be in his office today and indicated he would confer promptly with the President.

Their discussion could be held by telephone, since Mr. Eisenhower is at his Gettysburg (Pa.) farm. But a helicopter visit by Mr. Herter to Gettysburg was not ruled out if Mr. Eisenhower considered it necessary.

Mr. Herter sounded two cautionary notes about the summit. He said the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty countries and of the Central Treaty Organization (Middle East) had agreed "that exaggerated hopes" for summit achievement were not justified.

He also said the Allied foreign policy chiefs decided unanimously that a true relaxation of tensions is impossible "while the Soviet Union continues its attacks on some members of the alliance and seeks to sow dissension betwee nthem."

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HEARS PILOT IS ALIVE

Family Sheds Tears of Joy

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.
Star Staff Writer

The parents and five sisters of Francis G. Powers burst into tears of happiness today at their home in Mill Creek, Va., when they learned the American pilot was safe and sound somewhere in Russia.

"Thank God! That's what we've been hoping for," said his father, Oliver W. Powers, a shoemaker in mountainous Wise County, Va., about 350 miles from Washington.

The 30-year-old pilot's mother, who is suffering from a heart condition, cried along with the rest of the family when word first reached them that Soviet Premier Khrushchev said their son was still alive.

Told of Mr. Khrushchev's claims that her brother had confessed being on an intelligence mission, a sister, Joyce Powers, 20, said:

"That's just not true. It's not possible."

Stunned by Charge

She said the family was stunned by the Russian charges and the suggestion from the Soviet leader that her brother might be tried as a spy.

Another sister, Mrs. Janice P. Melvin of 1604 Nealon drive, Falls Church, Va., said word of Mr. Khrushchev's announcement about her brother came from the New York Times at 6:45 a.m. today.

"None of us were sleepy," Mrs. Melvin told The Star. "We were too upset for that. All of us thought he was dead but we were hoping against hope."

Mrs. Melvin, wife of an American Oil Co. employe, said the family has received no official word that Mr. Powers is safe from any Government source.

Phone Call Planned

"We'll call them today to see if it's possible for us to get a telephone call through to Francis in Russia," said Mrs. Melvin.

The five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Powers were gathered in their parents' home at Mill Creek between Pound and Clintwood, Va., when they were told the family's only son was safe.

A second daughter from the Washington area is Mrs. Jessica Hileman of 318 Audrey lane, Glassmanor, Md. Her husband William is a circulation route manager for the Washington Daily News.

Francis G. Powers, the American pilot presumed shot down over Russia and now reported to be alive, and his wife, Barbara, who is in Turkey, where her husband was stationed. — AP Wirephoto.

Rally to Parents

Also at Mill Creek to be with their parents during their ordeal are Mrs. G Goff and Mrs. Joanne Meade, both of Pound, and Miss Powers, who lives at home.

The family had last seen Mr. Powers in November when he was on leave from Adana, Turkey, where he has been stationed with his wife for the past four years.

Mr. Hileman said Mr. Powers' wife Barbara is a native of Albany, Ga. The couple has been married about five years, he said.

Mrs. Melvin said her brother had been in the Air Force but left that service more than four years ago.

The pilot was born August 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Ky., but had lived most of his life in Columbus, Ga., and southwestern Virginia. His father owns the Norton Shoe Shop in Norton, Va.

As a youth, they said, he was athletically inclined, playing football at Grundy (Va.) High School and participating in track later on. He ran the 440-yard dash and the 880-yard run at Milligan College, Johnson City, Tenn., from where he was graduated in 1950. He took part in the Penn Relays one year.

Loved to Fly

They said he also was an accomplished swimmer and had been a lifeguard.

Francis loved to fly, his family said, since the age of 14 when he took his first plane ride at Princeton, W. Va.

"Flying always meant everything to that boy," his father said.

The pilot's mother had been taking his loss hard, the father said. "She heard all about his being shot down on the radio. We couldn't keep it from her.

"In the 10 years he's been flying, most of it has been alone. Only a few times has there been anyone else in the plane."

Virginia Flyer Has Confessed, Premier Says

Khrushchev Shows Pictures He Claims Prove Photo Flight

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP).—Nikita Khrushchev disclosed today that the pilot of the American plane shot down on May Day is alive in Moscow and might be tried as a spy.

The Soviet Premier told deputies of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) the pilot had confessed he was flying across the Soviet Union on a spy mission, photographing Soviet airfields and individual enterprises—not flying a peaceful weather observation mission.

Mr. Khrushchev said he had delayed announcing the capture of the pilot in order to expose "fabrications" in the official American version of the incident.

Identification Checks Out

He identified the pilot as Francis Gerry Powers and said he was a former Air Force pilot who joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1956.

(The United States State Department had identified the pilot of the missing American weather plane as Francis G. Powers, 30, of Pound, Va., a civilian test pilot for Lockheed Aircraft Corp.)

Suggesting that a news conference might be organized to display the apparatus used for the alleged weather survey, Mr. Khrushchev added:

"I also thought it would be right to put the pilot on trial."

Although the Americans had claimed the plane was unarmed, the Premier went on, the pilot had been supplied with a noiseless pistol.

"Confession" Quoted

Soviet money and French gold francs also were found in his possession, Mr. Khrushchev said, adding:

"What were these francs for—to gain altitude?"

Mr. Khrushchev said the plane was part of Unit No. 10-10, based in Turkey east of Adana and commanded by Col. William Shelton.

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He said the pilot, Powers, left on April 27 and flew to Pakistan where he was based at the Tishla Airfield.

He quoted the pilot as saying:

"I had to take off from Pakistan and fly through the territory of the USSR to Norway. Of Soviet cities which I was supposed to fly over I remember Murmansk and Archangel. I had to switch on and off instruments over certain points spotted on my map. The plane covered more than 2,000 kilometers (1,250 miles) in four hours."

Knives, Rubles Noted

Mr. Khrushchev said the pilot did not commit suicide rather than be captured as ordered because "living things want to go on living." He said that besides the noiseless pistol, the pilot had a penknife and dagger "so you see he was well provided with weapons. Why? Apparently because anything can happen way up there. What good care they take of their flyers!"

"And the pilot had 7,500 rubles, too," Mr. Khrushchev said. "Of course he was not flying to change the old rubles to new ones. . . .

"What was the purpose? Was it far taking air samples? The pilot also had West German, Italian and other currencies. In addition to his own watch, he had two other gold watches and seven gold bracelets for women."

Mr. Khrushchev remarked that press reports said President Eisenhower knew nothing about the flight of the American plane.

"This is the military machine which shamelessly lost its head," he said.

"The fact of this bandit flight should put us on the alert. We should be vigilant every hour."

He again told those who "allow their countries to be used for foreign bases: Don't play with fire."

"Turkey, Pakistan and Norway should become aware that they are participants of this hostile act," he declared.

Mr. Khrushchev said there will be a news conference where all the apparatus from the plane will be put on display. Then, he added sternly:

"It would be right to put this pilot on trial."

"Poison Kit" Claimed

The Premier said the plane was shot down near Sverdlovsk in the Urals while en route from an American base in Pakistan to a base in Norway.

It was intended, he said, to photograph the Ural region, Archangelsk and Murmansk.

Mr. Khrushchev said the flyer told Soviet interrogators he had been instructed not to surrender and had been given a poison kit in order to commit suicide rather than be captured.

Mr. Khrushchev said he deliberately had withheld some details of the incident when he addressed the Parliament earlier this week.

"American official statements on the subject were complete fabrications, based on the assumption that if the aircraft had been shot down, the pilot must have died," he said.

Moscow Radio broadcast his speech.

"Spy" Pay Noted

Mr. Khrushchev said the plane was shot down from a height of 20,000 meters and added: "If they fly higher we will still get them."

He said the pilot claimed that until 1956 he was in the United States Air Force earning $700 a month. He said the pilot admitted that he then went to work for what the Premier called an "American spy organization" for a salary of $2,500 dollars a month.

"That's the way capitalists buy human beings," Mr. Khrushchev said.

The Soviet Premier showed the cheering deputies a film which he said had been taken from the plane and developed here.

Mr. Khrushchev led into his story of the confession by saying:

"Now I am going to tell you a secret. I did not tell you when I first reported the story that we had parts of the plane and that we also have the pilot who is alive and kicking.

"We did that on purpose, because if we gave all that information another explanation (by the United States) would have been produced.

"Camera Was Good One"

Mr. Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet in its closing session that photographs taken by the plane had been developed in Moscow, where the pilot is being held.

"Some of the photographs are of Soviet military aerodromes and industrial enterprises," he declared. "The camera used was a good one."

Mr. Khrushchev claimed that Mr. Power had since admitted he was working in military intelligence under cover of an official job at a civilian station.

"He has said that he was to have flown over a number of points including Murmansk and Archangel switching on and off his apparatus over various points marked on the map," said the Premier. His eventual destination was the Norwegian airport at Boedoe.

U. S. Explanation

(Commenting on Mr. Khrushchev's earlier announcement that a United States plane had been shot down, the State Department said yesterday a single-engine high-altitude jet used in weather research took off from Adana, Turkey, last Sunday and had been missing. It said the pilot might have been unconscious when the incident occurred.

("During the flight of this plane," the State Department report said, "the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment.

("It is entirely possible that having a failure in the oxygen equipment which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space.")

Mr. Khrushchev was in his best dramatic form.

"Lot of Foolish Things"

In attacking the United States speculation of what happened to the missing weather plane, he declared:

"Now they have already told us a lot of foolish things and I am sure they will give us more foolish things."

He then quoted the pilot as testifying that "his apparatus was not damaged and that he was flying the itinerary prescribed for him. The people who sent him thought he wouldn't be detected because of the great height of his flight.

"But he was detected at the height of 20,000 meters (about 63,000 feet). We caught him there and will catch any plane even at higher height."

Photos Shown to Deputies

Mr. Khrushchev then said it was a spy plane.

"Now we have the apparatus and the pictures which were taken by him. Here they are," he said.

Mr. Khrushchev said the pilot escaped from his falling aircraft by parachute.

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WASHINGTON Post

3/

'Remarkable' Missile of Reds Seen Similar to Nike Ajax

Associated Press

Pentagon officials discounted the "remarkable" features attributed by a Soviet Marshall yesterday to the missile which he said was used to shoot down an American plane.

On the basis of published reports of the Parliament speech by Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the rocket he described may have been the Soviet T6 ground-to-air missile—similar to the first Nike Ajax Missile in use by the United States Army for several years and now being replaced by the newer Nike Hercules.

A Defense Department spokesman also said that if the Russians had indeed downed the plane with a hit from a missile, that action demonstrated nothing that would affect the United States' program for using bombers as well as missiles if war with Russia came in the foreseeable future.

The spokesman made these points:

• The U2 Weather Reconnaissance Plane presumed to have been the Soviet target is a comparatively slow, unmaneuverable craft, actually designed on the principle of a jet- powered glider for the purpose of taking it to high altitudes for atmospheric and meteorological research.

• The strategic bombing of the U. S. Air Force and Navy is patterned around entirely different planes and tactics. The bombers themselves are faster than the U2—more than 100 miles per hour faster in the case of the B52 Heavies, while the newer B58 Medium Bombers are capable of supersonic flight.

Moreover, a basic part of the bomber system includes counter-measures, such as radar-jamming equipment and "decoy" missiles such as the "Quail" to confuse enemy tracking. In addition, B52s are now being armed with "Hound Dog" missiles which are launched up to 600 miles from a defended target and attain speeds of more than 1,400 miles an hour.

• Investigation up to now indicates the pilot of the U2 may have blacked out because of failure of his oxygen system while at an altitude of more than 50,000 feet. If ths were true, his airplane, on automatic pilot, might have flown a straight, undeviating course across the Soviet-Turkish border—presenting a remarkably easy target.

Similar to Nike

A summary of Russian weapons released by NATO last December included a description of ground-to-air rockets. In this connection, NATO experts said the Soviet T6 is a radar-directed rocket, propelled by two main and four auxiliary solid fuel engines, with a range of 20 to 25 miles, climbing to a height of 12 miles, attaining a speed of about 1,500 miles an hour.

"This is similar to the American Nike," NATO said.

The U. S. Nike Hercules, the Army says, has successfully intercepted and destroyed targets at altitudes of more than 20 miles and has demonstrated effectiveness against targets flying at more than 2½ times the speed of sound.

The Hercules has a lateral range of about 75 miles, considerably longer than the earlier Ajax, and mounts an atomic warhead whereas the Ajax uses only conventional explosive.

The Army presently has about 250 Nike Ajax and Nike Hercules batteries in operation.

WASHINGTON POST MAY 7 1960

Russian Leaders Lash Yankees as '2-Faced Bandits'

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI) Soviet leaders said today an American plane was shot down Sunday by a "remarkable rocket" on personal orders of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. They warned the United States again of "provocations" and "military gambles."

Tonight Soviet citizens held meetings throughout Russia to denounce the "gangster" American plane. The U. S. Embassy said it had received 30 telegrams denouncing the "invasion." Russian newspapers were filled with anti-American statements.

"Remarkable" Red missile seen similar to America's old Nike Ajax. Page A7.

Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, first deputy minister of defense and commander-in-chief of ground forces, told a wildly cheering Supreme Soviet (parliament) that the U. S. plane had been destroyed by the first rocket fired.

Warns U. S. of Power

Grechko said rocket troops have "become the main branch of the armed forces and have been formed into a separate service with its own command." He warned the United States, "Remember that we have enough rockets."

The Supreme Soviet session, angered by Khrushchev's report yesterday of an American "aggression," heard some of the most heated anti-American attacks in many months. Speaker after speaker denounced the Americans as "gangster" who acted like Hitlerites and "two-faced bandits."

Grechko was followed by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who dismissed as "nonsense" U. S. State Department accounts of the plane incident and repeated Khrushchev's warning of yesterday that the United States was "playing with fire."

Khrushchev told members of a Ghana parliamentary delegation he would reply in the Supreme Soviet Saturday to the Washington statements, the Herald Tribune News Service reported.

[Meanwhile, the U. S. Embassy delivered a note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry calling for further information about the plane, Reuters reported. The note also asked the Soviet Government to make inquiries about the pilot.]

U. S. Theory Attacked

Gromyko said it was sheer nonsense for the State Department to report that the American pilot may have lost consciousness and drifted over the border when his oxygen supply failed while he was flying over Turkey.

He said other American planes had invaded Soviet territory and even fired at Russian planes.

"Do you want to say that hey, too, also lost consciousness?" Gromyko asked. "This is indeed a novel problem for medicine . . . I wish to stress one fact—the carelessness of people who are playing with fire."

Gromyko also restated the Soviet's position on West Berlin and warned the West that force will be met by force if the Western Allies try forcibly to preserve the status of West Berlin.

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Warms of Treaty

[The USSR, Gromyko said, will sign a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany if the summit reaches no agreement on the twin issues of West Berlin and divided Germany, the Associated Press further reported. He added, to applause:

["This is not a threat or an ultimatum. This is an act to make the position in West Berlin normal. Some Western powers say that the preservation of the status of West Berlin should be made by force. I say any attempt to use force will be met by the same.

["The borders of the German Democratic (Communist) Republic, in the heart of which lies West Berlin, are secure. All the might of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact will be put on the alert to preserve these borders and the borders of other countries of the Socialist camp."

[This echoed the stand of Khrushchev to end the four-power occupation of Berlin and turn West Berlin into a "free city." He also wants states who participated in the war on Hitler to sign peace treaties with the two Germanys. He has said that if this is rejected by the West, the Western Allies will eventually lose all rights of access to West Berlin.

[Gromyko said that the Soviet Union "still hopes that the forthcoming summit conference will bring about a further relaxation of international tension.

[He promised that "the Soviet Government, on its part, will do everything possible to aid the success of the Paris meeting."

[The meeting opening May 16, he said, "will be a real acid test of the Western powers intentions."]

Grechko called the "invasion" by the American plane another link in a chain of unprovoked attacks against the Soviet Union and said it was an attempt to "probe our defenses and our readiness to deliver a resounding rebuff to an aggressor."

The marshal said the Soviet Union had begun carrying out a previous decision of the Supreme Soviet to trim its armed forces and added:

"Until the decision is adopted on general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Army men will resolutely and boldly curb all the provocations of the lovers of military gambles."

Attacks Applauded

The delegates applauded a series of speakers who denounced American actions with the summit conference barely two weeks away and Grechko cautioned them: "Calm yourselves, gentlemen. We have no intention of attacking anyone. We do not need the wealth of others."

He had brought wild applause when he made the surprise announcement that Khrushchev personally gave the order to shoot down the American plane.

There was wilder applause when he said, "The American plane was brought down May 1 by a rocket with its first shot" and added, "The rocket is a remarkable weapon with which Soviet armed forces in the area are equipped."

Details Disclosed

Further details of the operation were described today in Pravda, the official Communist newspaper, by a Soviet Air Force artillery major, M. Tronov, who said the plane was flying at an altitude of five miles.

"No tricks of the Americans help," he wrote. "The Soviet warriors showed great vigilance and discovered the plane when it crossed our border.

"The aggressor knew what he was getting into when he invaded foreign territory. He could not hope to escape unpunished. But he continued his flight.

"During the alert signal our warriors took their places. The antiaircraft unit acted very skilfully and the plane was downed.

"The inhabitants of the neighboring villages helped to find the fragments of the American plane which had no markings of identification."

He did not mention the fate of the pilot.

MAY 7 1960

U.S. TO SPUR STUDY OF TEST DETECTION

Plans to Spend $60,000,000 on Subsurface Atom Blasts —Will Inform Moscow

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6—The Administration has decided on a greatly accelerated program of research into improved methods of detecting underground nuclear explosions.

The program, which will be announced shortly, calls for a sixfold increase in research into this problem, which is critical to the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests. The Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission would spend about $60,000,000 on underground detection problems in the coming fiscal year, in comparison with the present level of about $10,000,000.

The program will be presented to the Soviet Union at Geneva next week as the proposed United States contribution to a coordinated East-West research effort on underground detection. At the United States' suggestion, East-West technical experts will meet May 11 to explore the feasibility of such a program.

The difficulty of detecting and identifying small underground explosions has developed into a major stumbling block in the test ban negotiations. The West has insisted on further research as a condition to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on such explosions.

Meetings Called Preliminary

State Department officials said it was not expected that the forthcoming technical talks would actually draft a research program. The meetings are viewed as strictly preliminary, with each side exploring what the other is doing and planning to do in the way of seismological research.

The preliminary nature of the meetings was indicated by the fact that the United States did not plan to send any of its senior scientists, as it had to previous technical discussions with the Soviet Union on test detection. However, it is hoped that a basis will be reached for further discussions leading to agreement on a research program.

One reason for the cautious approach is a possible conflict over the management of the program. The United States is thinking of a coordinated program in terms of each side's ability to carry out its research and keep the other side informed. Moscow seems to be thinking more in terms of a joint program directed and controlled by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Another Point of Conflict

Another possible point of conflict is the United States plan to conduct a number of nuclear tests underground to gather further information on the seismic signals generated. The Soviet Union, in a reversal, agreed this week to a "strictly limited" number of such explosions.

Officials said today that the United States plan [illegible] conducting explosions of various strengths and in different earth formations. In addition, the program was said to call for a number of conventional explosions.

The expanded program will be built around Project Vega, which was initiated last September in the Defense Department to find improved ways of detecting explosions underground and in space. The undertaking, directed by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, is studying detection of underground explosions and ground-based detection of explosions in space and a satellite system of detecting such explosions.

TEXT OF THE U. S. NOTE

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—The following is the text of the United States note delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today:

The Embassy of the United States of America, by instruction of its Government, has the honor to state the following:

The United States Government has noted the statement of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, N. S. Khrushchev, in his speech before the Supreme Soviet on May 5, that a foreign aircraft crossed the borner of the Soviet Union on May 1 and that on orders of the Soviet Government, this aircraft was shot down. In this same statement it was said that investigation showed that it was a United States plane.

As already announced on May 3, a United States National Aeronautical and Space Agency unarmed weather research planes based at Adana, Turkey, and piloted by a civilian American has been missing since May 1. The name of the American civilian pilot is Francis Gary Powers, born on Aug. 17, 1929 at Jenkins, Ky.

In the light of the above, the United States Govrenment requests the Soviet Government to provide it with full [illegible] Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 7 1960

KHRUSHCHEV FLEXES HIS MUSCLES

Hardly more than a week before the summit meeting, Premier Khrushchev informed his supreme soviet that the Russians had shot down an American plane. He made this announcement with an air of great satisfaction that he has the military strength at his command to put the Americans in their place. He threatened retaliation with rockets.

According to his account, the American plane, without proper markings of identification, was over Russian territory in soviet Armenia when it was knocked down on orders given in person by him. We are told that when Premier Khrushchev reported the incident his hearers in the supreme soviet expressed indignation at the infamy of the capitalists and satisfaction at the prompt rebuke they received.

All of which indicates what a grim and thankless task it is these days to direct the foreign policy of the United States. It is no fun being secretary of state, under the necessity of dealing with as devious a character as Khrushchev.

For months he pleaded for a summit conference, saying that he wished, above all, to relax international tensions; and then, from the moment the conference was agreed upon, he began his campaign of abuse in the soviet provinces and wound up with an act of violence of the kind that only a few generations ago would have all but guaranteed war.

President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter have remained calm under these provocations. Khrushchev must have calculated, correctly, that they, like the American people generally, are in anything but a belligerent mood.

Obviously, Khrushchev doesn't expect agreement at the summit. If he did wish the conference to succeed, he would have made every effort to avoid shooting down an American plane; if, by chance, his forces had shot one down, he would try to explain it away as a regrettable error; and surely he would not have boasted about the incident as if it reflected the greatest credit upon him, his government and his military forces.

We can only speculate about the real meaning of Khrushchev's behavior.

One point that deserves to be noted is that of recent months he has been traveling around the soviet empire making bellicose speeches exactly opposite in tone to the sweet talk that he has frequently addressed to the western powers.

The speeches to his own people can be read as an attempt to convince them that they are menaced from abroad and would be in the gravest danger except for Khrushchev's wisdom, his foresight in building up soviet might, and the fear he has instilled in the hearts of Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and the rest.

Now why should Khrushchev feel the need at this particular juncture of taking this line? One reason could be the crop failure last year that has left the soviet empire short of food in these last months before the new crop comes in. The shooting of the plane would show any disaffected elements in the soviet empire how hopeless it would be to rebel, for even the United States is unwilling to accept Khrushchev's challenge.

Another could be a desire to quiet any unrest that might result from the recent demotions he has ordered. Functionaries from the provinces to whom he gave important positions in the central government at the time he was consolidating himself in power as Stalin's successor are being sent back to the bush leagues and don't like it.

Khrushchev does not really want to see tensions relaxed because in a less anxious world he would find it harder to keep his people content with his regime. The allegation that the American plane was deliberately invading Russia will make it easier for the dictator to pretend that it was the belligerent Americans, not he, who caused the conference to fail.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 6 1960

World-Wide

KHRUSHCHEV SAID Soviet forces shot down an American plane over Russia.

The announcement was made by the Soviet Premier during an address to the Supreme Soviet in which he bitterly attacked the U.S. He asserted Russian rockets are ready to retaliate against future incidents. Furthermore, Khrushchev said, there now is "little hope" for success at the May 16 summit talks as a result of the "aggressive act." The U.S. said the plane was an unarmed weather craft.

Khrushchev assailed Eisenhower's suggestion that Nixon sit in for him at summit discussions if the President feels compelled to return to Washington after a week. The Soviet leader said Nixon could hardly be thought of as a man interested in ending the cold war, and "it would be, as we say in Russia, like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage."

Khrushchev said, Eisenhower had informed him he could spend only seven days at the summit. This indicates, the Premier observed, "there are certain U.S. circles restricting Eisenhower's freedom of movement."

In Washington, a report issued on orders from Eisenhower said the pilot of the U.S. weather plane shot down by Russians might have blacked out and violated Soviet air space accidentally. The State Department said the pilot, alone in the plane, reported failure in his oxygen equipment while flying over Turkey near Russia. The craft was identified as a Lockheed U-2 high-altitude reconaissance plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

WASHINGTON POST MAY 7 1960

Man's Space Flight Is Science Topic

Manned space flight will be discussed Tuesday night by Robert R. Gilruth, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Project Mercury, before the Institue of the Aeronautical Sciences.

The dinner meeting, starting at 7 p.m. at the Occidental Restaurant, is open to the public.

Other scientific meetings in Washington this week are listed below:

MONDAY

Institute of Radio Engineers (Professional Group on Instrumentation): dinner, 6:30 p.m., Materials Testing Laboratory lecture room, National Bureau of Standards. Glen F. Engen, Boulder, Colo., "Microwave Power Standards and Comparison Technique."

Instrument Society of America: dinner, 6:15 p.m., O'Donnell's, 1221 E st. nw.; meeting, 8:15 p.m., Pepco auditorium. Ulric O. Hutton, National Bureau of Standards, "Some Interesting Problems in Ultra High Pressure Apparatus" Public welcome.

TUESDAY

American Institute of Chemists: luncheon meeting, 12:15 p.m., O'Donnell's Grill, 1223 E st. nw. Dr. Jacque C. Morrell, "The Chemist Looks at Patent Law." Public welcome.

Institute of Radio Engineers (Professional Group on Microwave Theory Techniques): dinner, 6 p.m., Yenching Palace, 3524 Connecticut ave. nw.; meeting, 7:30 p.m., Materials Testing Laboratory conference room, National Bureau of Standards; Robert Grove, Martin Co, "Infrared Theory and Techniques." Business meeting and election of officers. Public welcome.

THURSDAY

American Society of Mechanical Engineers: dinner, 6:30 p.m., O'Donnell's; meeting, 8 p.m., Pepco auditorium, Mal Joseph L. Wosser, USMC, Air Branch, Office of Naval Research, "Ground Effect Machines." Public welcome.

Naval Research Laboratory: Prof. Eugene S. Machlin, Department of Metallurgy, Columbia University, "Plastic Flow and Fracture in Rock-Salt Structures." Building 69 auditorium, 10 a.m. Open to scientists.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 7 1960

Mr. K. Thunders on the Left

Premier Khrushchev waited four days to tell the world that Russian gunners had shot down an American plane with what Foreign Minister Gromyko subsequently defined as a "remarkable rocket." Mr. Khrushchev did not in the interim publicly address questions to any American air base in Turkey or elsewhere or to Washington. He did not say what had happened to the pilot of the lost plane. He did not explain why it was necessary to shoot down a plane when it could easily have been forced down if it were over Russian territory.

Mr. Khrushchev saved this disclosure for a speech he was making before the Supreme Soviet, which is Russia's make-believe parliament. He milked the episode of all its possible propaganda value for Russia, for the satellite states, for neutral nations and for our smaller and relatively weak allies. He conveyed the impression that an accidental violation of Russian air rights by an unarmed plane, piloted by a civilian, was one of a series of "aggressive acts" by the United States against his country.

To say that he misrepresented the facts, as far as we know them, is a mild form of statement. He said that the plane had no identification signs, although the only plane missing last Sunday was plainly marked with the insignia of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He hinted —surely not for consumption among people who can and do read the world's newspapers—"that the American militarists decided to act independently, as did the Spanish military junta which rose up against the legal Spanish Government." The spectacle of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration marching on the White House or the Capitol is indeed an appalling one. If the widely traveled Mr. Khrushchev were to fall into this error the spectacle would be baffling and ominous.

Of course Mr. Khrushchev is not falling into any error, except as he overestimates the credulousness of the Western populations or underestimates their firmness in a time of stress. Mr. Khrushchev is talking for effect. Since Mr. Khrushchev is not too restrained to suggest that President Eisenhower might lie about the necessity of going home early from the Paris conference, we need not be too restrained to suggest that sometimes Mr. Khrushchev tells a fib.

The truth, as even Mr. Khrushchev would not deny, is that as long as we have a cold war and frontiers which conceal highly prized secrets there will be occasional trouble in the air. Boundary lines can easily be overshot when one is ten miles up. The cure for the situation that has cost this country ten or more planes during the last four years is relaxation of international tensions and an agreement to exchange pertinent information as a prelude to disarmament. Mr. Khrushchev's remarks on Thursday, and the sneering warning with which Foreign Minister Gromyko followed them up yesterday, will not relax international tensions and will increase the chill and gloss of the coming summit conference.

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BALTIMORE SUN

MAY 7 1960

EXPLANATION DRAWS SCORN OF GROMYKO

By PETER J. KUMPA

(*Moscow Bureau of The Sun*)

Moscow, May 6—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, ridiculed and rejected the State Department explanation of the missing American weather reconnaissance plane which is presumed to have been the aircraft shot down over Soviet territory on May 1.

Gromyko spoke in a day-long session of the Supreme Soviet after Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, commander of Soviet ground forces, revealed that the plane was knocked down by a rocket on personal orders of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Though the Supreme Soviet session was devoted largely to discussion of Kremlin proposals to convert to a new ruble and gradually remove personal income taxes over the next five years, all of the smoke and thunder was directed at the "provocatory" action of the United States.

Embassy Gets Protests

The loud cries of indignation in the Kremlin hall, were being echoed throughout the country at a series of quickly whipped up protest meetings. Dozens of telegrams were received at the United States Embassy in Moscow protesting uniformly and bitterly about the "bandit" plane that allegedly violated Soviet territory.

Much of the indignation was directed at the fact that the claimed intrusion had occurred on May Day—the second major Soviet holiday.

Wreckage Picture Included

Ambassador Llewelyn E. Thompson presented a note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry this morning asking for information about the plane that Khrushchev dramatically announced yesterday had been shot down. The American memo asked about the pilot and for more information about the plane.

Moscow papers this morning carried pictures of the Soviet crew that shot down the intruding plane and a brief, colored account of how well the Communist crew operated.

A picture of some wreckage pu[illegible] dit" craft was also printed. It was impossible to determine from the swept-up fragments whether the plane had crashed or been shot down.

There was no mention of the pilot or the scene of the incident.

Seven speakers, including Gromyko and Grechko, took the rostrum in the seven-hour Supreme Soviet session. Premier Khrushchev was present for the morning meeting and it was rumored that he will address the Soviet Parliament tomorrow on what probably will be its closing day.

"This Is Nonsense"

Talk about the plane that occupied much of the morning meeting was completely absent by the late afternoon gathering.

As one of the early speakers, Gromyko brought up the State Department statement that an American plane was missing and accidentally might have gone into Soviet territory when the pilot lost consciousness.

"This is nonsense," said Gromyko.

He claimed there were several other times when American planes crossed Soviet borders and opened fire on Soviet craft.

"Do you want to say that they lacked consciousness, too?" he asked.

"This," sneered Gromyko sarcastically, "is quite a new problem for medicine to study, these cases."

Separate Treaty Plan

"Those who are responsible for the provocative actions are in a very embarrassing situation and they do not know how to make both ends meet," Gromyko said.

Once again Gromyko repeated the Soviet intention to sign a seperate peace treaty with East Germany if the West fails to agree to a Berlin settlement.

"This is not a threat or ultimatum," declared Gromyko.

"This is an act to make the position in West Berlin normal," he said.

Gromyko asserted that if some Western powers try to maintain the present situation in West Berlin by force, such an attempt to use force would be met by force. He was applauded loudly.

"The borders of the German Democratic Republic in the heart of which is West Berlin, are firmly secure," he said, promising that the full might of the Soviet Union and other Communist nations would be used to keep them that way.

Separate Rocket Command

The Foreign Minister said the Soviet Union was "displaying great patience" while the Western powers were doing [illegible] reach agreement on such issues as disarmament. He held the coming summit meeting would be "a check of the genuine intentions of the Western powers."

Khrushchev listened to Marshal Grechko tell how the American plane was shot down on the first try.

To emphasize the importance of rockets in the Soviet military posture, Grechko said separate rocket units have been set up with their own command and organization structure.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 7 1960

Foreign-Based U-2's Grounded for Study

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6—The Government has grounded for fifteen days all foreign-based U-2 weather observation planes of the type believed to have been shot down by Soviet border fire last Sunday.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the weather research flights abroad were halted to permit checking of equipment, particularly of the oxygen systems.

The spokesman called attention to earlier announcements that the U-2 high altitude weather observation plane missing in the Turkish-Soviet border area was believed to have had a faulty oxygen line that may have caused the pilot to black out.

This is the plane, a single-engine turbojet piloted by a civilian employe of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation under contract to the N. A. S. A., that United States officials said might have strayed over the Soviet Border and been downed as an "invader." The space agency ordered the "stand-off" for three U-2 weather planes that has operated out of Atsugi, Japan and four—including the missing one—in Adana, Turkey.

A seventh U-2, based at Edwards Air Base, California, was used on a test flight today. An N. A. S. A. spokesman said that the equipment of the plane at Edwards Air Base had been checked

The spokesman denied that the grounding of the Turkish-based U-2's, which are designed to fly at altitudes of 55,000 feet, had anything to do with Moscow's sensitivity to flights near the borders of the Soviet Union.

The United States Air Force, at the same time, emphatically denied that its operations, including varieties of reconnaissance and patrols, were being reduced anywhere on the Soviet periphery because of Soviet protests or to prevent any possible new incidents in view of the pending summit meeting.

There have been fifteen incidents involving United States aircraft and Soviet military forces near Soviet borders in the last ten years.

Discrepancy in Time

Officials here were unable to clarify the discrepancy in the time given by Premier Krushchev yesterday for the radar sighting of the plane he said had been trespassing at the Soviet-Turkish border and the time when the missing U-2 was reported to be in the air.

Mr. Khrushchev told the Supreme Soviet that iat 0536 hours (5.36 A. M.) Moscow time, May 1, an American plane flew over the frontier. Marshal Andrei A. Grechko added today that the United States plane was sighted by radar as soon as it crossed the frontier at an altitude of about five miles.

According to the N. A. S. A. announcements, including a statement that was made in Turkey on Tuesday before Mr. Khrushchev said that an American aircraft had been shot down, the missing U-2 took off from Incirlik Air Base, near Adana, at 8 A. M., Sunday, and the pilot, later identified as Francis G. Powers, reported oxygen difficulties near Lake Van at 9 A. M.

This would be an hour earlier than Moscow time, thus increasing the discrepancy between 5:36 A. M. and 9 A. M. by at least an hour.

According to the original United States announcement and confirmed again today, two U-2 planes took off from Incirlik Air Base. According to the N. A. S. A. spokesman, the second of the planes took off at least two hours after the missing plane and returned safely.

This would seem to rule out the theory that the Soviet border men sighted one plane and shot down another. United States Air Force officials at the Pentagon said that they knew of no Air Force flights in the Turkish area at the time and that no Air Force planes were missing.

As for the assertions yesterday and today by Soviet of-

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ficials, authorities at the Pentagon were not impressed by Moscow's claims of rocketry skill. Marshal Grechko told the Supreme Soviet that Soviet rocket troops had brought the "invader" plane down with one shot after Premier Khrushchev personally gave the order to shoot.

In the first place, military observers here noted, the Russians at the border would hardly have gone to the trouble to check with Moscow if they thought the lone plane actually were an 'invader." Thus, observers here said, it appeared that the action announced by Mr. Khrushchev was political and not military.

Secondly, Pentagon sources said, the U-2—if indeed that was the plane the Russians say they downed—would have afforded an easy mark for ground-to-air weapons. The aircraft is a relatively clumsy plane, capable of speeds of about 500 miles an hour, with unusually large wings and carrying heavy instruments, used, among other purposes, to check air turbulence.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 7 1960

ROCKET DOWNED JET, SOVIET SAYS

Khrushchev Gave Order—Russians Urged to Show 'Wrath' Over Intrusion

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 6—With the summit meeting less than a fortnight away, Moscow encouraged the Soviet people today to express their "wrath" following the charge that Soviet territory was violated by an unarmed United States plane May 1.

At the same time it said that the intruding plane had been brought down by a single rocket shot fired on the order of Premier Khrushchev.

"We have enough rockets for every plane" that flies into Soviet airspace "and we are going to use them against the enemies," declared Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, commander of Soviet ground forces.

"If the Western powers think we are weak because we show patience," said Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, "they are miscalculating."

From the rostrum of the great Kremlin palace, leading Soviet officials repeatedly told the Supreme Soviet, the country's version of a Parliament, that the German invasion of 1941 also had been preceded by "provocations" from the air. The speakers called on the Soviet people to demonstrate that they were always ready to defend their honor despite their abhorrence of war.

Public meetings of protest were being organized throughout the country. Groups of telegrams referring to American "bandits" and "aggression" began to arrive at the United States Embassy in Moscow.

In the embassy and in other Western missions here, diplomats made no secret of their serious concern over the sudden pre-summit drop in temperature.

The United States Embassy sent a note to the Foreign Ministry this morning inquiring whether the downed plane was a single-engine U-2 jet "weather plane" of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that was just heard from over Turkey on May 1. The note also inquired about the plane's pilot, Francis G. Powers, a civilian employe of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

There was no other direct East-West contact here to give puzzled diplomats a clue to Soviet thinking at this critical juncture.

Premier Khrushchev set the public tone for his Government yesterday in a bitter speech to the Supreme Soviet. He said American planes made "hostile" flights into Soviet airspace on April 9 and May 1. He called the flights acts of aggression and deliberate attempts to sabotage the relaxed international atmosphere.

Tolerance for the first intrusion served only to encourage "the aggressor," he said, and therefore the Government ordered the May Day intruder shot down.

Shouts of indignation had greeted Mr. Khrushchev's disclosures. More deliberate but still angry comment about the incident was given today by most of the seventeen speakers who followed him to the rostrum. The Supreme Soviet's scheduled business is approval of laws to revalue the ruble and revise the income tax law.

The trade union newspaper Trud printed a photograph of a mound of tangled wreckage this morning and told its readers that it was the remains of the plane [illegible] ing parties.

Other newspapers had photographs of and articles about American soldiers who were credited with having shot the plane down. They were praised for hitting a target moving at 900 kilometers (562 miles) an hour at a "very high altitude."

No one here has disclosed the plane's flight path over Soviet soil. The public has not been told whether the plane was armed, how it was adjudged to be "hostile," at what point it crossed the Soviet frontier and where it crashed.

Mr. Gromyko dismissed as nonsense an early Washington report that the plane's pilot might have been unconscious because he had run out of oxygen an hour after his take-off in Turkey. Sarcastically, the Foreign Minister said there had been so many air intrusions from the same direction that if unconsciousness was the reason then it presented "quite a new problem for medicine."

Marshal Grechko, the only military man among the speakers, described the May Day incident as an act of "enemy intelligence" and "cold war." In general, however, where Premier Khrushchev had used the word "aggression," the speakers used the word "provocation."

Marshal Grechko said the order to bring down the plane had come from Mr. Khrushchev himself. The first rocket shot, presumably of a ground-to-air rocket, fulfilled the command, he related.

But Officials Doubt He Will Cancel Trip Over Plane Incident

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6—President Eisenhower indicated today that his plan to visit the Soviet Unio nnext month was subject to shange.

Touring a union-industry exhibit with George Meany, head of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the President mentioned that he planned to give a present to Premier Khrushchev. But he added, "If I go."

The plan is for the President to depart June 10 to return the visit Mr. Khrrushchev made to the United States last fall.

The White House provided no clarification of the President's hint. Earlier in the day, the Presidential press secretary, James C. Hagerty, told reporters he knew of no change in plans for the trip.

Later, [illegible] remark to Mr. Meany in the presence of reporters, Mr. Hagerty said he saw nothing inconsistent between his statement and General Eisenhower's qualification regarding the trip.

Cancellation Is Doubted

Other officials said they doubted that the President would cancel his visit as a result of the downing of a United States weather plane by a Soviet rocket May 1. Moscow said the plane had intruded into Soviet airspace on an "aggressive" mission designed to disrupt the atmosphere as the summit talks neared.

However, the United States officials considered it entirely possible that President Eisenhower might withdraw from the trip should Premier Khrushchev adopt a truculent or threatening attitude at the Paris summit meeting. The two men, with President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan, are scheduled to begin on May 16 their efforts to ease world tensions and settle some differences.

The feeling prevails among many diplomats here that Mr. Khrushchev, in his tough address to the Supreme Soviet yesterday, was speaking largely for his home audience and for world public opinion. They doubted that he would be so threatening or belligerant when he sits down with Western leaders.

U. S. Is Reserved

The Government continued to be reserved and noncommital on the plane incident. A note asking for additional details on the plane and the fate of the pilot was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

A State Department spokesman did dispute Soviet allegations that the plane was on an aggressive, provocative mission. The spokesman, Lincoln White, said it was assumed here that the civilian pilot had lost consciousness as a result of a failure in his oxygen equipment.

"There was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space," Mr. White said, "and there never has been."

Responsible officials regard the incident as the most dramatic but in the long run probably the least significant development in advance of the summit meeting. Nonetheless, they concede that it has played into Soviet hands by supplying useful propaganda material.

It is acknowledged here, too, that developments of the last month have produced, at least

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in public, a stiffer posture for the summit meeting both in Moscow and in Western capitals.

Both sides seem eager to win wide support for their basic positions as being "reasonable" and "fair." Each side seems eager to place pressure on the other by appearing to warn in advance against any expectation of surrender or major change. Both antagonists, moreover, have prepared the way, should the summit gathering fail to produce any results, to blame the other.

The pre-summit maneuvers have been going on since the meeting was agreed to last fall. The Soviet and United States Governments have been the most active in this process.

On April 4, in Chicago, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said that the Western powers weer ready to negotiate all major problems in good faith but that they would insist o ntheir fundamental rights in West Berlin. He warned, too, tht anyone who expected dramatic achievements at the summit might be disappointed.

On April 20, in New York, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon was even more explicit on the question of Allied rights in Berlin. He warned that Mr. Khrushchev was "skating on very thin ice" in threatening to sign a separate peace pact with the East German Communist Government.

Role for Nixon Suggested

President Eisenhower's statements have generally reflected those of his deputies in the foreign-affairs field. He has indicated, too, that he does not think the summit gathering should last too long, and has underlined that thought by announcing that if it runs more than a week he will ask Vice President Richard M. Nixon to sit in for him.

On the Soviet side, Premier Khrushchev has repeated his stand on summit issues in most of his public appearances. On April 25, in Baku, he made one of his most forceful statements. He said that unless the Western powers went along with his views of a correct German solution, he would sign a separate pact with East Germany. In that case, he added, Western rights in Berlin would end and East Germany would have control over all land, sea and air routes into the city.

He had Foreign Minister Andreu A. Gromyko followed this general line, though in less detail, in their talks before the Supreme Soviet. The Premier derided the selection of Mr. Nixon as a possible summit participant. He warned that use of force to preserve Allied rights would be met with force.

Secretary Herter, after his return today from Central Treaty and North Atlantic Treaty meetings in Teheran and Istanbul, said it had been unanimously agreed at those meetings that there could be no real easing of world tensions "while the Soviet Union continues its attack on some members of the alliance and seeks to sow dissension between them."

Mr. Herter also repeated earlier warnings against holding too high expectations for the meeting.

WASHINGTON STAR

MAY 6 1960

Fading Summit

It is not merely the shooting down of an American plane by the Russians which clouds the summit outlook.

True, the destruction of the plane was hardly an act of friendship. But if the plane was over Russian territory—and there has been no claim to the contrary—the Soviet action is hardly surprising. Assuming that the whole story of this incident has been told, we can see no need or justification for using an American weather observation plane so close to the Russian border. To do this, at best, is to risk an accident which invites trouble, and if we invite trouble, we should not complain when we get it.

The thing that bears so adversely upon the outlook for the summit is the frame of reference in which Mr. Khrushchev has presented the story of this affair. He calls it an act of aggression—manifestly an untruth if the aircraft in question actually was an unarmed U-2 weather research plane. He threatens countries allied with us which make their territory available for "such aggressive actions." He hints at Soviet rocket retaliation. And he suggests that the plane may have been sent with President Eisenhower's knowledge to destroy the prospects for a successful summit meeting.

We do not pretend to know why Mr. Khrushchev takes this ominous tack a scant 10 days in advance of the scheduled summit meeting. It may be a tactical maneuver, or it may be a response to some pressure from within the Soviet Union. In any event, it raises a serious question as to whether Mr. Eisenhower should go to the summit. For, as Mr. Khrushchev says, the chances for success at the summit have been "dimmed." And he ought to know, since he evidently has planned it that way.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 6 1960

Plane Incident Stems From Border Peeping, Usual for Both Sides

* * *

Craft Sought Weather Data, Probably Taken for Spy, Officials Say Privately

By LOUIS KRAAR
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The U.S. plane Premier Khrushchev says his forces shot down over Soviet territory is another casualty of the constant practice—by East and West—of peeping over borders for intelligence.

That's the private appraisal of knowledgeable officials here on the latest flare-up of the cold war, even though they insist the particular plane involved was actually bent on civilian weather research.

"Anyone sophisticated in these matters," notes one official who meets that description himself, "realizes that reconnaissance and surveillance near enemy borders is as necessary to military operations as explosive powder is to guns." Thus, it's believed, the U.S.S.R. had no way of telling exactly what a special plane, bearing no clear national markings and equipped for high altitude cruising, was doing. The Reds, it's believed, assumed the plane was snooping.

The Russian boss, in an angry speech to his parliament, claimed a U.S. "military craft" was shot down when it violated Soviet air space. The State Department figures the Reds probably shot down an unarmed research plane with an unconscious civilian pilot. A U-2 jet research aircraft, which earlier had been reported missing since a Sunday flight in Southeast Turkey near Red territory, is the only American plane officials say Russia could have shot down.

The unarmed research plane is the twelfth American aircraft lost in encounters with Russian or satellite forces during the last decade of the cold war.

Flights From Both Sides

Russia, it's understood, has made intelligence-gathering flights in recent years over Alaska, Germany, Japan, and several countries in the Mideast. The U.S. likewise has engaged in similar flights over Red borders—though officials stoutly deny it in public.

The official U.S. theory about the missing weather research plane is that the pilot had a failure in the oxygen equipment over the rugged mountainous area around Lake Van in Southeast Turkey, not far from the borders of Iran and Soviet Armenia. About an hour after takeoff, the civilian pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. the plane, it's believed, continued on automatic pilot and accidentally wandered into Soviet air space.

The U-2 flown by a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. civilian pilot, is actually a flying laboratory designed to operate at higher altitudes than current fighter planes.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration stressed the plane was on a strictly scientific mission to measure wind currents and other weather patterns. But the Air Force operates a number of similar planes for entirely different purposes.

N.A.S.A. claims the plane carried markings of the civilian space agency on its tail. But the plane bore no clear insignia that denoted it was an American aircraft. The N.A.S.A. seal—hardly known in this country, let alone hostile lands—was on the plane's tail and measured about 20 inches in diameter. The plane was painted a dark blue.

While N.A.S.A. was measuring weather with its U-2 plane, the Air Force uses the same type of Lockheed aircraft for measuring the amount of radioactive particles in the atmosphere for the Defense Atomic Support Agency, an arm of the Pentagon that handles military atomic matters.

The Air Force constantly measures radioactive particles in the atmosphere—an indicator of nuclear bomb explosions by any country.

Reason for Civilian Pilots

But N.A.S.A. officials insisted their missing U-2 carried no radiation-measuring instruments, no cameras for reconnaissance, and no armaments. The civilian agency, which has purchased 10 U-2 aircraft, has operated the flying weather labs from bases in Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines. The N.A.S.A. says it uses civilian pilots employed by Lockheed because it lacks airmen of its own to run the upper atmosphere research program.

In contrast, the Air Force uses U-2 planes for its atomic project, as well as training for the Strategic Air Command and testing equipment for the Air Research and Development Command.

Air officials asserted the service has never used U-2 planes for photo reconnaissance of the Soviet Union. The plane, however, could carry such equipment, and does carry one type of photographic gear to check cloud cover for N.A.S.A. weather research. Moreover, the Air Force maintained, it has never operated this model plane outside the Western Hemisphere.

The single-engine jet, able to fly as high as 55,000 feet, usually carries only one man. Lockheed developed the plane as a private venture, but the Air Force soon became interested enough in it to provide technicians to oversee work on the U-2.

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WASHINGTON STAR MAY 6 1960
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TALKING OF BUSINESS

Atlantic Research Wins Big Hand In Space Effort in 11-Year Growth

By WILLIAM MacDOUGALL
Star Staff Writer

The sandy-haired young man and his scholarly, graying associate had nervously surveyed their newly-acquired office in the Barr Building on that opening day in 1949.

"I doubt if we were as queasy as some who start a business," Dr. Arch C. Scurlock recalled. "We've never gone one day without one or more contracts—but we were not always too far ahead."

From a two-man office boasting only a two-month sub-contract from the Navy, that firm—Atlantic Research Corp.—has made respectable strides in the last 11 years. With operations spread from the Capital to California, the company now employs nearly 1,100 persons with a monthly payroll of more than $400,000.

Sees Promising Future

Sales of the firm were more than $8 million in 1959—more than 100 per cent greater than in 1958.

Dr. Scurlock, president, believes the future holds even greater promise, and his associate, Dr. Arthur W. Sloan, executive vice president and chairman of the board, agrees.

"The secret of our success," Dr. Scurlock declared in a recent conversation, "is that we have surrounded ourselves with good people who have taken a lot of responsibility."

Atlantic Research, headquartered since last summer in a handsome, modern plant at Shirley highway and Edsall road, Alexandria, has branched into many fields in a decade.

Role in Space Effort

The firm has contributed to many of the Nation's space efforts—including the Vanguard satellite, the Pioneer moon probe and the Atlas, Polaris and Thor ballistic missiles. Much work has centered about research in solid fuel propellants—power sources that hurl the rockets outward into space.

"The work we have done in solid propellants has been important to the whole military rocket field in the United States," Dr. Scurlock said. "It has had a lot to do with the decision to power almost every military rocket with solid propellants."

Other areas of development by Atlantic Research include rockets for weather research and forecasting; optics; instantly-forming plastic foam—which might be used someday for insulation; and a plastic seal for bottle caps.

An important current project is the development of a retarding rocket engine—an engine that might conceivably be used to soften the landing of a manned rocket.

To handle these and other programs, Atlantic Research has plants in six locations: headquarters; U. S. Flare Division, Saugus, Calif.; Desomatic Products, Falls Church, Va.; A. M. Martin Manufacturing Co., Saugus, Calif.; Prewitt Aircraft, Clifton Heights, Pa.; and Jansky & Bailey, Washington.

Financing Is Problem

Seldom, however, is growth as explosive as that of ARC achieved without problems.

"To some extend," Dr. Scurlock admitted, "there is always a problem with financing—particularly with a business that grows so fast."

"It is some problem even now," he added. "We have constantly had to find financial interest."

The company recently found one solution by offering its stock to the public.

"We raised $2.6 million last year through the sale of stock," Dr. Scurlock said. "Our sales continued to climb, and Jansky & Bailey — a significant acquirement — did $1.5 million worth of business last year."

Partly as a result of its own growing pains, Atlantic Research has been active in formation of a new group, the Greater Washington Industrial Investments, Inc.

The company, according to its own prospectus, was formed to unite "two of the Washington area's important assets—the investment funds of its residents and the potential of its industrial small businesses."

Dr. Scurlock, president of the group, said it is intended to back promising industries particularly the research and development companies "which we think have the greatest chance of development in this area."

He said the organization hopes to stimulate their growth by backing them with the $5 million being raised through a public offering.

"We have the support of a lot of the important business people," he said.

U. S. Support to Continue

In answer to criticism that scientific firms are too dependent on military whims and Congressional caprice, he has a ready answer:

"The kind of work we are interested in doing will continue to be supported by the Federal Government. Even if there is no need for military programs in the future, an intelligent Government will continue to raise the Nation's technical and social development through research."

He insisted, however, that military preparedness will remain a national necessity.

"I do not anticipate any softening up of our defenses," he observed. "It is something we have to do. I only hope that the money we spend will be useful to the public in many other ways as well."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 7 1960

Manned Rocket Ship Successful

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., May 6 (UPI).—The X-15 manned rocket ship flashed across the desert sky at nearly 2,000 miles an hour today in a demonstration witnessed by a gathering of the nation's space-aviation writers.

Air Force Maj. Robert White sat at the controls of the stub-winged space craft as it was carried aloft beneath the wing of an eight-jet B-52 bomber.

After reaching an altitude near 45,000 feet, a final test of controls and Maj. White signaled for the drop. He was triggered loose and cut in his 16,000-pound thrust rocket engines. The black dart shot upward to 60,000 feet, did a couple of rolls and turns before his fuel burned out in the short time of four minutes, then glided to earth for a skid landing at Rogers dry lake.

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WASHINGTON STAR MAY 6 1960

U. S. Maintains Silence On Red Rocket Boasts

Sends Query Through Ambassador On Downing of American Plane

By the Associated Press

Initial United States reaction to new Soviet boasts that an American plane was shot down over Russia by a "remarkable rocket" was to keep the matter in official diplomatic channels today.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said there would be no immediate statement on the speech to the wildly cheering Supreme Soviet in Moscow by Marshal Andrei A. Grechko.

Yesterday, when first word of the Russian downing of the plane came in a speech by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, the United States withheld any strong protest while awaiting more information on the incident. President Eisenhower ordered a swift inquiry, but made no public comment.

Mr. White said today United States Ambassador Llewelyn Thompson had been instructed to ask for information in Moscow and "we'll wait for that."

There was no official identification of the craft reportedly shot down.

Flown by Virginian

However, indications pointed to an American weather plane reported missing since Sunday. Its civilian pilot was identified as Francis G. Powers, 30, of ound, Va., a test pilot for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. He was born August 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Ky., and made his home at Pound, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Powers, live. His wife Barbara is a resident of Albany, Ga.

Mr. Powers was flying a high altitude weather research plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The State Department, while not stating that this was the plane involved, said it was possible that the pilot blacked out because of a failure of the craft's oxygen equipment. It said the plane might have continued on automatic pilot and accidentally violated Soviet air space.

NASA said yesterday Mr. Powers' plane may be the one shot down by the Soviets, adding that the search for the missing plane could be halted if the Russians would identify the downed craft. It said Mr. Powers had reported trouble with his oxygen equipment during the Sunday flight.

Two Discrepancies

There were two discrepancies involving the plane Mr. Khrushchev described and the missing NASA plane.

Mr. Khrushchev said the plane crossed the Soviet border at 5:36 a.m. Sunday. NASA said its plane—if it was the one involved—did not take off from a field near Adana, Turkey, until 8 a.m. Sunday.

Mr. Khrushchev said identifiable marks on the plane had been painted out. NASA said the missing U-2 plane was painted blue with a two-foot NASA seal on its tail, topped by a 12-inch wide band of yellow.

A NASA spokesman said the plane was unarmed and its cameras were not designed for reconnaissance but for taking pictures of cloud cover.

NASA had announced on Monday that the craft was missing.

The State Department said Mr. Thompson had been instructed to ask the Soviet government for full information on the fate of the pilot. There was no indication as to when Mr. Thompson would make his formal inquiry to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Twelfth Plane Lost

The Lockheed U-2 is capable of extended flight at altitudes up to 55,000 feet and at speeds up to about 500 miles an hour. It has a 90-foot wing span and is 45 feet long.

The NASA plane assumed to have been shot down, is the 12th American aircraft lost in encounters with Russian or satellite forces during the last 10 years of the cold war.

Additionally there have been numerous incidents over the Korean and Formosa Strait areas that apparently involved no direct Russian responsibility.

The first of the major cold war incidents occurred in April, 1950, when an unarmed Navy patrol plane was shot down over the Baltic Sea.

Another Navy patrol plane disappeared over international waters off Siberia after Soviet planes fired on it in November, 1951.

Lost Over Japan Sea

In 1952 the Air Force lost two reconnaissance planes over the Sea of Japan, apparently nearer the Japanese Island of Hokkaido than to the Siberian coast.

In March and July, 1953, the Air Force lost another reconnaissance bomber over the Sea of Japan and still another plane of the same type was attacked by Russian fighters about 25 miles from the coast of Kamchatka in the Northern Pacific.

In 1954 a Navy fighter was damaged by Soviet marked planes. The Navy lost another patrol bomber some 40 miles from the Siberian coast, and the Air Force reported the shooting down of a B-29 over Hokkaido.

Two Navy patrol aircraft were lost in the Pacific in 1955. A Neptune patrol bomber crash landed near St. Lawrence Island on the American side of the United States-Russian boundary in the Bering Sea in June. A Navy Mercator patrol craft was shot down in the East China Sea about 160 miles north of Formosa.

Two Downed In Armenia

Two Air Force planes, both in the transport category, were shot down in Soviet Armenia not far from the Turkish border in 1958. All nine crew members of the first planes bailed out and landed safely in Turkey. Of the 17 men aboard the second plane, only six were accounted for by the return of their bodies by the Russians. The Soviets have disclaimed knowledge about the fate of the others.

In 1958, two Air Force reconnaissance bombers were fired on in November, one over the Baltic and one over the Sea of Japan. Both planes survived the attacks.

The last known incident prior to the one reported yesterday by Mr. Khrushchev was the attack by Soviet-type jet fighters on a Navy patrol plane over the Sea of Japan. The American craft, though damaged, returned to its base in Japan.

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WASH. DAILY NEWS MAY 6 1960

Our Plane Shot Down

AS USUAL, when they think it to their advantage, the Soviets are trying to build into a major explosion what at most could have been an inadvertent incident.

We know from experience that if one of our planes gets close to the touchy, trigger-happy Soviets it risks being attacked. If missions near Soviet borders are necessary, this is a chance that has to be taken.

But there is no reason to doubt the report of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency that the craft the Russians say they shot down was a peaceful plane, engaged in weather research, or that the pilot was in oxygen trouble and may have drifted accidentally and helplessly over or near Russian territory.

There was no justification for shooting it down.

And there is even less cause for Krushchev's tirade before the Supreme Soviet. He didn't first seek an explanation — obviously because an explanation would have made no difference. Here was a fat chance to holler "aggression" at the United States and, whatever his immediate tactical purpose, he couldn't resist it.

If, as Khrushchev shouts, this means "little hope" for the upcoming Summit conference, it is only because Khrushchev wants it that way, and not because an unarmed, single-man research plane wandered into the neighborhood of the vast Soviet territory. If Khrushchev wants to do business at the summit, a minor incident like this won't get in his way.

In this case, as usual, Khrushchev fired from the hip, just as his war plane did. It's his rule.

Our State Department, with contrastingly sane restraint, merely sent an inquiry to Moscow asking for facts—especially as to the fate of the civilian pilot. Jake Malik, the deputy USSR foreign minister, says they have the case "well documented." If so, let's have it.

WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 6 1960

Khrushchev on the Rampage

Khrushchev's ranting performance before the Supreme Soviet yesterday can probably be summed up under the heading "pre-summit tactics."

He apparently thinks he can strengthen his bargaining hand at the Paris meeting by talking as tough as possible. At the same time he is telling the Soviet peoples in advance that the blame for any failure at Paris will rest squarely on the West.

Still, even allowing for tactics, Khrushchev's threats and insults make grim reading. He says the Russians shot down an American plane (apparently unarmed) in Soviet territory, and screams about such U.S. acts of banditry and aggression; if any more American "bombers" come over he warns that the Soviets will retaliate with rockets. He heaps abuse on the President and Vice President of the United States, charging in effect that Mr. Eisenhower is a prisoner of American warmongers.

After this outrageous outburst we wouldn't blame Mr. Eisenhower if he said nuts to attending the summit conference; in other times diplomatic relations would be broken for far less. But even if the President feels too committed to refuse to go at this late date, Khrushchev's rampage ought to make a good many people in this and other allied nations sit up and take notice.

Of late there has been developing a misty "liberal" sentiment in the West that even though the Soviets have done bad things, we haven't been so good either. Both sides, in this naive view, are about equally responsible for the cold war, even though the naked record shows it to be strictly a Kremlin invention. Anyway, so this sticky theory goes, we no longer have any choice but to be sweet to the Soviets.

Well, Khrushchev is again showing just how "simple" it is to get along with him. If his harangue helps to squelch false hopes about the summit and put Soviet intentions in clearer perspective, he will have after all performed a service for the West.

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HUNTSVILLE TIMES MAY 6 1960

Mr. K. And His Tom-Toms

Mr. K. appears to have come to the conclusion that too much peace is a dangerous thing — could even bring on war.

And yesterday's address to the rubber - stamping U.S.S.R. Parliament seems to dash the slim hopes anyone held for real progress at the summit talks in Paris.

He's the same old flip - flopping Janus he's shown himself to be many times ere now, isn't he?

But when yesterday's three-hour harangue is studied in the light of what had happened a day earlier in Russia, it takes on a special meaning:

Viewed against the background of a strong shakeup in the Soviet power structure, we gather the idea that Premier Khrushchev possibly had little choice. Perhaps he practically had to sink the summit sessions.

We are not out to excuse the gent —merely to explain the fellow insofar as we can.

In his bristling speech, he made a lot of the shooting down of an American plane, presumed in Washington to have been a stray weather observation craft with one man aboard. What's the reason for making it so much of a Russian issue?

The earlier phases of Mr. K.'s speech were filled with promises to the Russian consumer: The Russian income tax is to be abolished by 1965. Soviet workers will have more than seven billion dollars of take - home pay. What's the reason for such sudden gestures?

Probably because old Stalinists in Moscow are making a fresh bid for renewed influence. To offset such a development, Khrushchev directed the new shakeup of his government hierarchy. He put in the forefront of the regime bureaucrats and technocrats who have come up under his own tutelage.

Some of the old hands around the Kremlin doubtlessly see Khrushchev's recent policies as reckless.

There are a multitude of signs that those same policies have been more than a little annoying to the Chinese Reds. They think that Russia's recent gestures toward world peace (whatever the hidden aim) have gone far afield.

That's why, as we view it, Nikita —seeing little chance that the West might back down on any major principle — may have felt required to ready the stage for failure of the approaching Paris conference. The failure must be blamed on the West, if Mr. K. is to feel safe at home. Particularly must he blame the United States.

His long-range strategy still may have the blessings of his comrades. But his short-range methods may have had him in hot water. Anyway, that's how we view yesterday's tom-toms.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 3 1960

U.S. to Shoot Atlas Rocket 9000 Miles

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has an Atlas ready to shoot the works in an inter-ocean flight. It hopes to hurl the big missile more than 9000 miles farther than any ballistic weapon is known to have traveled.

The launch of the 9000-mile test from Cape Canaveral, Fla., will take place in what the Defense Department calls "the near future."

This means the attempt to send one of America's first operational intercontinental weapons beyond the tip of South Africa into the southern Indian Ocean area could take place any day now.

Officially, this maximum range shoot of the Atlas has not been scheduled as part of the continuing research and development program to subject the missile and all of its parts "to extreme conditions." In fact, the launch could demonstrate the power and range of this nation's first intercontinental ballistic missile that has already proved its accuracy in many flights over shorter ranges.

Previous Atlas flights have covered more than 6500 miles. Earlier this year the Russians sent two test missiles into the south central Pacific, 9000 miles from where they were believed to have been launched in the Caspian Sea area.

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CURRENT NEWS — 1ST EDITION

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 16 1960

Space Ship to Be Visible In Every Area of U. S.

HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, Mass., May 14 (UPI) American scientists said today that "about every city in the United States" eventually should get a look at the new Red star.

New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco all will get a glimpse early Monday, the experts said.

The huge computers at "Operation Spacetrack" here went into operation checking the path of the unmanned space ship shortly after it was fired aloft. The Spacetrack center is operated by the Air Force using information from hundreds of stations around the globe.

At nearby Cambridge, Mass., the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory also was checking on the path of the satellite. Smithsonian experts said it would be as bright as "any star in the sky" when it flashes across the sky early Monday.

The Smithsonian said that on Tuesday morning it would be possible to see the space ship by naked eye at 4:16.1 EDT over Norfolk, Va., and at 4:16.5 EDT over Washington.

Congressional Reaction

In Washington, Congressional leaders said the satellite launching appeared timed to coincide with the summit conference and had not changed the relative positions of the United States and Russia in the space race.

The consensus of those available for comment was that [illegible]ntinues to lead in [illegible] of its rockets while [illegible] States was ahead [illegible]nistication of its instruments.

The Congressmen were divided, however, on the psychological impact of the newest Russian space shot on the rest of the world.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the effect of the launching had been blunted by the fuss Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev made over the capture of an American spy plane last week.

"Ironically," Jackson said, the launching "will not have as spectacular an impact as it would have had without the U-2 affair."

But Chairman Overton Brooks (D-La.) of the House Space Committee said the launching just as new top-level East-West talks opened in Paris was "calculated for its psychological impact."

He said the Russians "get more benefit from the psychological impact than from the instrumentation" of their satellites.

Confidence Expressed

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), another Armed Services Committee member, said the launching would have little psychological impact. He said "it only shows that the Russians have a more powerful thrust. I have every confidence we will get it" soon.

Saltonstall said no greater speed was needed in the American Space program because U. S. missiles are powerful enough for defense. The United States needs more powerful rockets only for satellites "which I hope will be for peaceful purposes," he said.

But Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) a member of the House Space Committee, called for greater urgency "in the whole aspect" of the space program.

He said the latest Russian firing did not change the relative positions of the United States and Russia but it would "have a whole lot" of psychological effect on the rest of the world.

Jackson, who predicted two weeks ago the Russians would make a spectacular space shot the day before the summit conference, said "it does demonstrate the reliability of the Soviet rocket program" that they can do it right on schedule.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 16 1960

U. S. POSTS PICK UP SATELLITE SIGNAL

Many Stations Hear Beeps —'Space Ship' or Rocket Is Sighted in Denver

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15 (AP)—A possible visual sighting of the Soviet "space ship" over the United States was reported today within hours of the announcement of its launching.

And signal stations in this country are already picking up radio signals from the huge new satellite.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge said that one of its moon-watchers in Denver, Colo., sighted either the "space ship" or its rocket at 6:37 A. M. Eastern Daylight Time.

Francis Ohmer said that he and his wife had spotted the satellite through a break in clouds while they were on duty as part of the national chain of moon-watchers.

Mrs. Ohmer reported to Smithsonian that he could not be sure whether the flying object was the "space ship" or the rocket that put it into orbit.

Mr. Ohmer said the object was of the second magnitude or about the brightness of a star in the Big Dipper. He reported it as between 200 and 225 miles high.

The national space surveillance control center at Bedford, Mass., just outside Boston, said that residents of every major city in the United States eventually would be able to see the "space ship" and its carrier rocket with the unaided eye.

A spokesman for the center, operated by the Air Research and Development Command, said the satellite was traveling at a maximum height (apogee) of 226.7 miles and a minimum height (perigee) of 188.5 miles.

It was measured as circling the globe in 91.25 minutes.

The carrier rocket, which brought the "space ship" into orbit, is circling the globe in 91.8 minutes on an apogee of 226 miles and a perigee of 186 miles, the spokesman added.

Its radio transmissions can be picked up at 19.995 megacycles.

The figures for the pedigree and apogee, as calculated by scientists in the United States, differed from those announced earlier in Moscow. These figures were 195 miles for the closest approach to the earth, and 230 miles for the farthest. The disparity was apparently caused by calculations taken at different times.

The control center spokesman at Hanscom Air Force Base said it would require a "couple days" to figure the vehicle's timetable — when it will be traveling over the various cities.

The Radio Corporation of America's monitoring station on eastern Long Island, and an Army signal station at Fort Monmouth, N. J., reported picking up the satellite's radio signal.

Radio Corporation of America described the radio signals as a series of quavering "beeps" or dashes.

The Castro observation center of the United States Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Monmouth said the series of long and short, high-pitched obviously were some kind of intelligence.

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WASHINGTON POST
MAY 16 1960

Space-Age Perspective

The Soviet Union's new space ship, with its pressurized cabin and dummy astronaut, adds to the air of strange unreality about the furor over the American spy plane. This successful scientific feat, timed to impress the world on the eve of the summit conference, was specifically designed to prepare the way for putting men into space. One reason for doing so will be to observe what is taking place in all parts of the earth. Indeed the globe-circling American Tiros I has already demonstrated the possibility of photographing the earth from satellites carrying no human passengers. Yet the Soviet Government has been behaving as if its continued existence depended upon keeping the space above its territory closed to observers from other parts of the world.

There is some difference, of course, between a high-flying airplane and a space vehicle. The plane must keep within the air space, and the satellite sent up with rocket thrust operates in what is known as outer space. When planes fly so high as to be neither seen nor heard in ordinary circumstances, however, the difference seems to be one of degree rather than kind.

It had been widely predicted that the Soviet Union would attempt another spectacular feat in outer space as a preliminary to the summit conference. Suppose it had sent aloft an espionage satellite, with or without human passengers, capable of photographing military installations in every country! The achievement would have been generally regarded as a great scientific coup, and the Moscow propaganda machine would have almost burst its seams proclaiming the glories of Communist progress.

Well, the sputnik makers are not yet ready for precisely that kind of venture, but it is certain to come. Both the United States and the Soviet Union will have intelligence-gathering satellites spying upon everything that is not concealed underground. In the absence of agreement to prevent space travel and space photography, which is highly improbable, every country will have to adjust itself to living in a goldfish bowl.

The Administration also seemed to lose space-age perspective in dealing with the incident. With an intelligence-gathering satellite already in use and vast improvements in process, it was not necessary to imply that the United States would continue to send planes into the Soviet's air space for this purpose. For a number of other reasons, the U-2 may soon prove to be obsolete as an espionage device. Fortunately, these aspects of the situation now seem to be getting recognition from the American delegation in Paris.

The big question of the future, then, is not whether planes will continue to fly over countries suspected of hostile intent, but what steps will be taken to regulate the use of outer space. The free world has a vast interest in preserving the use of space for peaceful purposes, as it has in freedom of the seas. Fortunately, the Chicago convention, which was ratified in 1946, now regulates the rights of civilian aircraft in the air space above 74 countries, although the Soviet Union and a few other Communist-bloc states are not included.

What may be really troubling Mr. Khrushchev is that he now sees the doom of his closed system, either through negotiations on the control of outer space or the lack of them. If this is the case, it is not surprising that the American exploits in the upper layers of inner space should have caused an angry explosion.

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 16 1960

Dummy in Space

The obviously propagandistic uses to which the latest Soviet sputnik is being put makes particularly important a sober technological assessment of this feat. Such an assessment makes it immediately clear that the Soviet Union is still a considerable way from achievement of manned flight in outer space. Whatever gains in information and experience accrue from this latest showy demonstration, Soviet scientists, like our own, still have a great deal of work ahead of them.

Looking at the positive aspects first, it is clear that the chief features of this new sputnik are its great weight and its roughly circular orbit. The first feature attests to the very great power of the Soviet rockets employed, and simply confirms once again that Soviet space rockets are more powerful than ours. The circular orbit also testifies again to the accuracy of Soviet guidance systems, accuracy demonstrated even more vividly by the two successful moon shots before and after the Khrushchev visit here last year.

The essential problem involved in manned space flight, of course, is getting the human being back from space to earth safely. The dummy in the new sputnik can be allowed to burn up in the atmosphere, but there would be little propaganda advantage in having that fate befall a Soviet citizen. Thus the possibility is still not excluded that one of our Project Mercury pilots may yet be the first man to orbit about the earth successfully and return safely. The race, in short, is still very much in doubt.

One possibility that should not be overlooked is that the latest sputnik has other functions besides those announced yesterday morning. The immense weight of this vehicle, its relatively low orbit above the earth, and the path chosen for its flight around this planet all combine to raise the possibility that there may be cameras and picture transmission devices on board.

It is useful for us to be reminded of the extent and the limitations of Soviet space capabilities. The reminder will be most salutary if it stimulates us to improve our own capabilities more rapidly both in the areas where Moscow is now ahead and the areas where neither Soviet nor American scientists have solved the very difficult space problems that remain.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 16 1960

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Soviet Text on Satellite

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP)—Following is the text of the announcement by Tass, Soviet press agency, on today's satellite launching:

For the past few years the Soviet Union has been conducting scientific research and designing work to prepare a manned flight into outer space.

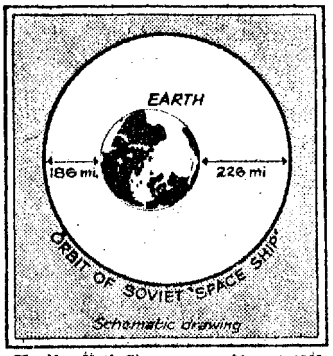
The Soviet Union's achievements in the creation of artificial earth satellites of huge weight and size, the successful testing of powerful rocket carriers, capable of orbiting a sputnik weighing several tons, have paved the way to the building and testing of a space ship for long manned flights into outer space.

On May 15, 1960, the Soviet Union orbited a space ship around the earth. According to the available information, the satellite ship was put into a precalculated orbit, which is close to circular and some 320 kilometers [199.341 miles] above the surface of the earth, where it separated from the carrier rocket's last stage. The satellite ship's initial period of revolution around the earth is ninety-one minutes. Its orbit's inclination to the equatorial plane is 65 degrees. The satellite ship weighs four [metric] tons 540 kilograms [9,988 pounds] without the last stage of the carrier rocket. The ship has a pressurized cabin on board, which contains a dummy space man, all the necessary equipment for a future manned flight and, moreover, various instrumentation weighing 1,477 kilograms [3,249 pounds], together with the sources of power supply.

The launching was undertaken to perfect and check the satellite ship's system, insuring its safe flight and controls, its return to the earth and the necessary conditions for the space crew. This lays the beginning for difficult endeavors to build reliable space ships, guaranteeing safe manned flights into outer space.

Cabin to Be Separated

When the necessary information is received from the satellite ship, a pressurized cabin weighing some 2½ [metric] tons [about 5,510 pounds] will be separated from it. In this case it is not planned to retrieve the pressurized cabin, which, after due checking of its reliability in operation and separation from the space ship, will, as the space ship itself, begin descending on command from the earth, and burn up in the denser layers of the atmosphere.



The New York Times May 16, 1960

'SPACE SHIP': Figures for nearly circular orbit of new Soviet satellite were calculated by U. S. scientists. They differ slightly from those given by Russians.

The space ship is equipped the a "signal" radio transmitter, operating on the frequency of 19.995 megacycles, both in the telegraph and telephone regimes.

Besides this transmitter, the space ship is fitted out with special radio equipment to play back data on the operation of its instrumentation and for the exact measuring of the orbit elements. The power supply for the scientific and measuring instruments is provided by chemical and solar batteries.

Analysis of the initial data received from the satellite ship shows that the installed instrumentation and equipment are functioning normally. Ground stations are keeping regular track of the satellite ship.

At 6 hours 11 minutes the satellite ship flew over Moscow.

At 7 hours 38 minutes Moscow time the Soviet satellite ship will pass over Paris. It will be over Leningrad at 7 hours 43 minutes. At 10 hours 36 minutes Moscow time the satellite ship will be over New York. Visually the satellite ship will be observable in the area of Vladivostok on May 15 at 21 hours 12 minutes, heading in the southeastern direction.

LAUNCHING BEATS U. S. BY 5 MONTHS

By JOHN L. HESS —

By launching an unmanned space ship into orbit yesterday, the Soviet Union beat the United States program by five months with a rocket powerful enough to develop effective weapons, not explore space.

It was only last October, after six failures, that the United States succeeded in photographing the dark side of the moon, that the Army missile organization at Huntsville, Ala., was turned over to the civilian space administration. Earlier, it had appeared doomed to dissolution.

Tests are under way there on the Saturn, a cluster of eight rockets on which rest American hopes for overtaking Soviet rocket power. It is hoped that Saturn will lift 30,000 pounds into orbit, or put a payload of 7,000 pounds on the moon.

The Administration requested $107,750,000 for Saturn for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Congress voted $230,000,000, which space officials hope will enable them to use Saturn for space missions by 1963 or 1964, a year ahead of the original schedule.

With 1,500,000 pounds of thrust, Saturn is estimated to be twice as powerful as rockets used by the Soviet Union in space probes, at least until late last year.

Early this year, however, the Russians fired long-range rockets in the central Pacific with the aim of testing "more powerful rockets" in preparation for "man's flight into interplanetary space."

In July, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plan to begin a series of firings of 3,000-pound Mercury space capsules at the rocket range; Cape Canaveral, Fla. The thrust will be provided by Redstone and Atlas rockets.

The launchings, at the rate of perhaps two a month, are to increase in length until, in October or November, a capsule is hurled into orbit, possibly with a monkey passenger. It would circle the earth three times and fall off the coast of Florida.

Would Go 80 Miles Up

If all goes well, a manned capsule will take the first rocket ride within weeks thereafter. It would be a relatively short trip, up about eighty miles and down the range about 200. But it would take man farther up than ever before.

The first manned flight into orbit under the Unted States program is scheduled in 1961. It may be delayed, as space projects have been, but it will not be speeded up because of the latest Soviet achievement, a spokesman for the N.A.S.A. said in Washington.

The agency barred any short cut that might endanger the goal not only of putting a man into space, but also of returning him safely.

Seven Astronauts have been training a year for space travel. Their views could not be ascertained. They met yesterday at their headquarters at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia to discuss the Soviet launching, but were under orders not to comment on space development.

Said to Be Distressed

Unofficially, they have been reported distressed at the prospect that a Russian might be the first man to travel in space. Since they were introduced to the nation in April, 1959, the Astronauts have been studying science, rocketry, astronomy and the theory of space travel. They have been whirled in centrifuges and subjected to pressure and heat chambers. A spokesman said:

"We have done at least once everything we can possibly anticipate about space flight short of actually putting a man up there."

The United States lag in the space race has been attributed to administrative confusion, budgetary economy and, at least partly as a result of these, inferior rocket power as compared with that of the Soviet Union.

Functions Overlapped

Since the first Soviet satellite was launched Oct. 4, 1957, the United States space effort has been conducted by the three services and successive civilian agencies, whose functions competed or overlapped. The principal aim of the Soviet effort

SCIENTISTS URGE U.S. TO PUSH SUN STUDIES

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI)—The National Academy of Sciences urged today that the space program of the United States give extraordinary emphasis to studies of the visible surface of the sun and the radiations that come indirectly from its extremely hot core.

The academy is formulating a general program for the guidance of research in the "space age." It issued today a special report by its space science board, prepared by Dr. Leo Goldberg, chairman of the Department of Astronomy, University of Michigan.

Dr. Goldberg said that the sun is a star of average brightness, surface temperature, size mass, and perhaps age. Consequently, knowledge gained from solar studies can be applied to the investigation of both bigger and smaller stars which are too remote for detailed observations of their surfaces from the earth.

Dr. Goldberg said that the sun is the neareset star to the earth; some 300,000 times closer than the next nearest star, Alpha Centauri. Nevertheless, instruments on earth have thus far proved inadequate for solving many basic solar problems.

"The reasons for this is that the earth's atmosphere absorbs, deflects or alters, in varying degree, most of the radiations," the academy report explained.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 14 1960

President's Pre-Summit TV Talk Off

New Doubts On His Russia Trip

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 13.—On the eve of President Eisenhower's departure for the summit, Russian-American relations plunged downward again today when the Soviet Air Force chief abruptly canceled his scheduled American visit.

In words that raised new doubts about the likelihood of the President's own impending visit to the Soviet Union next month Chief Air Marshal K. A. Vershinin told American authorities:

"It would be more appropriate to postpone my visit to the United States until a more suitable time."

Writes Gen. White

Marshal Vershinin, who was due to arrive here tomorrow with nine fellow officers, wrote to Gen. Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, that he was calling off his good will visit because of "unfavorable circumstances."

This referred, obviously, to the ugly situation that has developed between the United States and the Soviet Union over the Russians' downing of the American U-2 reconnaissance plane near Sverdlovsk on May 1.

As President Eisenhower was getting ready to take off for Paris by jet plane at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow for his momentous meeting with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, Prime Minister Macmillan and President Charles de Gaulle, the gloomy repercussions of the plane incident continued to spread around the world today, the principal developments being these:

1. Norway formally protested to the United States against the alleged plans of Francis G. Powers, pilot of the spy plane, to land at the air field at Bodo, Norway. The State Department

H2K PLANE X TEL P. 1 ....

said that the note "is under study."

2. The President of Pakistan, Mohammed Ayub Khan, said in London that his country would file a similar protest with Washington if it should be ascertained that the U-2 took off from Pakistan on its flight over Soviet territory. It was Mr. Khrushchev who said that Mr. Powers had confessed to Soviet authorities that he was on a flight from Peshawar, in Pakistan, to Bodo. According to the Khrushchev version Mr. Powers flew to Pakistan from Turkey.

Moscow Sends Protests

3. In Moscow the Soviet Union delivered notes of protest to Pakistan, Norway, and Turkey. In the note to Norway, which was typical, the Rusians, in effect, threatened nuclear attack against any nation which allowed its bases to be used for "aggressive action." Charging that Norway must take a significant share of the responsibility for the plane incident, the Kremlin said that "it is well known that the Soviet Union has at her disposal means which are capable of annihilating those military bases which are being used for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union."

4. President Eisenhower suddenly called off his plans for making a brief recorded pre-summit radio and TV statement, which was to be released tomorrow before his departure. There was speculation that the cancellation of the Vershinin visit may have had something to do with his decision.

This morning Mrs. Anne W. Wheaton, associate White House press secretary, told the press that while there would be no ceremony at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland, before the President's departure tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower was planning to make a statement today that could be filmed and recorded for dissemination tomorrow.

No Statement

When camera crews began setting up their equipment in the White House this afternoon, however, Mrs. Wheaton called the whole thing off. Mr. Eisenhower, she said, would have no departure statement. When she was asked why, she said that the President had a right to change his mind.

In the Senate, Democratic leaders rose this afternoon to give their assurances that when he faces Mr. Khrushchev in Paris, the President will be speaking for a "united" America.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., the Majority Leader, said:

"We cannot permit our country to be divided either by the clever use made by Mr. Khrushchev of the U-2 incident. . . . There is a time for partisanship. That is when (in the campaign) we present the issues and ask the American people to decide. But there is also a time for unity. That is when the decision has been made and our government must act for all the people."

Mansfield, Too

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the Majority Whip, re-echoed Sen. Johnson, saying that "Mr. Eisenhower will speak at the summit on behalf of all of us—Democrats and Republicans alike. That is the way under our constitutional system."

Earlier, during debate on the military construction bill, the Senate heard a warning that the U-2 incident would impair this country's ability to maintain certain vital overseas bases. Sen. Francis Case, R., S. D., said:

"Our military posture has been built around certain deployment in overseas bases, and . . . the present situation inevitably will affect the availability of some of these bases."

Marshal Vershinin and the nine other Soviet officers had been invited to Washington in return for courtesies which the Russians had extended to Gen. Nathan F. Twining, now chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on his visit to Russia in 1956 when he was still Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The Russian officers had been asked to attend a demonstration of American military power at an Armed Force Day exhibit this week end at Andrews Field, the same base from which Mr. Eisenhower will depart tomorrow evening.

On May 2, the day after the Powers plane was shot down, the visit seemed on the brink of cancellation when the Russians asked for a delay in the Joint Soviet - American announcement. Forty-eight hours later, however, the Russians authorized it, and the Air Force went ahead with plans for a suitable military welcome in Washington.

His Itinerary

Marshal Vershinin's itinerary called for visits to such air centers as the Arnold Engineering and Development Center in Tullahoma, Tenn.; Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.; Castle and Hamilton Air Force Bases in Colorado; the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, and McGuire Air Force Base, in New Jersey.

Marshal Vershinin's letter to Gen. White, dated yesterday, was released by the Pentagon. The letter said:

"As you know in my letter of April 29 this year I accepted with thanks your invitation to visit the United States as a guest of the United States Air Force. In connection with recent events known to you I have considered it necessary to reconsider the question of my journey to the United States and would like to state frankly my reasons therefore.

"More Suitable Time"

"I think you will agree with me that at the present time unfavorable circumstances have been created for the successful accomplishing of the purposes envisaged in the exchange of visists of this kind. In this atmosphere it is my opinion that it would be more appropriate to postpone my visit to the United States until a more suitable time. I hope, my dear General, you will correctly understand the motives which guide me in writing this letter to you."

The Pentagon said that while Gen. White had not yet replied to the letter, he hoped that the marshal would make the trip some other time.

At the White House Mrs. Wheaton reported that the President has received so far 500 telegrams from citizens about the U-2 plane incident, most of them sympathetic to the Administration's position. This is that plane-spying is necessary to American security to protect this country against possible surprise attack.

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MAY 14 1960

Herter In Paris, Faces NATO Split

Plane Incident Upsetting Allies

By Don Cook
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

PARIS, May 13.—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter arrived here today to face the disheartening problem of restoring American alliances in mounting disarray over the spy plane incident on the eve of the East-West summit conference.

The Soviet rocket which the Russians say brought down Francis Gary Powers and his high-altitude reconnaisance U-2 over Sverdlovsk on a flight between Pakistan and Norway has had an equally shattering effect on the eve-of-the-summit unity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was so optimistically and forcefully proclaimed in Istanbul barely a week ago.

Seek a Position

Instead of arriving in Paris with the confidence which the backing of a unified alliance brings, Mr. Herter and President Eisenhower, who will arrive here Sunday morning, must now spend their crucial pre-summit hours trying to find a position on the spy plane affair which the United States' allies can support.

The record of disarray includes a protest note from Norway to the United States over the plane incident, and a statement by Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan on a possible protest by his country.

At athens, the Greek opposition Liberal party demanded that the Greek government, increasingly under fire from Moscow, should clearly define its control over American activities on Greek soil and prevent use of the country for espionage flights. In Tokyo, a similar demand from the opposition was coupled with a call for withdrawal of all American U-2 reconnaissance planes from Japan.

In this situation, it is hardly unexpected that the Soviet government has sent notes to Turkey, Pakistan and Norway protesting the use of bases in those countries for American aircraft flying over the Soviet Union.

U. S. Commitment

The difficulty which now faces Secretary Herter and Mr. Eisenhower is the public American commitment from Washington to continue these flights. The situation is therefore wide open for Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to begin the summit conference on Monday with a flat demand that the United States halt its "spy flights" as a precondition of any discussion of the "detente" (relaxation of tension) which was supposed to have been the summit objective on both sides.

In Istanbul last week, the NATO countries agreed unanimously that "detente" was a welcome objective in the world. At the same time, NATO reaffirmed its stand on the basic questions of the Western Allies' presence in Berlin, the conditions which are acceptable for disarmament and the atmosphere of true relaxation of tension between East and West.

But Mr. Khrushchev now holds a very large card which nobody in Istanbul knew was about to be dealt him. If the United States holds to the position taken in Washington that espionage flights are justified in the interests of defense and must be continued, then the North Atlantic alliance, so unified a week ago, faces a very grave crisis.

Code of Behavior

To complicate the diplomatic problem facing Mr. Herter and President Eisenhower, the British have now brought out their "good conduct" plan, for a code of behavior to govern East-West relations. Without doubt, if it includes "no aerial reconnaissance" it may suit Mr. Khrushchev very well. But whatever its terms, it is one more piece of evidence of the grave and complicated crisis within the alliance which the Americans must resolve before they face the Russians.

The Western four-power working party which has been dealing with the German problem met this afternoon. Tomorrow the American, British, French and West German Foreign Ministers will meet at the French Foreign Ministry.

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'London Worker' Reports Rocket Blast Got U-2

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—"The London Daily Worker" today said American pilot Francis Powers—downed over Soviet territory May 1—survived because a Russian rocket exploded beneath the tail of his jet plane.

The jet engine of the Lockheed U-2 that Mr. Powers was flying thus shielded him from the full blast of the explosion, the British Communist party paper said in a dispatch from Moscow.

When the rocket exploded, "The Daily Worker" said, Mr. Powers was flung forward under his instrument panel.

"This, together with the resulting deformation of the fuselage, made it impossible for him to use his ejector seat," the account continued.

"As his plane plunged earthward after being struck at an altitude of 68,000 feet, Powers fought for his life, struggling to extricate himself. Only after the plane had fallen some 27,000 feet did he succeed in freeing himself, forcing open his cockpit cover and bailing out," the newspaper said.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 14 1960

10-Story Balloon Disappears After Orbit Attempt

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Something went wrong early this morning with the second stage of the Thor-Delta rocket at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and it apparently failed to place a ten-story radio-reflecting balloon into orbit.

Yet United States scientists say there was a slim, outside chance the 100-foot diameter plastic globe might have gone into a loop around the earth other than the one planned at 1,000 miles up.

But not since the first half-hour of flight have listening stations picked up a single beep from the third stage which was equipped with a radio beacon and scheduled to accompany balloon into orbit.

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MAY 14 1960
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U. S. May Offer Russia A New Inspection Plan

To Guard Against Surprise Attack; Milder Than Open Skies System

By B. J. Cutler
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

PARIS, May 13.—The United States is urgently considering offering the Soviet Union a new plan to guard against surprise attack and "war by miscalculation."

If approval can be obtained from the major allies—Britain, France and West Germany—it is intended that President Eisenhower will put the proposal to Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev during the summit conference.

A final decision on whether a ground-and-air inspection system will be proposed is expected to be reached when Mr. Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan, President Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer meet Sunday for last-minute summit preparations.

United States officials hope that the plan can survive this final review and be presented, for it is reportedly the only new proposal they have for the summit. The positions on Germany, Berlin and disarmament are essentially unchanged — and have previously been blistered by the Russians.

Moreover, a method of reducing East-West suspicion and the risk of sudden war is believed to be more necessary than before because of the sharp increase in hostility and tension from the May 1 spy-plane case.

While its details are still closely guarded, the plan is known to be less sweeping than Mr. Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal at the 1955 Geneva summit conference, which would have opened up all of the United States and the Soviet Union to reciprocal aerial inspection.

The Soviet Union rejected that offer. The current plan is thought to have a better chance of success in that it is more modest to start with and would subject only a small part of Soviet territory to inspection.

Working parties of allied diplomats have been studying the anti-surprise attack proposal. It came up through American initiative and the United States is pushing to get it on the summit bargaining table.

So far, the exact area that would be covered by aerial inspection, ground control posts, and mobile inspection teams has not been finally worked out. As late as today, allied diplomats and military experts were pouring over maps.

A late version of the proposal calls for inspection in Europe from the Atlantic to the Dnieper River, which would include about 150 miles of the western-most parts of the Soviet Union.

In view of the sudden concern over the Middle East—it being alleged that the U-2 spy plane took off from Pakistan—consideration is being given to adding both Communist and non-Communist area in that region to the inspection network.

Advantages Cited

Backers of the proposal feel that it would significantly reduce the chances of war, especially war by accident or miscalculation. When inspection has assured one side that the other is not massing for attack, it is less likely to react to a border incident, probing operation, or intruding aircraft with a heavy blow that would mean all-out nuclear war.

The present plan grew out of a proposal made by Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, three years ago. He thought that an inspection system against surprise attack could profitably be established to cover all of Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This did not gain the approval of France and West Germany. They objected that it would be discriminatory against West Germany, which would be the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to undergo inspection. Subsequently, the plan was broadened to include most of Western Europe, most of the Communist satellites in Eastern Europe, and a slice of the Soviet Union.

De Gaulle Has Plan

The proposal, its proponents say, could open the way to important progress in disarmament since it would establish the principle of inspection and control of agreements.

No one expects Mr. Khrushchev to accept the proposal, if it is actually put to him at the summit. The best that is hoped for it that it will be submitted by the Big Four to a special conference of experts or to the ten-powers disarmament conference at Geneva.

Regardless of what Mr. Eisenhower proposes along the surprise attack line, Gen. de Gaulle is ready to submit his own proposal for inspection of the "vehicles" of mass destruction—bomb-carrying satellites, long-range missiles, heavy bombers, and naval and air bases.

The French contend that Mr. Khrushchev expressed interest in the idea when it was outlined by Gen. de Gaulle to him during his recent visit to France.

WASHINGTON POST

MAY 14 1960

Titan Missile Fired 5000 Miles

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 13 (UPI)—The Air Force successfully fired its Titan intercontinental ballistic missile 5000 miles today into an electronic "splash net" in the South Atlantic.

The Air Force announced officially that the missile "achieved its major test objectives"—accuracy and performance of a new nose cone, the Mark IV.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 14 1960

35,000-Lb. 'Chute Drop

EL CENTRO, Calif., May 13 (UPI).—The Air Force yesterday claimed a new world heavy equipment parachute jump record with a drop of 35,000 pounds of scrap metal from 5,000 feet at the desert test center here.

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 14 1960

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Visit Here Called Off By Russian Air Chief

By John Scali
Associated Press

The Soviet Union yesterday suddenly called of a goodwill visit here by its air force chief in another slap at the United States for sending spy planes over Soviet territory.

The newest Kremlin move, on the eve of President Eisenhower's departure for the summit conference in Paris, deepened the gloom about prospects for easing East-West tension.

Top Administration officials refused, however, to view it as a sign that Mr. Eisenhower would have to cancel his trip to the Soviet Union or that the East-West parley in Paris would turn into a propaganda circus.

Mr. Eisenhower canceled a farewell statement he had planned to make to the Nation just before leaving for the Paris conference this evening. The White House said he had just changed his mind.

The Soviet Chief Air Marshal, K. A. Vershinin, said in a polite letter that he was postponing his U. S. trip, due to begin today, because "at the present time unfavorable circumstances have been created . . ." Vershinin, writing to Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas D. White did not directly mention the spy flights, but said he has reconsidered his tour "in connection with the recent events known to you."

Verchinin, along with nine top aides, was to have toured Air Force bases and research centers as White's guest. His visit was an exchange for one made by Gen. Nathan F. Twining in 1956.

Postponement of his trip was taken by some to indicate that Khrushchev would suggest that Mr. Eisenhower postpone his schdeuled 10-day good-will tour, which is scheduled to begin June 10.

But two high-ranking Administration authorities disagreed with this estimate. They speculated that Khrushchev, having squeezed the spy flight for maximum propaganda gains, would stop short of this.

The Soviet marshal's message, dated Thursday said:

"Dear General:

"As you know, in my letter of April 29 this year I accepted with thanks your invitation to visit the United States as a guest of the U. S. Air Force.

"In connection with recent events known to you, I have considered it necessary to reconsider the question of my journey to the United States and would like to state frankly my reasons therefore.

"I think you will agree with me that, at the present time, unfavorable circumstances have been created for the successful accomplishing of the purposes envisaged in the exchange of visits of this kind.

"In this atmosphere it is my opinion that it would be more appropriate to postpone my visit to the United States until a more suitable time.

"I hope, my dear General, you will correctly understand the motives which guide me in writing this letter to you.

"Respectifully,

"K. A. Vershinin

"Chief Marshal of Aviation."

The Senate gave assurances to Mr. Eisenhower that the country is united behind him. They were touched off by the majority leader, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.).

"We can not permit our country to be divided either by the clever use made by Nikita Khrushchev of the U-2 incident or by internal hatreds of race, creed, color, section or personality," Johnson said.

Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told the Senate Johnson deserved the thanks of the country for his statement.

"I think it will give the President great heart," Dirksen said.

WASHINGTON POST MAY

Herter Lands in Paris, Khrushchev Due Today

Reuters

PARIS, May 13—A tight-lipped Christian A. Herter flew in from Washington today for the East-West Summit talks beginning Monday under the shadow of the ill-fated American spy-plane sortie over the Soviet Union.

The Secretary of State, lambasted by the Kremlin over the incident, had nothing to say to questioning reporters as he left President Eisenhower's personal super-Constellation Columbine and was whisked off to the American Embassy residence.

Soviet Premier Nikita S Khrushchev, rated "one up" diplomatically by many as a result of the plane incident, is due here Saturday morning.

Mr. Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will fly in Sunday morning.

Advantage to Soviet Seen

Reports from Moscow said diplomats there felt that Khrushchev would come to Paris with a tremendous psychological advantage stemming from the esplonage flight.

They said the Russian leader's position at the table had been strengthened by the Soviet "shooting down" of the plane and the subsequent embarrassment of Herter's department. This assertedly was made plain by the State Department's contradictory statements, of which Khrushchev took full advantage.

However, the basic summit position of East and West apparently remained unchanged.

While disarmament has been pushed a little further into the foreground by the plane incident, Khrushchev has said he does not believe the American U-2 jet's mission is a fit subject for summit debate.

Meanwhile, French sources said the host summit participant, President Charles de Gaulle, will meet with Khrushchev Sunday morning a few hours before de Gaulle, Mr. Eisenhower and Macmillan have an an eve-of-summit tactics huddle.

West German Chancellor

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 14 1960

Herter Lands, K. Due To Reach Paris Today

Konrad Adenauer flies in Saturday and will see de Gaulle.

Adenauer also will sit in on some of Sunday's Big-Three talks at the Elysee Palace, the French "White House" and scene of the summit sessions themselves.

Mr. Eisenhower, Khrushchev and Macmillan will stay at their respective Embassies and will get 14-motorcycle police escorts for trips back and forth.

Some 6000 uniformed and plainclothes policemen, about a third of the capitals' force, have been mobilized for security duties.

Meanwhile, Herter prepared to meet with the other Western Foreign Ministers Saturday afternoon to prepare for the beginning of the talks Monday morning.

During the sessions only interpreters will be present with Mr. Eisenhower and the other chiefs of state, although the Foreign Ministers may be called in later.

Adenauer Says Soviet Policy Change Is Vital

BONN, May 13 (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer tonight blamed the Russians for stirring up world tensions and said it is up to Moscow to relax them.

The West German leader spoke in a television address on the eve of his departure for consultations with Western leaders in Paris. He will not sit in at the summit, but his voice in Western policy will be heard.

"The tension in the world is a consequence of Soviet policy, against which the other powers must take countermeasures for their own security," he said. "It will be completely impossible to bring about relaxations of international tension if the Soviet Union is not prepared to change its policy."

Adenauer said there is no question of normal German-Soviet relations as long as the Soviet Union denies Germans the right of self-determination in a free plebiscite.

He said there is no reason for the Western allies to surrender any rights in Berlin. The West can bargain on Berlin only if settlement of the whole question of divided Germany is reached on a basis of free self-determination, he added.

"Unless something completely surprising happens, the summit conference will bring no progress in the solution of the German question," Adenauer said. "We must much more be intent on preserving what has already been achieved."

Adenauer warned that during the summit conference Communist propaganda will be going full blast to picture his government as a threat to peace through reviving German militarism.

Germany urgently wants a peaceful settlement of all difficulties, he added, and has settled difficult frontier problems in the West.

Lange in Note Blasts Reds For Threat to Norse

OSLO, May 13 (UPI)—Norway protested today to the United States against what it called the "established fact" that an American spy plane planned to land at a Norwegian base after flying across Russia.

Pakistan, where the flight is reported to have originated, was considering a similar protest.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange called in U. S. Ambassador Frances E. Willis today to deliver the protest and to demand that there be no repetition of the incident. At the same time he rebuked Russia for its threats to Norway.

In London, Pakistani President Mohammed Ayub Khan said his country was studying reports that an American U-2 reconnaissance plane took off from Peshawar for the Russian flight and said if the report was true he would take steps to see it did not happen again.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev threatened to "obliterate" American bases in Norway, Pakistan and Turkey where the April 27-May 1 flight originated should there be a repetition of the spy incident.

'Americans Our Friends'

Khan, who was in London to attend the Commonwealth conference, said "the Americans are our friends" and their planes "come and visit our territory," but "we are not a party to anything like this. How can we know that such and such planes are designed for such and such purpose?"

As for the Russian threats, he said, "We are making inquiries. If the plane did take off from Peshawar we will certainly

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FROM PAGE 8

Norway Protests to U. S. Over Flight of Spy Plane

protest to the United States Government."

Lange went before Parliament today to announce the protest, the first Norwegian diplomatic action against the United States since it joined NATO over Russian protests on April 4, 1949.

Following is the text of his statement:

"As mentioned shortly in my statement to the National Assembly Monday, May the 9th, Allied planes have on some occasions, after being given permission, landed in Bodoe for reconnaissance flights in the Arctic sea. It has, from the Norwegian side, been a condition for these flights that the planes should not violate other states' air territory or fly near foreign states' territory.

"As a member of the mutual defense system (NATO) it is obvious that we take part in reconnaissance activity in international areas and along our own borders, but it has been—and is—an expressed condition that such activity shall not violate the borders of the nations.

"Since I made the statement in the National Assembly it has been established that the American plane of the type Lockheed U-2, which according to Soviet-Russian reports was shot down over the Soviet Union on May the First, according to schedule should have proceeded to Bodoe.

"Today I called the United States Ambassador to the Foreign Minister and protested on behalf of the Government against the planned landing in Bodoe. At the same time I demanded that all necessary steps must be taken from the American side to avoid that similar landings are planned in the future.

"On the Russian reaction to the flight over the Soviet Union I would like to add from this rostrum that we can very wel understand that the Soviet Government is furious over the incident. But I must from this rostrum protest against the threats against Norway which in this connection have been made from responsible political quarters in the Soviet Union."

The most emphatic threat was made by Khrushchev personally at a diplomatic reception in Moscow last week when he called aside the Ambassadors of Pakistan, Norway and Turkey, accused them of being American "accomplices" and threatened rocket retaliation.

Khrushchev insisted throughout the flight originated in Adana, Turkey, that the plane flew to Peshawar in Pakistan and took off for a flight across Russia to the Bodoe airfield.

Norway has remained a staunch ally of the United States and the North Atlantic pact in the face of a series of differences with Russia which started in early 1947 when Russia asked and Norway refused a request for bases on the far northern island of Spitsbergen.

Norway has rejected NATO requests that NATO bases and American rocket bases be established on its territory but has stood up to Russia throughout. In early 1956, for example, the Norweigian Navy seized Russian trawlers inside the four-mile limit and chased off 50 others.

In 1956 when Iceland demanded the withdrawal of U. S. bases there Norway said the bases were essetial to Norway's safety. And in July, 1959, Khrushchev called off a trip to Scandinavia because of the "anti-Soviet feeling" there.

WASHINGTON POST

MAY 14 1960

Peking Charges U. S. Plane Flight

Reuters

PEKING, May 13—The Government charged a United States naval patrol plane today intruded over Communist Chinese territory for the second time in three days.

A writen statement issued by the Foreign Ministry here said, the plane flew over Hsisha (Paracel) Islands in the South China Sea between the Philippines and Viet Nam.

The statement said a similar plane flew over the same area last Wednesday. It rejected a U. S. State Department claim that the islands do not belong to Communist China.

Today's intrusion, the spokeman said, followed "immediately after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued on May 11 its 95th serious warning against the intrusion of a U. S. naval patrol airplane into China's air space over Yunghsing Island in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung province."

The ministry said this new action was "a naked demonstration that U. S. imperialism continues to be hostile to the Chinese people and is bent on aggravating tension in the Far East."

"The Chinese people must heighten their vigilance 100 times and together with the peace-loving people of the whole world firmly oppose such military provocations by United States imperialism," the Ministry added.

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WASHINGTON POST MAY 14 1960

Kremlin Reports People Rally To Assail U. S.

LONDON, May 13 (AP) The Soviet Union in simultaneous notes accused Norway, Turkey and Pakistan tonight of being partners of the United States in the ill-fated spy plane case of Francis G. Powers, and threatened retaliatory measures.

The notes protested the May 1 flight of the American pilot held by the Soviet Union as a spy.

[The Soviet notes coincided with reports of widespread "protest" meetings throughout the Soviet Union and a sharp unofficial Soviet reply to a note of explanation issued by the United States last Thursday, Reuters reported.]

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry released the text of the note sent to Oslo.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has charged that Powers was based in Turkey, took off from Peshawar, Pakistan, and intended to fly across Russia to Bodo, Norway.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange, saying he had reason to believe Powers' U-2 plane was headed for Bodo, protested to the United States. But he also protested against the Soviet threats.

The Soviet protest said:

"The Soviet government finds it necessary to warn that if similar provocations are repeated from Norwegian territory, it will find it necessary to take counter-measures.

"It is known that the Soviet Union has the means, if it should become necessary, to make the military base which is being used for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union harmless.

"It is self-evident that the responsibility for the consequences will rest on both the government of the state which commits aggression against other countries and the governments of the countries which participate in them."

Recalling a similar warning to Norway in January, 1959, when the Soviet Union declared it had "detailed and verified information about deliberate flights" by American planes from Bodo to Russian territory, the new note asked what significance could be attached to Norwegian assurances that its bases were not used by foreign forces in peacetime.

Norway's previous assurances, the note said, were attempts to cover her partners "in the aggressive NATO block and whitewash their acts."

Russia charged that Powers, before taking off on his May 1 flight, made an air trip to Bodo and stayed two or three weeks to study landing conditions.

Tass, Soviet news agency, disclosed the text of similarly worded notes to Turkey and Pakistan.

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary to warn that if such provocations are repeated from the territory of Turkey, it will be compelled to take proper retaliatory measures," said the note to that Government.

"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has means to render harmless, if necessary, the war bases used for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union."

The note added that Turkey had been warned before when Soviet air space was violated by foreign planes and balloons from Turkish territory.

To Pakistan, Moscow declared "This flight has again confirmed with ample clarity what a dangerous policy the Pakistani Government pursues by continuing to allow the use of its territory by foreign armed forces. The Soviet Government warns that in case such actions are repeated from Pakistani territory it will be compelled to take proper retaliatory measures."

The Soviet also warned Pakistan that it had the means of making the offending bases "harmless."

Reports from Moscow said speakers were being assigned to meetings through the Soviet Union to whip up popular feeling and indignation.

[Reuters quoted Moscow Radio as saying that meetings of "wrathful protest" against American aerial spying were staged today in factories and farms throughout the Soviet Union.

["Workers expressed their

But a contradictory view was espoused here tonight by a high Soviet functionary. Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian writer and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, told a public meeting that spying is a routine business.

"Supervision of the armaments of another country is nothing new," Ehrenburg said. "It is part of the function of army intelligence services.

"There is no difference between the telephoto cameras of spy planes today and the field glasses used by spies in the old days," said the 68-year-old writer, who has been a propagandist for the Soviet way of life under both Stalin and Khrushchev.

Ehrenburg, here on a brief visit, addressed a meeting sponsored by the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

WASHINGTON POST
MAY 14 1960

Good Luck, Mr. President

To wish President Eisenhower a successful journey to the summit is far more than a formality in view of the unpleasant international climate. In the current atmosphere the President may feel less like Sir Edmund Hillary in the exhilarating ascent of Mount Everest than like Admiral Peary in his trek across the frozen wastes to the North Pole. Mr. Eisenhower already carries with him the bipartisan good wishes of Congress, and to these will be joined the confidence of his countrymen generally.

The United States and its Western Allies go into the summit conference in Paris on Monday with a considerable dent in their prestige because of the spy plane incident. Obviously Mr. Khrushchev is determined to wring the last drop of propaganda from it. There are many in the West who deplore the bad timing of the flight or who apply a narrow moral judgment to a new chapter in an age-old practice. Perhaps the timing was bad—though there also was an element of bad luck. But we suspect that if Mr. Khrushchev had not been enabled to seize upon this affair he would have found other means of building at least an appearance of tension.

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For it has been evident over a period of weeks that the Soviet position in respect of the summit has been hardening. Mr. Khrushchev's Baku speech made this clear, but there also were earlier indications. He has become more explicit about Berlin with his insistence that if his terms were not met all Western rights would be abrogated unilaterally, including rights of access.

The reasons for all of this may be complex. Perhaps the United States has contributed unwittingly to some of them. The pulling and hauling over the nuclear test issue, with deliberate efforts by some groups to prevent an agreement, may have created an impression of bad faith. The unfortunate manner of the White House announcement the other day about a program of test detection research may have tended to confirm previous suspicions. Under Secretary of State Dillon's speech last month, to which Mr. Khrushchev took such strong exception, may have been unnecessarily brusque—though perhaps what Mr. Khrushchev found most objectionable was the indication that he would not get away with his game of euchre.

Then there may have been some domestic Soviet reasons. Some of the Stalinists among Mr. Khrushchev's colleagues may have been mistrustful of his initiatives. There is said to be discontent among Soviet military officials discomfited by recent manpower cuts. There may well be pressure from the fanatics in Communist China; and the hard-shell views of the hierarchy in East Germany can no longer be overridden as contemptuously as those of other satellite satraps. On top of such reasons Mr. Khrushchev may have found the diversionary benefits of the plane incident irresistible.

Whatever the explanation, it seems likely that Mr. Khrushchev's tactic is to attempt to place the West on the defensive and thereupon to demand concessions in order to prevent a breakdown at the summit. He seems likely also to employ this technique—we trust unprofitably—in respect to Mr. Eisenhower's visit. Thus whether anything constructive can be developed out of this conflict of motives remains very much in doubt.

There is still a chance for a nuclear test agreement—though not, it must be made clear, at the expense of Berlin. But it is hardly a cheery environment into which Mr. Eisenhower is going. Out of respect for the sincere and deep-seated hopes of humanity for real peace, however, it is far better to avoid great expectations than to invite cruel disillusionment.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

RUSSIANS DISCERN SUPPORT ON PLANE

Appear Convinced U.N. Vote on U-2 Incident Would Go Against U. S. Policy

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 13—Premier Khrushchev will fly to Paris for the Big Four summit meeting tomorrow, apparently encouraged by widespread criticism of the United States intention to continue reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union.

Moscow appears genuinely convinced that for the first time on a major issue, it will be able to marshall a large majority to condemn the United States in the United Nations. A formal request that the world organization denounce the United States policy as a "threat to peace" is expected after the summit conference.

Soviet newspapers and Tass, the official press agency, were collecting hundreds of comments today designed to show that Washington was condoning violations of international law. Especially prominent positions were given to the views of Americans, including Walter Lippmann, Adlai E. Stevenson and members of Congress.

There has been little commentary on the work of the Big Four conference or its likely outcome. This contrasts sharply with extensive expressions of optimism made here before the Russians announced they had shot down a United States reconnaissance plane near Sverdlovsk, in the Urals.

Parts of the U-2 plane and much of its equipment, which observers agree is surprisingly intact, have gone on public exhibition in an amusement park here. Hundreds of Russians are lining up to see the display.

Newspapers are calling it the "American Exhibition in Gorky Park," an ironic allusion to the well-known and popular American Exhibition in Sokolniki Park last summer.

Adverse propaganda about the United States, of a kind not often seen here since press campaigns against last summer's exhibit, began to appear today in Pravda. However, the articles on unemployment in th United States and other Western nations may be related more to Soviet propaganda about local tax revisions than to the plane incidents.

Privately, Russians continue to make an open show of their friendship for Americans, including diplomats. Isaac Stern, the violinist, reports exceedingly warm receptions on a tour in Soviet cities and so does the company of "My Fair Lady" in Leningrad. In private talks with the performers, Russians have been expressing regret and hopes that the drift toward closer ties will not be halted.

The United States Embassy here has received about 2,000 letters and 500 telegrams from Russians protesting against the reconnaissance flight. Some of the messages disclose that protest meetings are being held in various parts of the country, but all are temperate and restrained. Most call for "punishment" of the persons responsible for the flight.

The postponement of a visit to the United States by Chief Air Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, Chief of the Soviet Air Force, did not surprise diplomats here. They expressed the belief that his departure would have undermined the Soviet declaration that the United States' intention to continue aerial reconnaissance had caused

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NORWAY PROTESTS TO U. S. ON PLANE; SOVIET WARNS HER

Oslo Upset Over Plan to Land U-2 at Bodo—Anti-NATO Forces Using Incident

MOSCOW SENDS A NOTE

Says 'Provocations' Will Be Dealt With—Pakistan and Turkey Also Accused

Special to The New York Times.

OSLO, Norway, May 13—Norway protested to the United States today against the reported plan to use one of her airfields for landing the U-2 observation plane shot down over Russia May 1.

The protest was delivered to the United States Embassy about six hours before the Soviet Union sent a note to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry accusing Norway of involvement in "aggression" against the Soviet Union by the U-2.

The Soviet Union warned that if such "provocation" was repeated from Norwegian territory, the Soviet Government would take "adequte measures."

[Soviet protests were sent also to Pakistan and Turkey.]

In the Norwegian protest, delivered to Miss Frances Willis, the United States Ambassador, Foreign Minister Halvard Lange referred to the planned landing of the U-2 at Bodo and insisted that the United States "take all necessary precautions" to prevent any such plans in the future.

Breach of Trust Alleged

It is maintained here that the use of Norwegian airfields for espionage flights is a breach of confidence because the conditions under which the United States has access to the airfields are so clear they cannot be misunderstood.

Politicians of all parties agree that the flight was unwise and they bitterly regret Norway's involvement.

Forces in Norway opposed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are making full capital of the incident. They charge that the Americans do not even ask Norway's permission before using her as a base for espionage flights.

The statement by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter that intelligence flights would continue has been received unfavorably by politicians here. One prominent Labor politician said the statement was nearly "criminal" in its "stupidity."

In its note to Norway the Soviet Union said that it was well known that the Russians had the means to eliminate military bases used for "aggression" against them. The note said the Soviet Government again protested against the availability of Norwegian airfields for foreign planes intending to fly over Soviet territory. These actions, the note said, can hardly be regarded as other than "unfriendly."

"What real importance can be attached to Norwegian statements that Norwegian territory will not be used for the stationing of foreign armed forces in peacetime?" the note asked.

Lange Statement Scored

The notereferred to Foreign Minister Lange's statement in the Storting that foreign aircraft had been permitted to use Bodo airfield for reconaissance flights over the Arctic, but only on condition that no foreign territory was violated or even approached.

This statement, the Soviet note said, was only an attempt to "cover" Norway's partner in the "aggressive" NATO bloc and to "whitewash" their actions.

The Norwegian Government, the note said, has ignored Soviet warnings and has taken an active part in the United States "provocation." The note stressed the charge that the pilot of the U-2, Francis Gary Powers, had spent some weeks in Bodo to familiarize himself with the area.

Mr. Lange tol dthe Storting (Parliament) Monday that he could understand the Soviet Government's anger over the incident. Nevertheless, he said, he would protest against threats made by "responsible political" persons in the Soviet Union against Norway.

"As members of a common defense," he said, "it is obvious that we take part in information activities in international waters and along our own borders. But t has been, and is, a definite precondition that such activity should not violate other countries' frontiers."

Tonight Premier Einar Gerhardsen assured Soviet visitors that Norway would never permit he rairfields to be used as a starting point for aggression against their country. He spoke at a dinner in honor of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet that has been visiting Norway this week.

Like Mr. Lange, the Premier said that he could understand the "bitter reaction" in the Soviet Union but that he could not understand that this could justify the "serious threats" made against Norway.

He said Norway had had absolutely nothing to do with thte U-2 affair and expressed the hope that the Soviet leaders would believe this.

The Soviet threats and accusations against Norway have to a great extent counterbalanced the swing in public opinion against the United States, but it will be a long time before Norway forgets that the United States Air Force has used her as a dummy.

Halvard M. Lange

No Surprise to Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13—Norway's protest against plans by the United States to land an espionage plane at a Norwegian air base after a flight across the Soviet Union has been received and is being studied here.

Officials would not comment. That it came as no surprise was evident.

The Government has refused to confirm Premier Khrushchev's allegations that the U-2 downed on Soviet territory began its flight in Pakistan and was headed for Norway's Bodo base. The Government has said that none of its allies were involved in the incident or bore any responsibility for it.

It was believed here that United States officials had already apologized informally for any inconvenience caused the Norwegians. Assurances that similar incidents will not occur are expected to be contained in Washington's reply to Oslo's note.

Ayub Hints of Protest

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 13—President Mohammad Ayub Khan said today that Pakistan would protest to the United States if she found that the U-2 plane shot down in the Soviet Union had used a Pakistani airfield as a base for spying. General Ayub said the protest would say that it should not have been done and should not be done in the future.

Premier Khrushchev has theatened to use rockets against bases in countries that allowed United States planes to take off on intelligence flights over the Soviet Union.

However, President Ayub declared that his country would not be frightened by Soviet threats.

Asked in an interview about the United States plane, he said that Pakistan was trying to find out whether the aircraft had gone from Peshawar, Pakistan, as was charged by the Russians, and had flown in the direction of the Soviet border.

"The Americans are our friends," he said. "Their planes come and visit our territory. How do we know where they go after they leave our territory? We are no party to anything like this."

The President, here for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, said that Pakistan's intentions were peaceful and that she wanted to live at peace with her neighbors, "certainly with the Russians, who are not very far from us and who are our neighbors."

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

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The Breast Beaters

The fervent sincerity with which some naïve Americans have been publicly beating their breasts because we have sent reconnaissance planes across the Soviet Union's frontiers is matched by the nauseating hypocrisy with which Premier Khrushchev, who is not naïve, has been castigating us for our "act of aggression."

The Americans should know, as Mr. Khrushchev knows, that every nation in the world attempts, in peace as well as in war, to learn what it can about its potential enemies. That is not only a function of self-defense, it is a prime requisite. Above all, it is not a question of morals, it is a matter of necessity. Let us have done with the whimpering about espionage being a departure "from the code of responsible international behavior" and look the facts in the face: it has been part of the code from the beginning of time and it will be to the end. Unacknowledged, yes; distasteful, as President Eisenhower observed, yes; dangerous, yes—but necessary and inevitable.

What is not inevitable is that a government should have been so clumsy as ours was over this incident, not so much in the timing as in the handling of it when the plane was downed. Even the wording of the first admission on Saturday, as approved by the President, was peculiarly inept. It was not until Secretary Herter's statement Monday and the President's on Tuesday that the matter has been put in perspective. What is this perspective?

First of all it is not true, as has been alleged by the breast beaters, that aerial reconnaissance over Russia is being defended on moral grounds. It is no more moral and no more immoral than planting a spy in the Kremlin, or listening to a government telephone conversation between Moscow and Peiping. And, so far as we understand their statements, neither the President nor the Secretary of State has raised the question of morality in discussing Presidential directives "to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack."

We of the free world may indeed have a "Pearl Harbor complex" quite comparable to the security complex of the Russians. Both complexes are going to plague this earth until we and they agree to a disarmament and inspection system. Until we and they do so, no responsible American could approve a willful refusal to take every possible unilateral measure "to lessen and to overcome," in Mr. Herter's words, "this danger of surprise attack." It was inexcusable for our Government to have made the stupid and false statements that were made in the first days of this incident; but it would be equally stupid and false for us at this stage to try to pretend that active intelligence operations do not exist and will not continue to exist.

Mr. Khrushchev's injured innocence is ludicrous, though in the midst of his threats he does admit that the reconnaissance flight was made "not as a preparation for war." It is perfectly natural that he is exploiting all the propaganda advantage possible out of our bad luck and bad judgment—but that does not mean that we must act as though we had been caught in the middle of a Czechoslovakia or a Hungary or a Korea.

If we had found a Russian reconnaissance plane flying over the United States, we would doubtless have shot it down too—this is a risk inherent in espionage activity. The way to decrease the tensions raised by this unfortunate incident is to make progress toward disarmament and an end to nuclear testing; and for this we on our part must be willing to accept risks just as we are willing to accept them when we send an unarmed reconnaissance plane high above the skies of Russia.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

TRUMAN RECALLS NO AERIAL SPYING

But He Concedes It May Have Been Used Under Him—Says U. S. Has 'Slipped'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13—Former President Harry S. Truman said here today that he did not know of any aerial sying by the United States during his Administration but that it was possible it might have been done without his knowledge.

He made the statement at a news conference that preceeded a speech largely devoted to foreign policy. The address was before the Executives Club in the Sherman Hotel.

Asked if there was aerial spying under his Presidency, he said: "I don't think so. I think it's dirty business. But sometimes it may be necessary."

On possible aerial spying without his knowledge, Mr. Truman said, "It is conceivable that I didn't want to know about it." He replied, "No" when asked if he had given orders not to be informed of such activity.

No Reference to Plane

Mr. Truman made no reference in his speech to the Soviet Union's downing of a United States reconnaissance plane, but he said later that he had this incident in mind when he remarked:

"Now we are faced with a very grave situation on a world basis. The great republic of ours has always been known for its honorable dealings and truthful statements of policy. It has always been for the downtrodden and for the building up of free government.

"We have slipped nationally and internationally. Perhaps our frenzy over the coming election has blinded our judgment and clouded our moral vision. I am sorry that is the case."

Mr. Truman described the world situation as "dangerous and jittery." He said recent acts of violence and riot demonstrations in both hemispheres reaffirmed that people were no longer content with economic affairs alone but that human dignity came first.

"Today's events in Korea, Turkey, South Africa and Cuba show that some governments have not kept up with the times in meeting the aspirations of the people who live under them," he said.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

A 20th-Century Pegasus Travels On Air

Military Will Test Vehicle Capable of 25 M.P.H.

By STACY V. JONES
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13—National Research Associates, Inc., of College Park, Md., received a design patent this week for Pegasus I, a vehicle that glides on a cushion of air.

The Army, which has bought one to try out, will exhibit it tomorrow in the Armed Forces Day celebration at Andrews Air Force Base here. The Marine Corps has been testing another of the same model.

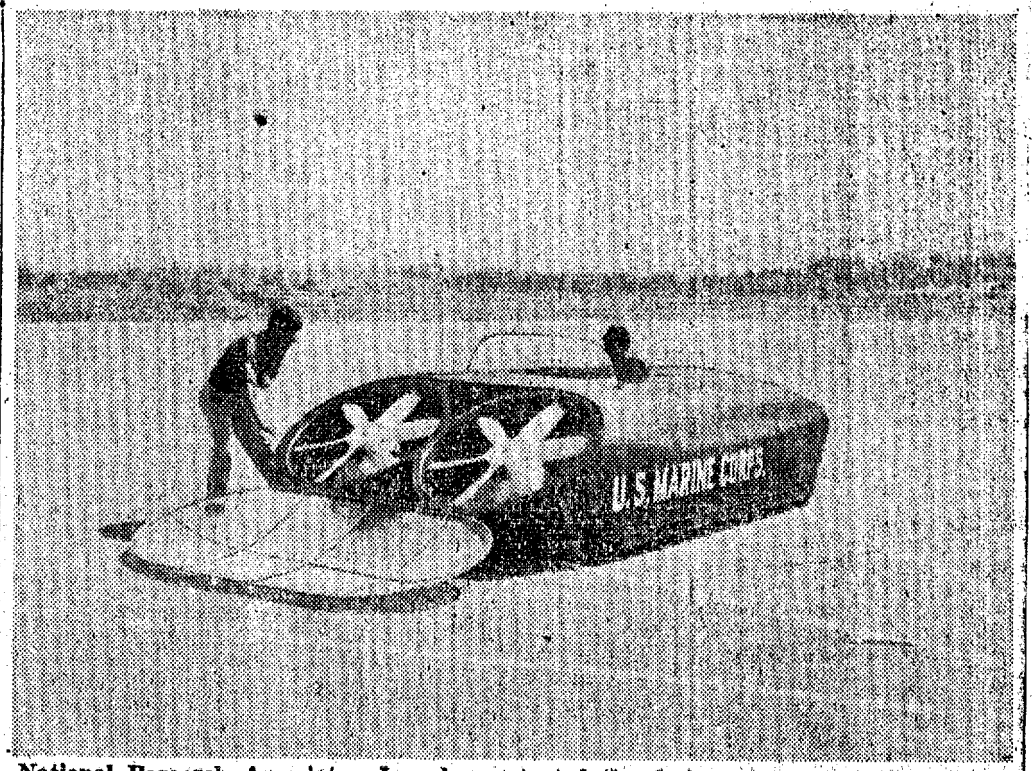
Pegasus I is 15 feet long and 8 feet wide and is powered by two motorcycle engines developing a total of 80 horsepower. According to the company, Pegasus I can rise fifteen inches with an operator aboard and has a normal speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour. The operator has a control stick and throttle.

The lift comes from "peripheral jet"—air pouring downward through a slot around the outer edge of the body.

The Army calls the machine FASS, for Free Air Suspension System. The Marine Corps name is GEM I, for Ground Effect Machine No. 1.

The company is building for the Marines a larger vehicle (GEM III) to be powered with a gas turbine engine. It has also put on the market a "flying saucer ride," an air-cushion amusement device capable of carrying two persons. Round and eight feet in diameter, it rises a couple of inches from the floor and is said to intrigue both young and old.

This week's design patent (Des. 187,896) was obtained by Melville W. Beardsley, a vice president of National Research Associates, and two of its engineers—Alfred G. Anderson and Philip W. Jackson Jr. It shows the configuration of a more sophisticated vehicle than those delivered for military testing. A number of mechanical patents are pending.



National Research Associates, Inc., has patented the design of Pegasus I, a vehicle that glides on a cushion of air. The Army will join the Marine Corps in testing vehicle.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

U.S. FAILS TO ORBIT 100-FOOT BALLOON

Aluminum-Coated Satellite Was to Have Been Used to Relay Communications

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 13 (AP)—The space agency tried and failed to put a huge balloon communication satellite into orbit today.

The 100-foot, aluminum-coated plastic sphere, which would have been the biggest satellite ever sent aloft, vanished in space when tracking stations lost contact with the Thor-Delta launching rocket after a predawn firing.

The best guess, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said, is that the satellite plunged into the Atlantic Ocean, perhaps still attached to one or two of the rocket stages.

Telemetry data indicated the failure of small helium jets designed to control the upper-stage assembly during a high-altitude coasting period.

Folded tightly into a 26½-inch magnesium ball, the balloon was scheduled to be ejected from its container and inflate to the size of a ten-story building after orbit was achieved.

Series Is Planned

Had the satellite, Echo I, gone into its proper circular path 1,000 miles above the earth, it would have been the first of a parade of the big balls that are to serve as backboards for bouncing communications signals around the world.

Another effort is scheduled for summer to launch a similar satellite. Eleven more Thor-Delta rockets are on order for this and other experiments.

In today's launching, at 4:16 A. M., the rocket veered slightly as it left the pad, was quickly righted by its own guidance, then blazed upward.

peared as the hot ninety-two-foot rocket reached the cold air of the upper atmosphere. Then, as it climbed into the sun's rays coming from behind the horizon, the trail of its second stage was clearly visible

Later in the day a Titan missile thundered down the Atlantic missile range on its fourth successful intercontinental-range flight.

The Air Force reported the rocket had achieved all test objectives in registering its tenth fully successful flight in fifteen launchings.

British Satellite Urged

JODRELL BANK, England, May 13 (Reuters)—Prof. A. C. B. Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank radio observatory, tonight urged Britain to launch its own communications satellites.

He emphasized that apart from the problem of launching, there were no major scientific difficulties left in using satellites for long-range radio communications.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

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U.S. Curbs Talk on Spying; President Departs Today

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13—Government officials have been ordered to stop talking in public about the United States plane lost on an espionage mission over the Soviet Union. President Eisenhower marked the new policy today by announcing that he had canceled plans to make a farewell statement before his departure for the East-West summit meeting in Paris.

The President departs tomorrow for the French capital.

Apparently it was decided that an Eisenhower statement, even one that omitted reference to the incident or its aftermath, would only generate additional speculation.

Word Is Passed Along

Word has been passed along that too much has already been said about aerial surveillance of other countries. It is admitted that in the propaganda exchange with Moscow, the United States has suffered a series of setbacks and that nothing is to be gained by further controversy.

The common reaction in Government offices was that the policy of silence was "a week too late," but that at least it was "better late than never."

The consensus among officials was that the series of statements issued here over the last week had not added to United States prestige, had created problems for allies and had given Premier Khrushchev vulnerable targets for his propaganda.

The decision on silence in Washington was made before Secretary of State Christian A. Herter left for Paris yesterday.

But there is little optimism in Washington that Premier Khrushchev will quietly drop an issue that has provided him with a ready-made chance to criticize United States policies.

Demand for Pact Likely

Diplomats here expect Mr. Khrushchev to use the summit meetings, possibly the opening session, to demand an agreement among the four major powers to shun unauthorized flights over each other's territory. He is expected to contend that the sovereignty of a nation's air space is recognized in international law and that such flights are provocative and dangerous to peace.

President Eisenhower is expected to counter with an expanded "Open Skies" plan, one that goes well beyond the original suggestion he made at Geneva in 1955. President Eisenhower probably will urge an end of all travel restrictions on foreign visitors and the opening of the land and sky of each major power to inspectors of the others.

It will be reasoned that such a plan would eliminate much of the secrecy and suspicion that are given here as the fundamental reason for the United States policy of aerial surveillance. The new "Open World" is expected to be advanced as the answer to demands for a program to limit the danger of surprise attack.

However, officials here have seen nothing in the record or in statements from Moscow this week that indicate Mr. Khrushchev will welcome this proposal any more warmly than he did the original one.

In Paris, at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States has given its allies a report on the plane's downing and an explanation of its policy in launching such flights. Officials here said they were delighted with the reaction of the NATO representatives and their understanding of the difficult Washington situation.

Johnson Calls for Unity

There was an elaborate demonstration of unity here on the eve of the President's departure. Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic leader in the Senate, was the principal spokesman.

The Texan said that when President Eisenhower was in Paris he could tell Premier Khrushchev that Americans were united in a determination to preserve "freedom of discussion, of religion, of the right to disagree, and the right to live in a land governed by law."

"There is a time for partisanship," Senator Johnson said. "That is when we present the issues and ask the American people to decide. But there is also a time for unity. That is when the decision has been made and our Government must act for all of the people."

That was the mood on Capitol Hill today. Every legislator who spoke followed Senator Johnson's lead.

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 14 1960

Soviet Air Chief Puts Off U.S. Trip as Result of U-2

Vershinin, in Polite Note, Says He Is Awaiting a 'More Suitable Time'

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13—The commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force has called off his scheduled visit to the United States.

The cancellation was announced by the Pentagon today. Chief Air Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, the commander, made it clear in a message received here yesterday that his decision was prompted by the developments in the United States spy plane case.

Officials noted that the message was polite. It contained a suggestion that Air Marshal Vershinin would like to come at a "more suitable time."

He and nine other Soviet Air Force officers were to have arrived at National Airport tomorrow in a four-engine Ilyushin-18 turboprop transport for a ten-day tour of the United States.

The air marshal's message, dated yesterday, was addressed to Gen. Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the Air Force. It follows:

"Dear general:

"As you know, in my letter of April 29 this year, I accepted with thanks your invitation to visit the United States as a guest of the U. S. Air Force.

"In connection with recent events known to you I have considered it necessary to reconsider the question of my journey to the United States and would like to state frankly my reasons therefore.

"I think you will agree with me that at the present time, unfavorable circumstances have been created for the successful accomplishing of the purposes envisaged in the exchange of visits of this kind.

"In this atmosphere it is my opinion that it would be more appropriate to postpone my visit to the United States until a more suitable time.

"I hope, my dear general, you will correctly understand the motives which guide me in writing this letter to you."

The visit was to have been in return for a visit to the Soviet Union by an Air Force delegation headed by Gen. Nathan F. Twining in 1956. General Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was then Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

General White let it be known through a spokesman that he planned to reply to Air Marshal Vershinin with a renewal of the invitation. The Russians had

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HUNTSVILLE TIMES MAY 14 1960

What The Russians See

The now-famed "spy plane" incident simply boils down to this: The Russians look in our windows, and we look in theirs. Some of their people have been caught, and now, we have been caught.

Washington authorities have yet to reveal what we have seen in our spying, and we're not sure what the Communists have seen here. But, if you'll stop to think for a minute, they could have seen some not-very-pleasant things—happenings which distorted minds could well twist into evidence that America is not the lily-white, peace-loving land of brotherhood which we would want it to be.

Without ever bothering to fly over America, the Russians could learn that in this country there is greed, selfishness and deceit.

People cut each other's throats quickly and adroitly in our business world; people pad expense accounts, they confiscate funds and defraud if they think they can get away with it. "The government," as we Americans call it, especially is a target which the little man constantly attacks in tests of his shrewdness, his ability to "put one over on 'em." We want to get all we can out of that great bank of wealth, the government, OUR government.

And even on the local level we are more concerned with what we can squeeze out of the governing bodies for our own selfish use rather than seeking fairer and more constructive means of spending the money. Or we seek to establish individual kingdoms instead of seeking to be public servants.

These symptoms, not to mention the brawlings and murders, the "other type" of stealing, the gossiping and character assassinations and the private interest games played by so many people given trusted positions, are some of the things which could be seen by looking in our window.

These black marks are not representative of the people of America as a whole; and, no doubt, they exist to a far worse degree in Russia.

But we must face the fact that they do exist in America, and that these black marks are among the facets of our life on display through any open window, however much we might wish for a good set of blinds.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 14 1960

BALLOON LOST BY THOR-DELTA IN ITS 1ST JOB

Cape Canaveral, Fla., May 13 (AP)—Thor-Delta, newest of the nation's workhorse space rockets, flunked its initial mission Friday when it tried to boost Echo I, a huge balloon communications satellite, into orbit. The 100 foot, aluminum coated plastic sphere, which would have been the biggest satellite ever sent aloft, vanished in space when tracking stations lost contact.

Best guess, a spokesman for the national aeronautics and space administration said, was that the satellite—from which radio signals were to be bounced—plunged into the Atlantic ocean, perhaps still attached to one or two of the rocket stages. Telemetry data indicated the failure of small helium jets designed to control the upper stage assembly. Another effort is scheduled in midsummer.

A bright vapor cloud blossomed as the hot 92 foot rocket raced into the cold air of the upper atmosphere. As it climbed into the sun's rays, coming up from behind the horizon, the ignition of its second stage was clearly visible. What happened after that was not known.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

MAY 14 1960

Set Missile Test On RRs in Wyo.

Washington, May 13 (AP).—Minuteman missile tests will be carried out on railroads, in Wyoming perhaps next month, Rep. Keith Thomson (R-Wyo.) said today. Thomson said the initial tests will involve no actual missiles but wil test vibration and other problems. Operating crews for the 14-car test trains will be furnished by the railroads, with eight lines involved. In later stages the trains will carry the solid-propellant missiles on special launcher cars.

Missiles for the P. I.

Manila, May 13 (Reuters).—The Philippine air force soon will be equipped with American Side-r missiles.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 14 1960

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Unfavorable for Trip, Moscow's Air Chief Says

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 13—The chill wind that the U-2 spy plane incident has blown on

Marshal Vershinin

prospects for the east-west summit meeting in Paris next week turned icier Friday.

The drop in pre-summit temperature, three days before President Eisenhower and other western chiefs are to sit down with Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev to try to ease world tensions, was evident in these developments:

1. The chief of Russia's air force, Marshal K. A. Vershinin, called off a scheduled visit, with nine other Russian air officers, to the United States. The group had been due to arrive Saturday to see an Armed Forces day display of American military might. Vershinin sent word that it seemed appropriate to postpone the visit to a "more suitable time."

Ike Cancels Talk

2. President Eisenhower suddenly canceled, without saying why, plans to make a pre-departure statement to the American people on the outlook for the summit meeting. The White House said only that the President, who takes off by plane for Paris Saturday evening, "changed his mind" about such a statement.

Moscow's decision to call off the air officers' visit, announced in a letter from Marshal Vershinin to Gen. Thomas D. White, United States air force chief, was an obvious by-product of the spy plane case which has infuriated Khrushchev. Vershinin wrote that "recent events" have created "unfavorable circumstances" for a visit at this time.

The President's decision to call off his previously scheduled public statement on the summit outlook also stemmed, officials said, from the storminess that the U-2 case has brought to American-Russian relations just before the summit talks begin.

Ike's Hopes Unchanged

Altho no official explanation, beyond a change of mind, was given for the President's action, White House sources said the President decided it would be useless in view of recent events to try to tell his countrymen what his summit hopes are.

He said only Wednesday that the U-2 case and its global repercussions had not changed "decisively" his hopes that tensions can be eased at the summit. However, the chief executive made the statement before he had read remarks by Khrushchev that he had changed his mind about the President's peaceful intentions because the President had defended American spy flights as a distasteful necessity.

Khrushchev's avowed outrage at flights of unarmed foreign planes over Russian soil has actually upset all previous summit calculations, in the opinoin of high American officials.

Hoped for Calm

President Eisenhower had hoped, they explained, that a calm east-west climate would result from the Khrushchev visit to America last fall, climaxed by private talks between the two men at Camp David, Md., and from the President's plan to return the visit in Russia this June. But the U-2 case and Khrushchev's violent reaction to it have all but ended such hopes.

The President's cancelation of a pre-departure statement came without warning. Anne Wheaton, acting White House press secretary, had advised newsreel and television camera men to be ready to record such a statement early Friday afternoon, for public release when the President took off. Equipment was being set up in the White House to make the recordings when Mrs. Wheaton told the camera crews they weren't needed.

The Eisenhower decision to keep silent on summit hopes was the reverse of his conduct before he left for the July, 1955, summit meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Democrats Back Ike

On that occasion in a radio-television talk to the nation, he said he was going to Geneva to "extend the hand of friendship to all who will grasp it honestly," and urged the American people to pray for the success of the conference.

In the Senate Friday, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson [Tex.] and other Democrats pledged nonpartisan support to the President in his summit venture.

Johnson said that "we cannot permit our country to be divided by the clever use made by Nikita Khrushchev of the U-2 incident." Assistant Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield [Mont.] sounded a similar note in saying the President will speak at the summit table for "Democrats and Republicans alike." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen [Ill.] praised the Democrats for their unity pledges.

Messages Back Ike

The White House, in response to inquiries, said the President has received this week about 500 telegrams and 900 letters related to the U-2 case. Without giving a breakdown, Mrs. Wheaton told reporters that the "dominant" sentiment in the messages was support for the administration's handling of the case.

The state department said the United States embassy in Moscow has renewed its request that embassy officials be permitted to interview Francis G. Powers, captured pilot of the U-2 that came down in Russia May 1. This was the third time the request has been made. Khrushchev has publicly ridiculed the request, but officially Russia has neither said yes or no.

American officials said a "full and frank report" on the spy plane incident has been made to the 14 other members of the North Atlantic Treaty organization. These include Norway, which has protested to the United States against the plan, as reported by Russia, for Powers' U-2 to land at a base in Norway. The state department had no comment on Norway's protest.

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Anti-American Protest Rallies . . . Reported

LONDON, May 13 [Reuters]—Meetings of wrathful protest against American aerial spying were staged Friday in factories and farms of the Soviet Union, Moscow radio reported.

"Workers expressed their indignation against the designs of the sorry knights of the cold war" at widespread meetings, the radio said.

Support Khrushchev

"Workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia are supporting by word and deed their government and [Premier] Nikita Sergeyevitch Krushchev, who has given a fitting rebuff to the American imperialists," a commentator on Moscow radio's home service said.

The reported meetings followed a sharp Russian reply to a note from the United States on Thursday.

[The Associated Press reported from Moscow that the Soviet Union delivered notes of protest Friday to Pakistan, Turkey and Norway against the flight of the American spy plane downed in Russia.]

The official news agency Tass said the United States state department's contention that the U-2 intelligence flight May 1 had no aggressive intent and was aimed at upsetting the summit talks was "contrary to all logic."

"Policy Premeditated"

The agency said the note handed over in Moscow "once again admits that reconnaissance flights by United States planes over soviet territory represent a premeditated policy of the United States."

Moscow radio broadcast a protest meeting held in spinning mill in Moscow.

Said one woman worker: "We brand with shame the has excited the indignation of the soviet people."

Moscow radio said in a program beamed to North America that Washington's "clumsy attempt to justify" the plane flight was "no less dangerous than the aggressive incursion itself."

Commenting on a statement by United States Secretary of State Christian Herter that the flight might help in reaching decisions at the summit talks, the radio's commentator said:

"Acting on that strange logic, the U. S. S. R. should dispatch 10 or more airplanes to the United States to insure the progress of the talks."

A Moscow radio broadcast to Japan Thursday night said a retaliatory attack by nuclear rocket would be made on any United States base in Japan, Turkey, Pakistan, or Iran that sent a nuclear bomb equipped aircraft over Russia.

It warned the Japanese government that to give "serious consideration" to the possibility of United States planes based in Japan taking part in an intelligence mission or even carrying a nuclear bomb.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 14 1960

NORWAY BARS BASES TO U. S. SPY FLIGHTS

Lodges Protest with American Envoy

OSLO, May 13 [Reuters]—Norway Friday barred the use of its air bases to any American reconnaissance planes flying over Russia in the future.

Foreign Minister Halvard Lange lodged an official protest with the American ambassador, Miss Frances E. Willis.

[In Washington, the state department announced receipt of the protest, and said the note "was under study." Further comment was withheld.]

Later he announced to the storting [parliament] that an American U-2 plane shot down by the Russians May 1, had intended to land at Bodo airfield in northern Norway.

Warned in Red Note

Russia handed over a note to Norway reiterating Premier Nikita Khrushchev's

Lange and Miss Willis

earlier warnings that if such "provocations" take place from Norwegian territory the Soviet Union "will be compelled to take appropriate counter-measures."

Dispatches from Moscow said similar notes were delivered to the Turkish and Pakistan governments. The Russians have said that the U-2 plane was based in Turkey and took off on its flight over the Soviet Union from Pakistan.

Lange's statement was received in surprised silence by parliament. He said that Nor-

way is a loyal member of the North Atlantic Treaty organization and had given permission for its bases to be used for reconnaissance flights in the northeastern Atlantic.

"But from the Norwegian side, it has been a condition for such flights that aircraft did not violate other countries' air space and did not indeed approach the territory of foreign powers," he said.

Asks Ban on Landings

"I requested that from the American side all necessary steps should be taken to prevent the planning of similar stopover landings in future."

He expressed understanding that Russia is "embittered over what happened."

"But from this rostrum I must protest against the threats against Norway which in this connection have been leveled by responsible political persons in the Soviet Union," he said.

In London, President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan announced that his government would protest to the United States if it confirms American planes are using Pakistani soil for espionage flights over, Russia.

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CURRENT NEWS

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 16 1960

SOVIET 'SPACE SHIP' ORBITS IN PRELUDE TO MANNED FLIGHT

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 15—A Soviet "space ship" was successfully orbiting the earth every ninety-one minutes today.

The Soviet Union celebrated the opening of the Big Four summit meeting in Paris by launching the 10,000-pound satellite bearing a model astronaut cabin early this morning.

English-language versions of the announcement that were beamed abroad early today said the hermetically sealed cabin had carried a "dummy space man" and "all the necessary equipment" for a manned flight.

Russian Text Different

The Russian text released here was less imaginative. It said the cabin had carried equipment and "a load equivalent to the weight of a human being."

The load, or dummy, the equipment and "various instrumentation" were said to weigh 1,249 pounds.

The launching was hailed here as another demonstration of Soviet superiority in rocketry. It was also officially described as the beginning of difficult endeavors" to build reliable space ships for human crews.

At 10 o'clock this evening Moscow time (3 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time) the giant satellite was said to have completed fourteen revolutions around the earth with all equipment functioning normally. No time has yet been set for the planned ejection of the pressurized cabin from the satellite vehicle.

Will Not Try Recovery

Soviet scientists said they had no plans to recover the cabin. The official announcement this morning said that after study of the cabin's detachment and general performance both the satellite and cabin would be allowed to fall into the denser layers of the atmosphere to be burned up by friction.

Scientists commenting on the experiment on the Moscow radio during the day said the problem of retrieving such a cabin would be the next major project. One commentator suggested it might be done with a parachute.

All speakers said with confidence, however, that the age of manned space travel was now near. They expressed the belief that a cabin like the one sent aloft today, weighing about 5,500 pounds, could carry all the equipment necessary to sustain life in space.

Leonid I. Sedov, one of the nation's leading astrophysicists, declared tonight that the "decisive work" to send a man into space belonged now to biology and medical workers "because the technical apparatus appears to be working normally." His comment would suggest that Soviet experts foresaw no great difficulty in solving the re-entry problem.

Charles Villmann, head of the Estonian branch of the National Astonomical and Geodetic Society, told Tass, the Soviet press agency, that "possibly the great moment of man's flight into space will come before this year is out."

Photographs Withheld

No descriptions or photographs of the satellite or the cabin have been released so far. The original announcement by Tass also gave few details on the equipment and instruments aboard.

Supplementary commentaries indicated that among the problems to be studied were the effects of the excessive pressure during launchings on a man, the effects of cosmic rays on the human body, the nature of the meteor danger for astronauts and general problems caused by the rapid acceleration and conditions of weightlessness in space.

One scientist said this evening that conditions inside the cabin "are those of an ordinary evening date." The 10 P. M. communiqué said that dependable pressurization and heat-regulation equipment in the cabin insured "normal conditions for life."

The satellite is giving off a signal, somewhat resembling a whistle, on both telegraph and telephone circuits on a frequency of 19.995 megacycles. It also carries a transmitter to relay data gathered by its instruments to measure the vehicle's orbital elements.

Reported Following Plan

The first announcement said the satellite was in an almost circular orbit about 200 miles above the earth's surface. This evening the orbit was said to be coinciding well with that calculated in advance.

The satellite's farthest and nearest points from the earth were given as 369 and 312 kilometers, or 230 and 195 miles.

The satellite was reported to be circling the earth once in every 91.2 minutes at an angle of 65 degrees to the equatorial plane. This figure and the announcement that fourteen revolutions had been completed at 10 o'clock this evening indicated a probable launching time of 1 A. M. today Moscow time (6 P. M. Saturday in New York.)

The Soviet Union has never identified the sites from which it launches satellites.

The timing, whether deliberate or not, was fortuitous for Soviet propaganda. The successful launching of so heavy a satellite re-emphasized Soviet rocket capabilities on the eve of the Paris summit meeting.

Ever since it shot down an American reconnaissance plane in the Urals two weeks ago Moscow has repeatedly asserted that it was capable of knocking out Western bases around the Soviet Union and of striking at targets in the United States in case of war.

Perfected In Pacific Tests

Several Soviet scientists said the rocket that took the new satellite aloft had been perfected in tests in the Pacific Ocean last January. At that time the Soviet Union said it had fired two rockets over about 8,000 miles and that at least one of them had landed within a mile of the target.

The Pacific tests were then described as "more powerful rockets," intended for the launching of heavy satellites and cosmic rockets to other planets.

Today's announcement was preceded by the statement that the Soviet Union had been conducting research and design work to prepare a manned flight into outer space "for the past few years." The only previous indications of such a program have been the occasional release of pictures and stories depicting the training of astronauts.

Soviet commentators said today's feat had demonstrated that the Soviet Union employed rocketry and science for peaceful purposes. They also sought to contrast Soviet and United States research.

"Unfortunately," said Prof. Vladimir V. Dobronravov, "American military circles attempt to use cosmic space for other purposes—aggression and preparations for war."

Foreign Tributes Quoted

But Tass, in collecting reams of statements from abroad for the Soviet press, showed no reluctance about reproducing foreign commentary that paid tribute to Soviet leadership in the missile race with the United States.

If today's launching was not timed to coincide with the start of the summit meeting then it was simply another example of the remarkable coincidence of Soviet space shots and important calendar days. Today was also the second anniversary of the launching of Sputnik III, the last Soviet earth satellite, which disintegrated in the atmosphere on April 4 this year. It weighed 2,925 pounds.

Last Sept. 12, on the eve of Premier Khrushchev's departure for the United States, Soviet scientists launched a rocket that hit the moon. With the Premier, the scientists sent to President Eisenhower a copy of the metal insignia that the rocket had carried to the moon.

The third Soviet moon rocket, which relayed to the earth pictures of the hidden face of the moon, was sent aloft last on Oct. 4, 1959. That was the second anniversary of the launching of Sputnik I, mankind's first artificial satellite.

Although the new satellite was apparently launched within an hour or so after midnight, the first Soviet announcement was not sent abroad until about 7 A. M. Moscow time. The Moscow radio here carried the news at 7:30 and the Tass wires in Moscow did not transmit the official announcement until two hours later.

Even in the firs announcement Soviet authorities were mindful of the propaganda value of their latest space experiment. The official English version,

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besides referring to the dummy space man, spoke of the satellites more glamorously as a "space ship." The Russian text use the phrase "Sputnik-ship."

As is customary here now, Tass also listed the times at which the satellite would pass over selected cities of the world. The first city given was Moscow, at 6:11 A. M. today. The second city on the list was the site of the summit meeting—Paris—and the time was 7:38 A. M.

New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne and Ottawa also appeared in today's listing.

The announcement said the pressurized cabin would be separated from the satellite whenever the "necessary" information had been received.

On the radio this afternoon, scientists said that the command for the cabin's descent would be given from the earth, presumably by a device that would slow the orbiting behicle.

The satellite was presumably placed into orbit by a multistage rocket. The last stage, from which the satellite was ejected, is probably flying in a similar path. Thus, when the pressure cabin is detached there will probably be three Soviet objects in orbit.

The last stage of the rocket was not included in the announced satellite weight of 4,540 kilograms, about 10,000 pounds.

The instruments and equipment aboard the satellite were said to be powered by chemical and solar batteries.

Although the timing of the announcement this morning may have served Soviet prestige abroad it was not fortunate for the Soviet press. The news developed here much too late for the Sunday papers. A special issue of Moscow's evening newspaper this afternoon carried the only printed account of the event.

U.S. Aide Says Pilot Told Truth to Soviet

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15 — George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, declared today that the pilot of the reconnaissance plane downed over the Soviet Union did when captured exactly what he had been instructed to do.

Mr. Allen said that when Francis G. Powers, the pilot, went down, "he told exactly what his mission was, exactly what he was expected to do."

"And he was under instructions to do that," Mr. Allen said, adding: "He gave an accurate statement of what his mission was and I think that ought to be realized by everyone concerned."

Mr. Allen's statement, made on the American Broadcasting Company's television program "College News Conference," was in contrast with Russian reports.

The Russians have said that Mr. Powers was supposed to blow up his plane in the air and to commit suicide with a poisoned needle said to have been found in the flier's kit. They declared that they had tested the needle on a dog with fatal results.

Mr. Allen said United States diplomats in Moscow would do everything possible to see that Mr. Powers got a fair trial if the Russians were to try him as a spy, as they say they will. Although the United States Embassy in Moscow has been trying to see the pilot, there has been no confirmation that the Soviet government has granted this request.

Mr. Allen, whose agency directs the United States' foreign propaganda efforts, including the Voice of America broadcasts, also denied that Secretary of State Christian A. Herter had said that flights such as that of Mr. Powers over the Soviet Union would continue.

Denial on Herter Statement

He said Secretary Herter had "said that there is an obligation and responsibility on the part of the United States Government and the free world to try to obtain information to guard against surprise attack, but he has not said we are going to continue to fly."

Mr. Allen said he would like to correct "a great misunderstanding" about what Mr. Herter had said.

Last Monday it was inferred from a statement issued by Secretary Herter that the United States would continue such flights. Premier Khrushchev reacted indignantly. The pertinent section of Mr. Herter's statement said:

"The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility."

Mr. Allen also discussed the State Department's first statement after the Soviet had announced that the United States plane was down and the pilot captured. He said the state[illegible] weather plane was a "push-button reply" that had been prepared before the State Department's press officer, Lincoln White, made the reply in good faith, he said.

"One of the very difficult problems of the U-2," he said, "is the situation of our allies. It is perfectly obvious that our allies are naturally going to be much more concerned from now on about the actions taken from air bases in their territory."

Russians Call Guilt Certain

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP)—Two of the Soviet Union's top legal authorities declared today that Francis G. Powers must be "strictly punished as the gravest criminal, spy and war provocateur."

The guilt of the 30-year-old United States pilot is not debatable, said an Izvestia article written by P. S. Romashkin head of the legal institute of the Academy of Sciences, and S. A. Golunsky.

"The court sentence will serve as a serious warning to all big and small war provocateurs," they said.

The minimum sentence for crimes attributed to Mr. Powers under Soviet law is eight years' imprisonment. The maximum is death. The two jurists' language appeared to mean that they favored the death sentence.

They wrote that "Powers, a conscious performer of an aggressive act against our country, will get what he deserves."

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 16 1960

'SPACE SHIP' LINK TO SUMMIT DENIED

Soviet Spokesman in Paris Also Says Astronaut Will Be Orbited 'Very Soon'

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 15 — Premier Khrushchev's chief spokesman declared today that the Soviet Union would "very soon" launch a manned space rocket.

He added that he could not precide the exact time of the Soviet effort to send an astronaut aloft in a "space ship" similar to the one that was shot into orbit carrying a dummy last night.

Mikhail A. Kharlamov, chief o fthe press department of the Soviet Foreing Ministry, who is actin gas the chief spokesman for the delegation during the summit meeting, gave no further details of Soviet plans.

He denied flatly, however, that the firing of the [illegible] vehicle into orbit around the earth had been timed as a dramatic pre-summit reminder of Soviet rocket power.

Space Travel 'Nearer'

LONDON, May 15 (Reuters) Prof. Viktor A. Ambartsumyan, an astronomer and a member of the Supreme Soviet, said today that the launching had brought nearer the time when man would go into space himself.

Professor Ambartsumyan is visiting the Jodrell Bank, observatory, the site of the world's largest radio telescope.

Prof. A. C. B. Lovell, the observatory director, said the launching made man's flight into space "imminent."

Professor Ambartsumyan said he thought "further experiments with big satellites are necessary before a manned satellite becomes a reality."

He said: "Each step in launching very heavy giant Sputniks will bring mankind nearer to travel in space."

Professor Lovell said the Soviet intention to proceed with manned flight had been known here for some time.

Weight 'Remarkable'

He termed the weight of the satellite "really quite remarkable," and said:

"It is obviously heavy enough to contain a man and all the necessary equipment to sustain life for quite a long time.

"The colossal weight of this device makes me wonder if reentry of space ships into the earth's atmosphere is going to remain a terribly serious problem."

Professor Lovell, who has been engaged in space research, said the Soviet might be relying on equipping a man in space with sufficient devices and power to control his re-entry into the atmosphere.

In Bonn, West Germany, a spokesman at Bochum Observatory in the Ruhr said:

"If they can launch a space ship with a dummy on board then they could send up a man. They are only faced with the moral question of sending a living person into space without being certain they could get him back safely."

Linked to Pacific Tests

In Tokyo, Dr. Masashi Miyaji, director of Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, said recent Soviet rocket tests in the Pacific had paved the way for the launching.

L. J. Carter, Secretary of the British Interplanetary Society, said in London that "the Russian space ship should be very brilliant in the sky and visible to anyone."

"It ought to be the brightest thing in the sky apart from the moon—much brighter than the stars, for instance," he said.

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3 CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAY 14 1960

Truman Hedges After Blast at Spy Plane

Former President Truman (left), arriving in Dearborn station Friday for talks before mayors conference and Executives club, smiles with his welcomers, Mayor Daley (center) Col. Jacob Arvey, Democratic national committeeman.

[TRIBUNE Photos]

In Blackstone hotel the former President lends a shoulder while Mrs. Perle Mesta, who was minister to Luxembourg during his administration, autographs her new book for him.

BY ROBERT WIEDRICH

Former President Truman expressed mixed reactions in Chicago Friday to the American spy plane shooting incident in Russia.

"The American government always has been known for honesty and integrity," he said at a press conference in the Sherman hotel. "I'm very, very sorry that there has been something to undermine that confidence."

Asked later on if aerial spying had been conducted during his term in office, he replied:

"I don't think so. I think it's a dirty business. But sometimes it may be necessary."

'Didn't Want to Know'

Then, when asked if such spying might have gone on without his knowledge, Truman retorted:

"It's conceivable that I didn't want to know about it."

Asked if he meant that he had instructed aids not to inform him of such activity, Truman replied, "No."

Truman's meeting with reporters was a prelude to a speech at a luncheon of the Executives club in the Sherman.

In a question period following his talk, Truman said weather observation planes had flown thruout the world during his administration, but "they weren't spy planes."

A "Showman" at 76

Just turned 76 May 8, the former chief executive displayed showmanship by announcing at the start of the press parley that he would have an announcement to make afterward. But, he said, he wouldn't say what it was the questions ended.

His announcement was his indorsement of Sen. Stuart Symington [D., Mo.] for the Democratic Presidential nomination. But Truman played his teasing game to the end. He insisted on reading the statement before doling out copies of it.

At his press parley, Truman expressed hope that the forthcoming summit meeting will produce "some good for the peace of the world."

Calls Situation Dangerous

Asked about Secretary of State Christian Herter's defense Thursday of the spy plane incident, Truman said: "I'm not making foreign policy for the United States. I did once and you knew where I was going."

In his talk before the Executives club, Truman termed the world situation "dangerous and jittery."

"In the recent acts of violence and riotous demonstrations in both the eastern and the western hemispheres, there is a reaffirmation that people are no longer content with economic affairs alone, but that human dignity comes first," Truman said.

Regimes "Behind Times"

He said unrest in Korea, Turkey, South Africa, and Cuba indicated that some governments had not "kept up with the times in meeting the aspirations of the people who live under them."

He termed Syngman Rhee, resigned president of Korea, a "victim of misplaced trust in some of the people around him."

"Strong men in critical times find it difficult to pass on authority for fear their policies may be sabotaged," he added.

Truman pleaded for understanding of Rhee, whom he termed "dedicated . . . to the ideals of freedom."

"In his present difficulties let us not forget it, lest we malign him out of all proportion to his errors and misjudgments in trying to cling to power," Truman said.

"Learned Lesson Well"

Truman said the South Koreans had learned their lesson of "free government well under Syngman Rhee to rise up against him to preserve democracy in their republic."

Truman deplored the imprisoning of newspaper men in Turkey and labeled it "a grave mistake." He said the press at times can be "unkind and irresponsible," but he added:

"I would rather risk the excesses of the press than the curbing of unrestricted freedom of expression."

Turning to the western hemisphere, Truman said that freedom and human dignity are again being subverted under Fidel Castro in Cuba, "and this time in the name of revolution by the Castro dictatorship."

Sees Red Pact Perils

He predicted that Castro's trade agreement with the Communists would "get him into deeper trouble."

Then Truman made his only reference in the talk to the spy plane incident.

"Now we are faced with a very grave situation on a world-wide basis," he said. "The great Republic of ours has always been known for its honorable dealings and truthful statements of policy.

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Says 'We Have Slipped'

"It has always been for the downtrodden and for the upbuilding of free government. We have slipped nationally and internationally.

"Perhaps our frenzy over the coming election has blinded our judgment and clouded our moral vision. I am sorry that is the case."

Altho Truman did not indicate in the text that this statement referred to the spy plane controversy, he told reporters that was what he was talking about.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS MAY 14 1960

Red Air Chief Xs Visit—Politely

Washington, May 13 (NEWS Bureau).—Soviet Air Marshal K. A. Vershinin today politely called off his scheduled 10-day tour of U. S. air bases, which was to start tomorrow, because of "unfavorable circumstances" resulting from the U-2 spy plane incident.

Chief Marshal Vershinin and nine other Soviet air force officers had been invited several

Marshal Vershinin
Cancels U. S. visit

months ago by Gen. Thomas White, U. S. air chief of staff. The invitation, approved by President Eisenhower, was in return for that extended in 1956 to Gen. Nathan Twining and a group of his aids.

Twining, now chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was then air chief. He spent a week in Moscow and was guest of honor at the annual Red army air show. He and his party witnessed an excellent exhibition of new equipment displayed in surprising numbers. They reported the trip as highly profitable.

Vershinin addressed White as "dear general" and said: "In connection with recent events known to you I have considered it necessary to reconsider teh question of my journey to the U. S. and would like to state frankly my reasons therefore.

Postpone It, He Says

"I think you will agree that at the present time unfavorable circumstances have been created for the successful accomplishing of the purposes envisaged in the exchange of visits of this kind.

"In thi atmosphere it is my opinion that it would be more appropriate to postpone my visit to the U. S. until a more suitable time. I hope, my dear general, you will correctly understand the lotives which guide me in writing this letter to yol."

See Incident As Ndisance

White and his assistants an[illegible] that the Russians were not coming. At Air Force headquarters the U-2 incident was regarded as a political nuisance, having little effect on normal operating procedures.

White expressed hope that the Russians could come later. He had planned to have them attend Armed Forces Day ceremonies at Andrews Air Force Base near here, then take them to Miami, Fort Worth, Los Angeles and San rancisco and to visit half a dozen research, engineering and operational bomber bases.

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WASHINGTON STAR MAY 11 1960

TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE

U. S. Spy Policy Assailed

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—Following is the text of a note from the Soviet government protesting the violation of Soviet air space by an American plane:

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics considers it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America:

On May 1 of this year at five hours 36 minutes (5:36 a.m.) Moscow time a military aircraft violated the boundries of the USSR and intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for a distance of more than 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles.). The government of the USSR naturally could not leave unpunished such flagrant violation of the Soviet state boundries. When the intentions of the violating aircraft became apparent, it was shot down by Soviet rocket troops in the area of Sverdlovsk.

Upon examination by experts of all data at the disposal of the Soviet side, it was incontrovertibly established that the intruder aircraft belonged to the United States of America, was permanently based in Turkey and was sent through Pakistan into the Soviet Union with hostile purposes.

As the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchev, made public on May 7 at the final session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, data from the investigation leave no doubt with respect to the purpose of the flight of the American aircraft which violated the USSR's borders on May 1. This aircraft was especially equipped for a reconnaissance and diversionary flight over the territory of the Soviet Union. It had on board apparatus for raerial photography, for detecting the Soviet radar network and other special radio-technical equipment which formed part of the USSR anti-aircraft defenses. At the disposal of the Soviet expert commission, which carried out the investigation, there is undisputable proof of the espionage reconnaissance mission of the American aircraft. Films of Soviet defense and industrial establishments, a tape recording of the signals of Soviet radar stations and other data.

Pilot Accountable

The pilot (Francis G.) Powers, about whose fate the embassy of the United States of America inquired in its note of May 6, is alive and, as indicated in the aforementioned speech of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchev, will be brought to account under the laws of the Soviet state. The pilot has indicated that he did everything in full accordance with the assignment given him. On the flight map taken from him there was clearly and accurately marked the entire route he was assigned after takeoff from Adana (Turkey): Peshawar (Pakistan) the Aral-Sverdlovsk-Archangel-Murmansk, followed by a landing at the Norwegian airfield at Brode (Bodo.)

The pilot has also stated that he served in sub-Unit No. 10-10, which under cover of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, is engaged in high-altitude military reconnaissance.

This and other information revealed in the speeches of the head of the Soviet government completely refuted the United States State Department's concocted and hurriedly fabricated version, released May 5 in an official announcement for the press, to the effect that the aircraft was allegedly carrying out meteorological observations in the upper strata of the atmosphere along the Turkish-Soviet border.

After the complete absurdity of the aforementioned version had been shown and it had been incontrovertibly proved that the American aircraft intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for aggressive reconnaissance purposes, a new announcement was made by the United States State Department on May 8 which contained the forced admission that the aircraft was sent into the Soviet Union for military reconnaissance purposes and, by that very fact, it was admitted that the flight was pursuing aggressive purposes.

In this way after three days the State Department already had denied the version which obviously had been intended to mislead world public opinion as well as the public opinion of America itself.

Open Skies Issue

The State Department considered it appropriate to refer in this announcement to the "open skies" proposal made by the Government of the United States in 1955 and to the refusal of the Soviet government to accept this proposal. Yet, the Soviet government, like the governments of many other states, refused to accept this proposal which was intended to thlow open the doors of other nations to American reconnaissance. The activities of American aviation only confirm the correctness of the evaluation given to this proposal at the time by the Soviet government.

Does all this mean that, with the refusal of a number of States to accept this proposal for "open skies" the United States of America is attempting arbitrarily to take upon itself the right to "open" a foreign sky?

It is enough to put the question this way, for the complete groundlessness of the aforementioned reference to the U.S.A. "Open Sky" proposal to become clear.

Sign of U. S. Policy

It follows from the aforementioned May 8 announcement from the U.S. State Department that hostile acts by American aviation, which have taken place numerous times in relation to the Soviet Union, are not simply a result of the activity of the military commands of the U.S.A. in various areas but are an expression of a calculated U.S.A. policy. That which the Soviet government has repeatedly declared in its representations to the Government of the U.S.A. in connection with the violations of the USSR national boundaries by American airplanes has been confirmed, namely, that these violations are premeditated.

All this testifies that the Government of the U.S.A., instead of taking measures to stop such action by American aviation, the danger of which has more than once been pointed out by the Soviet government, officially announces such actions to be national policy.

Thus, the Government of the U.S.A., in the first place, testifies to the fact that its answers to representations of the Soviet government were only for the sake of form, behind which was a concealed effort to avoid the substance of the issue, and that all violations by American aircraft of national boundaries of the USSR represented actions conforming to U.S.A. policy.

In the second place, and this is the main point, by sanctioning such actions of American aviation, the Government of the U. S. A. aggravates the situation even more.

One must ask, how is it possible to reconcile this with declarations on the part of leading figures of the U. S. A., that the Government of the U. S. A., like the Soviet government, is also striving for improvement of relations between the USSR and the U. S. A., for a relaxation of international tension, and the strengthening of trust between states.

Military intelligence activities by one nation by means of intrusion of its aircraft into the area of another country can hardly be called a method for improving relations and strengthening trust.

It is self evident that the Soviet government is compelled under such circumstances to give strict instructions to its armed forces to take all necessary measures against the violation of Soviet boundaries by foreign aviation.

Different Paths

The government of the USSR regretfully states that, while it undertakes everything possible for the normalization and improvement of teh international situation, the Government of the U. S. A. follows a different path.

It is impossible to exclude the thought that, apparently, the two governments view differently the necessity of improving relations between our countries and for the creation of favorable ground for the forthcoming summit meeting.

The Soviet government, as well as all the Soviet peoples, considers that personal meetings and discussions with the President of the U.S.A. and other official figures with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the USSR, during his visit in the U.S.A. made a good beginning in the cause of normalizing Soviet-American relations and therefore an improvement of the entire international situation as well.

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However, the latest actions of the American authorities apparently seek to return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst time of the "cold war" and to poison the international situation before the summit meeting.

The Government of the USSR cannot avoid pointing out that the State Department's statement, which is unprecedented in its cynicism, not only justifies provocative flights of the armed forces of the U.S.A. but also acknowledges that such actions are a "normal phenomenon" and this, in fact, states that in future the United States intends to continue provocative invasions into the confines of the air space of the Soviet Union for the purpose of intelligence.

Thus, the government of the USSR concludes that the announcement that the flight was carried out without the knowledge and permission of the Government of the U.S.A. does not correspond to reality because in the very same announcement the necessity for carrying on intelligence activities against the Soviet Union is justified. This means that espionage activities of American aircraft are carried on with the sanction of the Government of the U.S.A.

Soviet Protest

The government of the Soviet Union makes an emphatic protest to the Government of the U.S.A. in connection with the aggressive acts of American aviation and warned that, if similar provocations are repeated, it will be obligated to take retaliatory measures, the responsibility for the state committing aggression against other countries.

The Soviet government would sincerely like to hope that the Government of the U.S.A. recognized in the final analysis that the interests of preserving and strengthening peace among people including the interest of the American people itself, whose starving for peace was well demonstrated during the visit of the head of the Soviet government, N. S. Khrushchev, to the U.S.A., will be served by the cessation of the aforementioned dangerous provocative [illegible] against the USSR, by cessation of the "cold war," and by research through joint efforts with the Soviet Union and other interested states for a solution of unsettled international problems on a mutually acceptable basis, which is awaited by all people.

WASHINGTON STAR MAY 11 1960

Burned Fingers for U. S. Officials

List of Public Servants Harmed By Spy Case Gets Longer

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson, Senate Republican Leader Dirksen and Vice President Nixon have now publicly agreed to quell the possibly dangerous heresy that politicians are liable for the consequences of their own acts. Having sufficiently admired each other for their self-abnegation, they shook hands and wound up the proceedings with plaudits for J. Edgar Hoover.

In spite of this demonstration of the club spirit in the Senate, the unfolding of the Soviet spy plane story continues to show an impressive list of American public servants who have been harmed in the exercise of their important duties.

With rare asperity, the press is asking President Eisenhower to clear up the question of where responsibility lies for authorizing the Powers flight deep into Soviet territory with a reconnaissance plane. Little attempt is being made to minimize the national humiliation over the way the story is developing.

Even if they were successful at home, the Eisenhower explanations are not being well received abroad as the fateful summit meeting approaches. The Soviet Union is using its advantage skilfully and seems to be getting results.

Upon the Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, devolves the unhappy duty of answering the allied ambassadors who are knocking at his door. So much of what he must explain is purely defensive, he gets little chance to expand his justified offensive against the Soviet Union on the relatively simple matter of espionage.

Then there is the Secretary's special assistant, Charles (Chip) Bohlen, who will accompany him to the summit next week and thereafter accompany the President to Russia as official interpreter. It fell to him in the first shock of the news to explain it all away at a background briefing of reporters.

As usual it was a polished performance, including some earnest speculation about Mr. Khrushchev's motives. It had only one flaw—the explanations given to Mr. Bohlen to deliver weren't true and had later to be retracted.

Reporters who covered the Khrushchev visit are shuddering over what may happen if Mr. Khrushchev decides to turn his mordant humor loose on Mr. Bohlen at critical moments. With very much less ammunition, the Russian spokesman reduced U. N. Ambassador Lodge to the role of straight man during their travels here.

The part assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency shouldn't happen to Fala or Checkers. This luckless outfit was singled out by White House Press Secretary Hagerty to give the original explanation of the incident.

Acting in good faith on what information it was able to get, NASA said the plane was one of its U-2s which was missing after taking off on a weather reconnaissance. This is the report which Mr. Herter later repudiated. Now NASA is wondering how, after apparently having been tagged as doing some spying on the side, it can do its job of persuading all nations to join in peaceful space projects.

Pilot Powers' employer, the Central Intelligence Agency, is a little luckier. It is being allowed to explain behind a blanket curtain the enthralling narratives for which Mr. Khrushchev is enjoying such a large public.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL MAY 1 1 1960

U-2 Snafu

Among the more red-faced people around Washington are officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who said last week that the plane the Soviets claimed was spying was really only a U-2 weather plane that probably wandered off course.

Now, it seems, N.A.S.A. officials say they were telling the truth so far as they knew it. They had entered an agreement long ago with the Air Weather Service of the Air Force, and four of the space agency's U-2 planes were attached to the Air Weather Service in Turkey. Air Weather told N.A.S.A. a plane was missing, and might have wandered across the border, and N.A.S.A. put out the word which the State Department later repudiated in admitting the plane was on a reconnaissance flight deep into Russia.

Well, we're not surprised if Uncle Sam's right hand didn't know what his left hand was doing, and we doubt that Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington is either, considering the results of an investigation into governmental machinery by a Senate subcommittee he heads.

Senator Jackson reports that there are more than 900 committees operating in the Pentagon all the time, each working on one kind of project or another, ranging from the Department of the Army Accelerated Item Reduction Program Task Group to the Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee.

Among all this proliferation, clearly there's a place for another one to take custody of just such things as the Snafu of the U-2. We'd suggest the Committee for Ascertaining Who's Doing What Prior to Correlating the Explanations of the Explanation.

TIMES-HERALD, NN, Va.

MAY 1 0 1960

Mercury Escape System Is Tested

The Mercury pilot escape system has been successfully tested on a production model of the satellite capsule that will carry an American into orbit next year.

The test was carried out Monday at the Wallops Island station of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Similar tests have been conducted at Wallops with full-scale boiler plate mockups of the capsule designed for the mercury manned satellite program. Monday's test, however, was the first with the actual capsule, manufactured by the McDonnel Aircraft Corp. of St. Louis.

HUNTSVILLE TIMES MAY 1 0 1960

BY DUPE OR BY DESIGN?

NASA Spy Role Intrigues Solons

By DAVID KRASLOW
Chicago Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—What is an agency devoted to the peaceful exploration of space doing in the spy business?

This is one of the major questions Congress is expected to throw at the Central Intelligence Agency when it starts digging into the now infamous plane "incident."

"Espionage is not NASA's function," a top congressional source said yesterday in reference to that fact the U2 shot down by the Russians was on lease to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"Congress will not be pleased at NASA's involvement. There will probably be a hush-hush investigation and this is one of the things that must be explained.

"We will want to know, for example, whether NASA knew of this mission."

This source is one of the few members of Congress in a position to be familiar with CIA's activities. Only key congressmen know how much is appropriated to CIA and where the money is hidden in the national budget.

One needs only to read the law passed by Congress in 1958 when it created NASA to sense the administration's embarrassment over NASA's involvement.

The law contains a "declaration of policy and purpose, which reads:

"Congress hereby declares that the policy of the United States is that all activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind."

It said that space projects of military significance would be controlled by the Defense Department. Everything else would be in the hands of the new civilian space agency.

"I had no knowledge of this mission," a NASA spokesman said yesterday, "and I don't know whether any of our top people knew about it."

He said, in parrying a reporter's request for more definite information, that "it would be a waste of time" to try to get from high NASA officials a statement on whether they had advance information on the spy mission.

"I'm sure that NASA had no masterminding role in this", he added.

The spokesman said NASA leased the U2, a single-engine, high-altitude jet, from Lockheed, and that the pilot, Francis G. Powers, a former Air Force officer, is a Lockheed employe.

He said NASA has a $200,000 yearly contract with Lockheed for the use of U2s in a weather research project.

The project began in 1956 and as many as 10 U2s have been employed in the worldwide studies.

The planes were lost in accidents—one in 1956 over the Rocky Mountains and the other in 1958 over West Germany.

Three of the remaining seven planes are based near Adana, Turkey, which also was the base for the U2 lost to the Russians.

Under the contract with Lockheed, the NASA officials said, the Air Force is responsible for logistics support — gas and maintenance.

That makes three partners of record—NASA, Lockheed and the Air Force.

Was CIA the silent partner, so silent that not even NASA knew about it?

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 0 1960

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Space Rockets Working Like Hot Rods Stressed

Nimbleness of Vehicle Emphasized by Speaker at Meeting of Flight Experts

BY MARVIN MILES, Space-Aviation Editor

Space rockets that operate like hot rods . . . use of the giant Saturn rocket as an orbiting refueling station . . . the Soviet advantage in the field of scientific papers . . . needed improvement in education, research and professional development . . .

These and a host of other technical areas were explored yesterday during the semi-annual meeting of the American Rocket Society at the Ambassador.

Rocket hot rods was the analysis given a discussion of multiple engine starts in space craft by William Radcliffe and John Transue of Convair Astronautics.

Should Be Quick

Space vehicles of the future, they said, should be less like skyrockets and more like hot rods, with the capability of stopping and starting, accelerating fast under power and taking curves under power steering.

But there are many problems, they explained, including the weightless condition of materials in space where liquids such as propellants can float about aimlessly and break up into a dizzy haze of useless and dangerous droplets.

Ernst Stuhlinger, a member of the so-called Von Braun team that is developing the huge Saturn rocket for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for the first time mentioned the great booster in a context other than as a space exploration vehicle.

Refueling Proposed

"A manned landing with return to earth cannot be provided by one Saturn-boosted vehicle," he said. "However, if several Saturn vehicles carry out a refueling maneuver in a low earth orbit, one Saturn-boosted space craft can take off from the orbit, land two men on the moon and carry them back to the surface of the earth again."

Howard Seifert, ARS president, acknowledged that Russian science has an advantage over American science in the field of technical papers "because they can read our papers in considerably less time than we can read theirs."

He explained that Soviet papers are not ordinarily available to American readers in less than a year "because we have no highly organized procedure to have them translated, printed and distrubted."

Seifert said he feels there should be a systematic government effort in this area, much as the Soviet has, for the fast acquisition of all available technical knowledge, perhaps a communications division of the National Academy of Science.

"The sophistication of the Russian effort is right up there with our own," he declared. "There undoubtedly is as much going on outside the United States as there is inside. We should take advantage of everything available."

In a luncheon address, Seifert criticized conservatism in the universities and inflexibilty in professional societies as discouraging the young researcher from bold originality.

He added that schools tend to encourage "hole plugging" research of little consequence and to be unduly influenced by the latest fads.

"Organized and sponsored research generally does not provide the atmosphere of freedom and encouragement toward 'high risk' type of effort which has the greatest dividend," he said, adding:

"And professors are being too much drawn into administration which deadens the research sensibility of the best people."

Considerable discussion during the first day of the four-day meeting was devoted to the problems of space maintenance—trouble-shooting.

Service men in space, it was indicated, may well be similar to today's TV repairmen making their rounds on earth.

Initially, it was agreed, it will be more practical to abandon a defective satellite and launch another one. As satellites become more sophisticated, however, it will be preferable to either recover, repair and then relaunch them or repair them in space.

TIMES-HERALD, NN, Va.

MAY 1 0 1960

NASA Successfully Fires Full-Size Model Of Project Mercury, Makes Recovery

The first production model of the Project Mercury capsule was fired aloft at Wallops Island by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Monday at 4 p.m., in a test of its escape system.

The capsule, rising to an altitude of 2,460 feet, fell into the Atlantic Ocean about 1,200 feet off Wallops and was recovered by Marine helicopters and returned to the Wallops hangar within 17 minutes after firing.

NASA had no comment on the results of the test. It said the capsule will be returned to the McDonnell Aircraft Co. plant in St. Louis, where it was built, to undergo "extensive examination and analysis to verify proper functioning of the capsule and its systems."

In addition to testing the escape rocket system, NASA also was testing the landing and recovery system of the Mercury production model capsule.

The Mercury capsule was mounted on a rig designed to simulate the Atlas booster which will be used to launch the capsule into space in later tests. Clamps of the rig were held by explosive bolts which freed the capsule upon firing of the rocket in the escape system.

In the later tests and in manned flights, in the event of malfunctioning in the booster, the escape system is designed to separate the capsule from the booster before or during the early stage of flight.

In Monday's test, the escape rocket tower was jettisoned from the capsule and two seconds later, a drogue parachute was deployed to stablize the capsule in flight. The main parachute was then deployed two seconds after the drogue, letting the capsule down into the water.

A helicopter of Marine Air Group 26 recovered the capsule and returned it to Wallops.

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MIAMI HERALD

MAY 1 0 1960

U.S. Gives 'Prestige' To Spying

Now Diplomats Admit 'Peeping'

By GEORGE WELLER
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

BEIRUT, Lebanon — By boldly admitting an American plane over Russia was spying, the State Department has promoted backstairs peeping to the white gloves level in the Middle East, a greasy playground of cut-rate espionage.

It's the first time diplomats ever openly accepted knowledge of the "dirty tricks" department.

It's a bold departure from Soviet practices, where as, proved in Canadian atomic spy cases, ambassadors are deliberately kept ignorant of what their cloak and dagger adjutants, masked as diplomats, are independently reporting to Moscow.

Neutral Lebanon's radio commentator actually hailed the American admission Monday as "courageous, candid and likely to pay off in the long run."

Turkey and Pakistan, however, the American allies most affected by Washington's lapse in candor, remained staunch advocates of the old school of "We deny everything and charge fraud." But this attitude was impossible to uphold in face of Washington's clean breast experiment.

Therefore, Turkey, America's ally under the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) Pacts said that American planes at Turkish bases were without authority to enter Russia.

Pakistan, America's ally under the SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) Pact avowed that a strict investigation would result from Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's charge that the U-2 took off from some Pakistan field.

America's example, though uneasily admired, found no imitators in either Israel or the United Arab Republic which have each discovered and unloaded trunksfuls of spy material against each other recently. The standard technique of "go ahead and prove it, we deny everything anyway," remains in force.

DAILY PRESS, NN, VA. MAY 1 0 1960

Nikita's Knockout Propaganda Punch

Well, we asked for it, and we got it from a man whose consummate skill in diplomatic intimidation is once again demonstrated before the entire world. We walked into the affair of the spying airplane with all the sophistication of a 10-year-old crying for his mama, as Washington writer James Marlow put it.

And having been outsmarted, let us examine the reason for this successful diplomatic move by Khrushchev on the eve of the summit meeting.

He announced to the world that a plane had been shot down, and indicated that he, himself, ordered the rocket sent aloft. On top of the development, Khrushchev was, while Mr. Eisenhower didn't know what was happening.

Then he waited, while the State Department claimed that no one had authorized the flight over Russia, and the department suggested that the plane had flown 1,300 miles beyond Russia's borders while the pilot was foundering from lack of oxygen.

To further complicate matters in the complexity of this particular chapter in our cloak-and-dagger operations, we invite your attention to columnist Drew Pearson's notes on the incident on today's editorial page, to the far right.

Pearson sets up an interesting set of premises, noting that a five-day period of time elapsed between the event and its use by the Russians during a full-dress session of the Soviet parliament, and further noting that is well within the realm of probability that the early report by the State Department, though later rescinded by the President, was true.

Uncle Sam, having spoken hastily and from the depths of ignorance, was properly set up for Khrushchev's next punch, a straight right to the button.

"We have the pilot, alive and well," he said.

And there sat Uncle Sam, knocked cold with a propaganda punch as powerful as any seen in recent bouts between the principals in the cold war.

Mr. Khrushchev now can go into the summit meeting, if he wishes, with a valuable pawn in the person of the Pound, Virginia contract pilot. Khrushchev can free the pilot, if he wishes, thus showing the world how great and good is the Communist apparatus. It would certainly make the world forget the saber rattling we heard over the past weekend.

But now let's see what happened. The intelligence apparatus of the United States was working at full speed in its determination to find out about the enemy's security. That is commendable, even though its inept explanations reveal that what started out as a weather plane didn't turn out that way, after all. The reconnaissance plane, or espionage plane was only one part of a vast complex of intelligence activities carried on by all of the nations of the world.

The world has no idea if, or how many, Russian planes have been shot down over the distant early warning line by our own defenses; certainly Soviet planes have probed the quality and the depth of our DEW lines for at least four years, while Russian submarines are busy photographing our missiles from just outside the three-mile limit at Cape Canaveral and trawlers are spying on American nuclear submarines off Long Island.

This is part and parcel of today's international relations, regardless of the degree of morality involved. And, like the Sparta of old, getting caught at it must be one of the risks involved. But we have revealed to the world that we had no plan of information if we were caught, we were caught in our own web of fiction, and we displayed to the world that one hand of our government has no idea what the other's doing.

If there was an explanation of the diplomatic blunder in which we find ourselves so embarrassingly enmeshed a week before Khrushchev laughs at President Eisenhower in Paris next week, it would be because the State Department didn't know what the Central Intelligence Agency's planes were doing, and President Eisenhower admittedly had no idea, either.

One may be inclined to wonder if there's a head on the body politic of American government, and with good, reason, too!

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HUNTSVILLE TIMES MAY 1 0 1960

HOUSING NEEDS TALKED

NASA Expects 500 To Move Here

WASHINGTON—At least 500 employes will probably be hired from outside Huntsville when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration opens the Marshall Space Flight Center here July 1, a NASA official told a housing subcommittee here today.

Last week, Delmar Morris, in charge of administrative activities for the center, said the total number of employes to be hired by NASA in addition to those now working for the Army could be as high as 735.

Today's estimate was included in testimony given by Robert G. Nunn Jr., assistant general counsel of NASA.

Nunn supported a proposed amendment to a housing bill which would give NASA employes equal housing benefits with Army employes.

The expected influx of new employes to the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center and the transfer of Army workers to the NASA-controlled center were listed as reasons for views given by Nunn.

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U.S. Sen. John Sparkman, who heads the subcommittee, has introduced an amendment to Section 809 of the Housing Act. It is identified as bill number S-3226.

Nunn sanctioned the amendment, but proposed one addition which would authorize the administrator of NASA to guarantee to the commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration that NASA would back the loans.

As written, the amendment would allow the FHA commissioner to require a guarantee from the NASA administrator, but would not expressly authorize the administrator to give such a guarantee.

Nunn would add the following sentence, he said today: The administrator of NASA is authorized to guarantee and indemnify the Armed Services Housing Mortgage Insurance Fund in cases where so required.

Testifying today, he said, "It is our view that the transfer at Huntsville is sufficient reason for enacting S-3226."

He reminded the subcommittee that NASA will formally assume responsibility for certain facilities and personnel July 1.

"Approximately 4,500 employes will be transferred to NASA," he said.

The 4,300 employes of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, including Dr. Wernher von Braun and his team, have been authorized for transfer. However, Morris said last week that the Army has permission to hold onto 350 of those 4,300 employes.

This means NASA will have to hire 350 persons to bring the complement up to 4,300. Additionally, 1,200 other administrative and support employes have been authorized, Morris said.

Of these 1,200, NASA has been authorized to seek 815 of them from the Army Ordnance Missile Command. This would leave 735 persons to be hired outside the Army, with 385 being administrative personnel and 350 technical, Morris said.

He said many of these would come from outside Huntsville.

Today Nunn said that in addition to the persons being transferred, "approximately 1,000 new NASA employes will be required to carry out functions of the center.

"It appears that perhaps as many as half of these new employes will be moving to Huntsville from elsewhere."

"There is no doubt that the Marshall Center is a permanent research and development installation, so far as NASA is concerned."

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SUNNYVALE DAILY STANDARD

MAY 1 0 1960

Engle Says Navy Polaris Statements 'Misleading'

WASHINGTON — Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) has called upon the Navy to clarify certain "misleading" impressions concerning the operational status and invulnerability of the Polaris submarine missile program.

Engle, pointing out that he is a staunch supporter of the program utilizing the Sunnyvale - built solid - fuel missile, nevertheless said that the public was being led to believe that the Polaris submarine was completely perfected and operational.

In a letter to Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Engle said that "the public generally has gotten the idea that the Polaris submarine is a wholly indestructible weapon and therefore may be a complete answer to all of our requirements for strategic forces."

He asked Gates a series of questions pertaining to the missile. Engle suggested Gates keep his answers mainly on an unclassified basis. Any information that could not be declassified should be given to him separately, the Senator said.

Among points raised by Engle were:

1. Have all technical problems involved in accurately firing a submerged missile been solved?

2. Have Navigational problems been solved which will make it possible for a submerged sub moving from place to place to know where it is at all times?

3. Is it wise to commit the country so heavily to the Polaris program if these problems have not been solved?

4. If the submarine must use a fixed pre-designated, pre-surveyed underwater point as a part of its initial positioning process, will it not be possible for the Soviets to locate those underwater positions and destroy the submarines?

5. Assuming the Russians have underwater detection equipment as good as that of the United States, will not they be able to find the Polaris subs and destroy them?

6. Does not the Polaris' 1,500-mile range limit the areas from which we can attack effectively?

Engle also questioned the economy of the Polaris program. Noting an estimated cost of $1.5 million per missile, Engle pointed out this does not include costs of the submarine, the sub tender, and necessary support forces.

"I am informed that the cost will be eight to ten times as much per missile on station," the California Senator said.

He asked for a comparison with the cost per missile of the Minuteman ICBM now under development.

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TIMES-HERALD, NN, Va.

MAY 1 0 1960

Europe Whirlpool Of Spy Activity Between West, Communist World

By JACK V. FOX
United Press International

On June 8, 1957, a headless, handless corpse in a frogman's suit bobbed to the surface of the English Channel off Chichester Harbor.

A coroner said it was the body of Commander Lionel Crabb, Britain's frogman hero who won seven medals for his wartime exploits.

Crabb had disappeared 14 months before, just after angry Soviet naval officers reported a frogman swimming around between three visiting Soviet warships docked in Portsmouth Harbor. Among them was the new cruiser, Ordjonikidze, which had brought Nikita Khrushchev and Nicolai Bulganin to Britain on a state visit.

The mystery of what he was doing or how he met death has never been cleared. Prime Minister Anthony Eden said: "It would not be in the public interest to disclose the circumstances in which Commander Crabb is presumed to have met his death."

The Russians never said anything more.

But it was fairly obvious he was inspecting the hull of the cruiser and quite possible the Soviets caught and killed him.

Crabb was one of the dead men who tell the tale of espionage. Those who get away rarely tell.

Another victim of the endless cloak-and-dagger struggle was Marcel Leopold, a mysterious Swiss businessman who was believed an arms smuggler and middleman for Western intelligence.

Two years ago Leopold strolled into the elevator of his Geneva apartment house and fell dead when he reached his door. A poison dart was found in his back. The assassin had shot Leopold with a blow gun and the Swiss agent apparently never even felt the tiny metal needle.

Captain Eugene Karpe was the naval attache at the U. S. Embassy in Bucharest. In 1950, a Communist spokesman in Romania charged that Karpe was "an American spy."

A few weeks later his body was found beside a railroad track near Salzburg, Austria. Western intelligence agents said Karpe had been pushed from a speeding train.

Switzerland and Austria are the favorite nesting places of both Eastern and Western agents. Austrian intelligence sources estimate at least 5,000 persons in the little neutral nation are being paid for espionage data.

But Berlin is even busier and, as a spy center, is a thorn to the Communists—located as it is within East Germany.

In April, 1956, indignant Soviet diplomats called in newsmen to display a 1,600-foot tunnel running from West Berlin into the eastern sector and intercepting the main telephone line between the East German capital and Moscow.

The Soviets accused Western intelligence agents of tapping the lines and protested. The American government refused to discuss the case in public.

Italian observers consider it an open secret that American airplanes have flown over the Communist satellites to photograph military installations.

There is good evidence that American agents have not only flown over but set foot in the Soviet Union.

Last year, a West German naval officer, Lt. Horst Ludwig, was convicted of handing Western secrets to Soviet agents. Among that information, Horst said, were reports that American torpedo boats were dropping off agents at night along the Soviet Black Sea coast.

One of the most fabulous operatives is Reinhard Gehlin, chief of West Germany's intelligence service. He has not allowed himself photographed since 1943—when he served Hitler as an agent. His main job is counter-espionage against Communist agents and he is reported to have a 7 million dollar budget for the job.

One of the biggest mysteries this year was the case of the "submarines" reported by Argentina to have been trapped in Golfo Nuevo of the desolate coast of Patagonia. After three weeks of operations, the government reported the ships had eluded the Argentine navy.

Argentina queried all countries with sizeable navies but none reported any craft near Argentine waters.

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SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE MAY 10 1960

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Moral Leadership Of U. S. Harmed

THE AMERICAN NAME has been splattered and the standing of this Government and this people reduced in the eyes of the world by the lying effort of Washington last week to conceal its espionage flights over the Soviet Union.

Damage to our leadership of the free world is bound to follow from this affair, and most of it will be the result of the false and misleading announcement first put out by the Government in reply to Premier Khrushchev's account of the shooting down of the U-2 jet.

There were, as always, just two morally right alternatives: The truth or "no comment." Washington took neither of these, and so began the weaving of the tangled web.

Now, just these few days later, we can begin to realize the immense loss of face that we have suffered. Premier Khrushchev told just enough and withheld just enough to trap the United States Government into issuing that National Aeronautics and Space Agency statement of last Thursday about the missing "weather research" plane.

This release reported that the U-2 aircraft's pilot had had oxygen trouble over the area of Lake Van, Turkey. By the time Khrushchev had fixed this pilot's position, he was 1200 miles away from Lake Van. The Soviet story, apparently unrefuted by the evidence of American radars, says he had to bail out of his plane after it had been disabled by a rocket from a Sverdlovsk defense battery.

Said the State Department spokesman on behalf of the United States Government and people: "There was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space, and there never has been." The spokesman was not the only American with a red face when, next day, the State Department announced that civilian-piloted U-2 aircraft had been making espionage flights "along the frontiers" of the free world for the past four years.

Even if this belated excuse had been skillfully composed, the preceding efforts to disguise the truth have compromised the Nation's honor and very possibly created difficulties over the retention of certain overseas bases.

The State Department's confession made a great point of the fact that there was "no authorization" by authorities in Washington for such a flight as described by Khrushchev. That raises the alarming question of who is directing this cops-and-robbers game: Responsible officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, or their remote deputies in the field?

Clearly, President Eisenhower had no advance knowledge of this particular flight—even Khrushchev was considerate enough to suggest that probability—but he is responsible for protecting the moral integrity of the United States. It is for their failure to do so in this serious affair that we hold him and his Administration at fault. We do not choose to get into the whys and wherefores of Central Intelligence Agency procedure in sending out espionage flights over Russia—that is up to Congress to look into—but we demand that this Government tell the truth when it tells anything.

Probity Is Best Policy in World

THERE ARE SO MANY unanswered questions in the spy case that it is difficult to choose one paramount and connotative of the whole mess.

But on a guess, one might choose this: where is the common sense, or ordinary international prudence in a situation in which an espionage sortie of this kind can be carried out against a foreign power without the knowledge and consent of the President of the United States?

Such an individual sortie could lead to war, or at the least pave the way to other incidents leading to war. The American people don't want war, and they certainly don't want to be sucked into one provoked by a mere blunder. They elected the President to conduct their international relations and to see to their security. They didn't elect Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to anything, and they are understandably unwilling to accept his judgment in acutely provocative operations like aerial reconnaissance.

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THE PRESIDENT must dig in and learn how the chain of command operated in this bungling affair. The pilot Powers is of no importance. Somewhere, somebody had the power of decision to order the flight, and that person should be ferreted out and given less sensitive work.

As to the State Department, it is to be hoped some profound lesson will be learned in this shabby matter. The word "lie" is freely passing in the Washington news dispatches, and it does not seem too strong a word, particularly when applied to the "oxygen failure" yarn.

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FROM PAGE 12

THE BAD TASTE left by this story was hardly neutralized by the sorry note State issued to the world when it was cornered.

Unhappily the note had the sound and color of some quick extenuation by a boy, caught in a considerable mischief, and attempting to rationalize his conduct. It had a shaky underpinning, particularly in its allusion to Soviet rejection of the American "open skies" proposal five years ago. Here again the President could well look into his departmental routine. Who wrote this drab and evasive note? Who passed it as the manful voice of a great nation found in an embarrassing situation in a critical time?

The United States is the foremost champion of a world moral order, against a wily and resolute antagonist. It doesn't matter a damn that Khrushchev's political morals are low. Ours can't be. Maybe this unbecoming affair will teach us something about the eternal value of probity.

MIAMI HERALD

MAY 10 1960

We Try Truth Or Consequences In Confessing Spy-Plane Sorties

By PETER LISAGOR
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

WASHINGTON — Caught with its cheeks smeared with jam, the United States had no choice but to plead guilty, according to government sources. But behind the stunning admission that an American plane shot down over Soviet territory "probably" was on a spying mission is a calculated gamble that U.S. prestige and credibility will profit from the truth.

Lisagor

Officials admit they have been embarrassed by the clumsy and untimely incident.

But being unable to refute or ignore Soviet Premier Khrushchev's detailed account of the Lockheed U-2's sortie into the Soviet Union, they chose to make a clean breast of the fact that such spying practices have been conducted "for the past four years" for protection against surprise attack.

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THE GAMBLE, according to these sources, is that the world understands the "intolerable nature" of Soviet secrecy in a nuclear age.

The United States will not be condemned, they maintain, for saying, in effect:

"We're not going to let you hand us the choice of being destroyed by sudden attack or of making an abject surrender."

Why did not the U.S. admission include incidents of Soviet espionage attempts, either by flight in and around Alaska and Greenland or by trawlers suspiciously close to American submarine maneuvers in the Atlantic?

"The statement we issued implied strongly that they engage in such activity," an official said. "But we would have had to have a specific, well-documented case to single out one case."

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THE STATE Department statement absolved President Eisenhower or any other official in Washington from responsibility for authorizing the flight of the plane piloted by Francis G. Powers, a civilian employed by the Lockheed Co.

Will an attempt then be made to fix responsibility for a flight that was made a bare two weeks before the East-West summit conference and that has given Khrushchev a sensational lever for his charges of aggression against the United States?

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THERE IS doubt here that such an attempt will be made, unless congressional critics of the Central Intelligence Agency demand one.

The United States has not disavowed the espionage flights, officials point out.

Hence, it would hardly seem proper to make a public display of a local commander in Turkey or elsewhere for a practice acknowledged by the President.

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ADMISSION that such flights have gone on for several years also raises the question of credibility about two incidents in 1958.

On June 28, 1958, an Air Force C-118 was shot down on the Soviet side of the Turkish border, and on Sept. 2, 1958, a C-110 was gunned out of the sky in Soviet Armenia. U.S. officials contended each of the flights were lawful.

The C-118 had accidentally crossed Soviet territory, these officials said, and the suggestion was that the C-110 had been lured across by stronger Soviet radio beams than those in Turkey normally used by aircraft in the area.

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DIPLOMATIC officials say they see no reason why the summit conference will not be held as scheduled, although they admit that prospects for the Paris meeting have grown dimmer in the wake of Khrushchev's angry recital of the plane incident, accompanied by other charges of U.S. aggressive intent.

The chief hope here is that the candid admission by the United States will serve to take some of the steam out of the issue, and that Khrushchev will allow it to subside now.

On one thing officials are agreed: Khrushchev will take maximum psychological and diplomatic advantage of the plane incident in the coming negotiations.

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MIAMI HERALD

MAY 13 1960

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British Hit Clumsy Spy Job, Not Morals

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

LONDON — One question occupied most of the British press Monday as it digested the news that an American "sneak and peek" reconnaissance plane had been shot down over Sverdlovsk, with its pilot and most of its equipment intact in Soviet hands.

"Who authorized this operation on the eve of the summit meeting which is due to open in Paris May 16, and how could it have been done without the President's consent?"

Only a few scattered British newspapers, including the Communist Daily Worker, tried to moralize about the fact that an American plane had penetrated Soviet territory for the purpose of photographing airfields and rocket bases.

It is commonly understood that such flights have been made time and again. It also is commonly reported that other planes have been shot down. The only differences appear to be that the other planes have been demolished by their pilots so that the Russians lacked demonstratable proof of their operations, and that their flights were not made at critical times such as the present.

It is generally accepted, too, that such American flights have been in the interest of the entire North Atlantic Alliance, and that they are virtually essential to the defense of the west.

But all the papers, including those which are the friendliest to the West and the most enthusiastic about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, dwell on the question of responsibility.

"The most disturbing feature of the incident, says The London Times, is how the Americans came to authorize a flight of this kind over Russia on the eve of the summit meeting. On the other hand," it continues, "there is surely no need to go as far as Harold Stassen who alleges that the aircraft was deliberately sent by some military officer to upset the summit talks."

"To operate at all," says The London Daily Telegraph, "a secret service must have some secrets from its government. What it must never do is to have more secrets from its own government than from the enemy.

"This is the unforgiveable mistake committed, as the United States has admitted, by its own secret service in its flights over Russia. As a result, Khrushchev has been able to roast the Americans around the world, bringing as much chagrin to their friends as to themselves."

The fact that Khrushchev can go to the summit in the guise of the injured party is bad enough, says The Manchester Guardian. "What is worse is that the official statement on the whole affair which the State Department issued over the weekend gives the impression that the administration's left hand has not known what its right hand was doing."

"It is common military practice," says The London Daily Express, "to try to discover what is happening on the other side of the hill. All nations do. The blunder of the American generals lay in doing it in such blatant fashion only two weeks before the summit meeting."

Other less solid newspapers weren't as cool about the incident.

Under the headline, "Who?" The London Daily Herald sang Stassen's theme song to the effect that some military group was deliberately trying to sabotage the summit.

"Who wants to wreck the summit before it starts?" It queried. "Who are the men who sent an American spy plane over Russia within a week (really two weeks) of the Paris meeting of the Big Four?"

"The Americans have made fools of themselves. That will be the world reaction to the shooting down of the American jet deep inside Russia," says The London News Chronicle.

"But," it adds, "there is no good taking a moral tone about spying. Every nation has spies and the Soviet Union has certainly not lagged behind in this branch of power politics."

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15 SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE MAY 10 1960

Instrument Society Warned Of Mechanical Big Brother

By William Keller

Gigantic memory machines are one of the most sinister threats to human freedom, a leading electronics developer said here yesterday.

Without considering social responsibility, Bernard S. Benson said, scientists may help create a mechanical Big Brother society.

Benson, president of the Benson-Lehner Corp. of Los Angeles, addressed the opening session of the Instrument Society of America's conference here.

The 38-year-old British-born engineer said science already has contributed to man's "growing terror of simple meditation."

BERNARD BENSON
"A terror of meditation"

He told the scientists at the Civic Auditorium meeting that he was not suggesting interference with progress, but only was asking for "an awareness of the great opportunity of abuse."

"It will be perfectly logical," he said, "to feed into a memory machine our entire personal record—everything about us. This will be extremely efficient, but it won't be freedom."

Another keynote speaker told the convention that America is "far, far ahead of Russia" in electronic data machinery used in space rockets.

This came from Dean E. Wooldridge, president of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., the firm that built the electronic equipment in the Pioneer V sun probe rocket.

He said the 150-watt transmitter in the rocket, turned on Sunday, by remote control, will give data until the rocket is about 50 million miles from earth. The farthest away the Russians have probed by radio, he said, is 400,000 miles.

He said we measure a dozen different things in space while the Russians can measure only two or three.

About 2000 members of the Instrument Society are attending the conference.

Science's Flow of Facts Is Smothering Scientists

Modern science is creating information faster than it can be used, and that, according to the president of a Los Angeles electronics firm, is a major problem.

Bernard S. Benson, here for the Instrument Society of America conference, said it often is cheaper to discover a thing again than search it out from all the data accumulated.

He listed some of the machines that are gathering data quicker than scientists use:

A scanning instrument, called Flip, that can search through 36,000 documents a minute and then pick out the information sought;

A machine that scans aerial photographs and, with the use of automatic depth perception, follows the visual surface to draw contour maps;

Another that automatically draw maps, doing in 15 minutes the work a draftsman would take a full day to accomplish;

A camera that takes 1.6 million frames a second, far faster than man can perceive, for use in scanning the universe from space vehicles.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 1 0 1960

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Russ Photo of Downed Spy Plane a Fake, Lockheed Designer Says

BY MARVIN MILES
Space-Aviation Editor

The Russian-released news photo of a crashed U-2 reconnaissance plane was labeled a fake last night by the designer of the aircraft.

"I do not believe they shot down the U-2 by either a missile or another aircraft," said Clarence L. (Kelly) Johnson, Lockheed design chief.

"If they have the U-2, it is because some mechanical or oxygen failure caused it to descend far below its normal cruising altitude."

Johnson made his statement after extensive study of an Associated Press Wirephoto of wreckage that the Russian news agency Tass labeled as the crash of a U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance jet assertedly brought down by an anti-aircraft rocket on May Day.

Johnson explained:

"After spending the best part of the weekend with my top technical people, I am convinced that the Russians, for some reason, have released the pictures of some other airplane crash."

The engineer listed the following salient points to back his opinion:

"1—The wing section in the left foreground of the photo is definitely not that of the U-2. The wing taper is wrong, as is the structural pattern of the ribs and beams.

"2—The heavy structural element at the top of the photograph has no counterpart in the U-2.

"3—Using the original Wirephoto (which shows better detail than the newspaper reproduction) not one single U-2 part could be identified in the wreckage.

"4—If the wreckage of the U-2 were as bad as that shown, it would be extremely unlikely if Mr. Khrushchev could have any photograph to wave around in public. Much of the wreckage is damaged by fire which might well destroy the film.

"5—The large number of men, women and children shown in the photo certainly would not be allowed so close to such an important piece of wreckage at this time."

In conclusion, Johnson declared:

"I think the crash photos released by Russia are of one of their own Beagle bombers."

Johnson, for some reason, was unavailable for questioning after his statement was released.

Newsmen sought clarification of his opinion that the U-2 was not shot down by either a missile or another aircraft. They pointed to the statement that if the Russians do have the U-2 "it is because some mechanical or oxygen failure caused it to descend far below its normal cruising altitude."

If it was brought down, how, then, might it have been brought down, they sought to ask, in view of the fact that Johnson spoke only of descent below cruising altitude.

Lockheed officials said they could not speak for the engineer.

Reporters also sought to ask Johnson for his ideas on why—if the Russians have hidden a complete U-2 or the wreckage of a U-2 — they would release a fake crash picture.

Could it be because they don't have such an airplane?

That they wanted to conceal the extent of the information they have?

That they wanted an opportunity to boast of rocket efficiency they haven't achieved?

Lockheed officials shrugged off the queries but came up quickly with an answer to the question:

"Who asked Johnson to analyze the picture and make the announcement?"

"It was his own idea," they replied.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 1 0 1960

Call a 'Space Plumber'

By JULIAN HARTT
Examiner Aerospace Editor

The Ballistic Missiles Division of the Air Force, headquartered here, already is having "sample" technical manuals prepared for a future corps of "space plumbers" who will repair and maintain military satellites in orbit.

That glimpse of a fantastic future pressing upon the present was revealed Monday at the American Rocket Society's semi-annual meeting. More than 5000 scientist-engineers will attend the Ambassador Hotel sessions, according to Howard S. Seifert, president of the society.

Dr. Trindel J. Ferguson, of Dunlop and Associates, Inc., disclosed the studies toward establishing a corps of vehicles repairmen—like TV repairmen of today—on call both on earth and in space.

It was backed up by a similar report from Davis Meister and R. B. Wilson of Convair-Astronautics, studying whether empty fuel tanks should be kept in orbit, so satellites could be "towed into" them for repairs . . .

Or whether the "fix-it" men of the future should go to the job in combersome space suits, dodging meteorites, swerving around radiation belts, or telling the "customer:"

"Sorry, but I can't get there right away. The weather, you know—those solar flares . . .!"

The session bringing fantasy to reality was chaired by Stan Deutsch of Douglas Aircraft Co., who explained:

"We can't seem to design man out of the system."

Dr. Ferguson, whose report is to be presented to USAF BMD today as an "Air Force requirement" under a subcontract from General Electric, said the technical manuals for outer space need to be simplified like a "do-it-yourself" TV repair booklet.

These would show virtually all possible malfunctions, with a "Please turn to page so-and-so" for directions along with each "symptom."

Convair's Meister and Wilson reported experience with heavy, combersome garments in the Arctic and Antarctic, plus the achievements of deep sea divers, indicate "necessary manipulations" could be performed by men in pressure suits."

The fuel tank-garage idea resulted from the necessity of "holding still" some types of satellites while working on them.

They agreed that small satellites with simple equipment should simply be abandoned and replaced on economic grounds.

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SUNNYVALE DAILY

MAY 10 1960

Questions on the Spy Plane

Out of the spy plane incident come a series of questions which must be asked of the administration. The consequences of the occurrance are of such adverse degree for the United States that full discussion is a necessity.

Admittedly, spying is an activity of the cold war in which both sides have engaged. Yet can spying be permitted which by its nature could begin World War III?

The undercover agent, the fishing vessels in international waters, the far-searching radar antenna, the varieties of other techniques don't in themselves bring the danger they might be confused with a full scale outbreak of hostilities. In contrast, the plane over Russia could have created a belief that here was the carrier of an hydrogen bomb; for how on the ground is it possible to determine the mission and cargo of an airplane flying at a great height. The Russian decision could have gone the other way, the assumption made the aircraft was the advance weapon in an all-out nuclear attack and in Moscow the button pushed which sets in instant motion the Russian capabilities for massive retaliation. So in this situation because of the means employed, the world was laid open to the great peril of a war started by erroneous assumptions.

Secondly, the question must be asked whether spy techniques should be permitted which if discovered would lead to doing graver danger to the national interest than any gain in information could offset. The risk always must be balanced against the advantage, and it is difficult to understand what intelligence this plane could acquire which justifies the tremendous blow American prestige has taken as a result of the discovery of the spy. Most severely has the national interest been damaged by the stark evidence which, although a tiny piece in world-wide spying by both sides, lends itself to Russian claims of American "agression."

Further, not only has an American agent been caught deep inside the Soviet Union but also the administration has been caught in what at the very best can be described as an untruth. Against the first State Department claim this was a weather plane with a pilot possibly dazed by a lack of oxygen is now our own admission of spying. How long will it take to restore a measure of confidence by the peoples of the world in what the United States officially presents as its position?

Once a deception is revealed, the source of the deception is suspect for a considerable time on all other matters.

Finally, the question needs be asked how Washington could not, as the State Department claims, been aware of the particular mission. We are at a critical and sensitive time in international affairs; sending a plane over Russian territory is not an ordinary affair. In the light of these circumstances, one would think that somewhere within Mr. Eisenhower's highest counsels would be reserved the decision for a risky and significant mission of such a nature. Yet, if the statement is to be believed, the administration gave up control, turned over the momentous decision to a subordinate far removed from the peak of responsibility. If this is the way vital control is dissipated by the administration, then changes are badly needed.

While these are the questions to be answered by the President, our comment can't end without mention that Russian reaction under the circumstances has been remarkably mild. We suspect had a Russian plane on a spy mission been shot down over Illinois, American response and indignation would have been violent, stronger than Mr. Khrushchev's presentations.

The Eisenhower administration has explaining to do, has rebuilding of confidence to accomplish; for not only have the American people been dismayed by these developments but also the entire world has expressed shock at an incident of this magnitude being permitted only days before the long-awaited summit meeting.

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MIAMI HERALD MAY 10 1960

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'Spy' Incident Handed Him Propaganda

Armament For Khrushchev

A DIPLOMAT, said the cynic, is an honest man who is ordered to lie for his government.

There's a refreshing note, then, in the State Department's admission that the American plane shot down in Russia was on a spy mission and that the details of the mission are substantially those related by Nikita Khrushchev.

Note we said "admission," not "confession."

For there is nothing to confess in the sense that guilt is implied. If there is no morality in war, there is—lamentably, to be sure—precious little of it in cold war.

Espionage is conducted by every nation, in peace as well as in war. Save that the espionage plane deliberately violated the Soviet Union's sovereign air space, there is not much difference between spying from a high altitude plane and a low altitude embassy in Washington, D.C.

As for the spy business, a spy simply was caught in the act. We're inclined to say, "So what?"

A more serious aspect of the incident, however, is the reflection it casts upon our defensive armor.

The State Department, and even the President (which must mean also the National Security Council) seemed unaware of this mission and perhaps others like it.

Thus if we are guilty of anything at home, we are guilty of ineptness and lack of strategic coordination. This cannot be excused on the very eve of sensitive negotiations at the summit on which many people have pinned their hopes for peace.

The plane incident simply gave Mr. Khrushchev a big, handy propaganda argument to use in Paris. Whether he is using it also to prop up his own regime is an interesting but irrelevant speculation. Internationally, at any rate, he can make the argument that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, which is a physical aggressor.

Political economists agree that the Soviet government invented propaganda. So Mr. K. is making the most of this gimmick so handy for the one invention the West will gladly concede to Russia.

This in itself is disappointing.

But if all the agonized self-foot washing in Foggy Bottom is seemly and, as we said, refreshing, it is also useless.

If the Soviet Union did not have its plane incident it would have found something else.

The disappointment is in the frenzied use Mr. K has made of the hapless spy plane. Plainly, now, he's going to the summit to argue, to make strife and thus to prolong the cold war.

President Eisenhower thus will trim his sails accordingly. We fear the world will be the poorer for the now predictable failure of East and West to reach any understanding over Berlin or atomic inspection.

In the interim it would not be amiss to determine who dispatched the U-2 deep into Russia and why—as evidenced by the first lame but probably honest explanation—the highest authorities in Washington were ignorant of the mission.

For on the very approaches to the summit we foolishly handed Khrushchev & Co. a loaded propaganda weapon of the highest calibre.

It went off. And it makes us feel a little foolish.

COCOA TRIBUNE

MAY 9 1960

V

EDITORIALS

V

Life In Outer Space

Dr. Wernher Von Braun, rocket and space scientist, said recently he thought it was "likely" that life existed in this universe outside the earth.

This is not a new opinion, nor is it a revolutionary one. However, it is interesting because it poses many serious questions, and because it comes from an expert in the world of science.

Said Von Braun: "There is good reason to assume, on purely scientific grounds, and on evidence adduced by observation, that life of some kind exists elswhere in the Universe. In my opinion, that is an entirely logical assumption."

"I cannot believe that the Power which created life and order confined all sensible organisms to this comparatively tiny planet.

"Our sun is one of one hundred billion stars in our galaxy, our galaxy is one of billions of galaxies populating the Universe. It would be the height of presumption to think that we are the only living things in this enormous immensity."

This is a question which has been intriguing scientists and philosophers through the ages. Put in this form, it does, indeed, seem questionable whether life would be found only on this earth, among the one hundred billion stars in our galaxy, and in our galaxy among the billions of galaxies elsewhere.

When the discovery of other life — outside this planet — is made (if it is made) it will propose perplexing questions for theologians, philosophers and scientists. It will be greater revolutionary development, in the history of our civilization, than the discovery of the new world hundreds of years ago.

And we may be facing this historic development sooner than we think.

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Youths' Rocket Fever Applauded, Cautioned

BY MARY LOU LOPER

Rocket engineers of tomorrow — today's youth— have no more business firing off home-made rockets than they do lighting Roman candles.

The president of the American Rocket Society, Dr. Howard Seifert, threw in this statement at the Explorer Space Science Exposition Saturday afternoon at the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences Building. More than 750 Explorer Boy Scouts attended.

In his opening address, Seifert implored:

"I am particularly anxious that any experimentations done by boys be safe ones, and at this point let me ask you not to experiment with active chemicals without supervision."

Parents Alerted

Later he chastised uninterested parents who allow their scientific-minded offspring to meddle unscrupulously with zinc, sulphur, matches and bullet powders.

"I had no more wish that young people build rockets with these materials than that they experiment with disease germs," he declared. "Of course, risking the chance of losing three fingers may seem more exciting."

In an interview, he admitted that youth's interest in space and rocketry is a "healthy sign."

Study Urged

"I can't blame them for trying," he said. "But at the same time I am opposed to igniting chemicals."

Inquisitiveness of youth, he said, should be channeled into building ilert models and "studying everything there is to know about science."

Another solution, he indicated, is furthering the American Rocket Society's program which would put young scientists in contact "with professionals who are firing the rockets, and let the boys actually participate in research and checking data."

Youth Appraised

At least two men were "heroes" Saturday:

Al White, X-15 alternate pilot with Scott Crossfield for North American Aviation, skittered in by helicopter in a fanfare of dust while scouts cheered.

And Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, director of Avco-Everett Research Laboratory, which has had a major responsibility for research on the re-entry heating problems of the intercontinental ballistic missiles—Atlas, Titan and Minuteman — made himself particularly popular (as evidenced by applause) when he said:

"The students already have a better understanding of what they ought to be doing than the professors. They are one generation ahead . . . They may be closer to the spirit of the times."

But he added: "It is important that you get the most information from your classes — get it and move on."

He further criticized teachers who foster "mentally superior attitudes and discourage students with overly difficult problems."

"Now I think it's important [illegible]

problems," he continued. "It's good mental exercise. But it's important that the toughness of this not discourage you.

"Scientists as people are ordinary people . . . You, too, can acquire a fine understanding of that marvelous machine known as the scientific method and accomplish miracles that I never dreamed of."

First of Series

The exposition, first in a three-part program designed to further the understanding of space exploration and its place in the lives of youth, was sponsored by Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, Los Angeles architects and engineers, with the assistance of the education committee of the American Rocket Society and the Boy Scouts.

Other speakers included Dr. Milton U. Clauser, vice president of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.; William L. Rogers, president, Southern California section, American Rocket Society, and vice president, Aerojet-General Corp.; Capt. Bruce Pinc, Air Force Ballistic Missile Division, and Phillip J. Daniel, vice president, Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall.

Following the morning session, scouts studied more than 20 exhibits. Included were models of Pioneer V, the world's deepest space probe; Tiros I, the United States' first orbiting weather satellite; a lunar base model; an operating space suit, and a mock-up of the X-15 rocket plane.

Second phase of the program will be a two-day encampment at Vandenberg Air Force Base, June 18 and 19. The third phase is planned as a series of 40 lecture seminars spaced throughout the 1960-61 school year.

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PALO ALTO TIMES MAY 9 1960

Russ denounce, lampoon U.S. in wake of plane incident

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP) — Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today called Francis G. Powers' jet flight over Soviet territory further proof of the necessity for the highest Soviet vigilance against attack.

Though officials gloated over the shooting down of the American spy plane, some citizens seemed disturbed that it managed to get so deep into Soviet territory.

PRAVDA denounced the U.S. State Department's explanation as impudent and cynical and denied that other nations engaged in aerial espionage.

"It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field," the U.S. statement said.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev announced that the plane, before it was rocketed down, reached Sverdlovsk, some 1,400 miles northwest of the Pakistani border over which it crossed. The average Soviet reacted like Americans would at news a Soviet plane had been intercepted over Kansas.

ANGER AND uneasiness were heightened by the suspicion that other American high-level planes had penetrated Soviet air space without being intercepted.

In an attempt to reassure the people of the invincibility of the Soviet armed forces, the top military brass blanketed the papers with articles proclaiming the nation's ability to crush any aggressor.

The fact that the plane got deep into the Urals before being shot down boosted America's military reputation, but it had about the same effect on America's moral standing on a smaller scale as the Suez invasion had on French and British prestige.

THE SOVIET press poured out fresh details of the capture of pilot Francis G. Powers and lampooned the United States in cartoons and articles.

The papers told how workers on a state farm near Sverdlovsk came to Powers' aid when he parachuted from his plane on May Day but turned him over to the authorities when they found he carried a pistol with silencer, dagger, Soviet Union map, Soviet and foreign money, gold watches and women's gold rings, a survival kit, fishing net, pliers and a saw-edged knife.

"Our suspicions were more and more confirmed," said Vladimir Surin, a former sergeant. "An enemy was in front of us, an enemy cunning and impudent."

KOMSOMOL PRAVDA related that Surin and his family were getting ready for their May Day dinner when they heard an explosion.

LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 9 1960

U.S., World Stunned by Spy Plane

Summit Talks' Value in Doubt Due to Incident

BY POLYZOIDES

Like a page from a Phillips Oppenheim mystery story, the fantastic exploit of an American airman shot down in Soviet territory while on an espionage errand has left American and foreign opinion stunned and unbelieving, even after the United States has acknowledged the accuracy of the facts as first reported by Nikita Khrushchev.

Details of the fantastic story are well known by this time, and nothing will be gained by superfluous repetition. What on the [illegible] examined and evaluated as a major factor in Soviet-American relations is the impact that this fantastic incident is most likely to have on the Paris summit meeting next Monday, and on the prospects of President Eisenhower's projected visit to the USSR next month.

OFFICIAL VERSION

One wishes to agree with the official version from Washington that this government had not authorized the flight of the plane that flew deep into Russia, observing and taking pictures of Soviet military installations, airdromes and other objectives. But then somebody must have ordered the flight and probably financed it, and that somebody must shoulder the responsibility for the whole thing.

As every reader of this type of detective story knows, such so-called "intelligence" agents operating in the interest of their particular countries are carrying their tasks solely on their individual risks and perils, their own governments being the first to deny any connection with them. And, such being the case, the fate of the American flier now captured by the Russians rests solely and exclusively with his captors.

BASIC TRUTH

There is an element of basic truth and realism in the statement that the only reason for these espionage activities is the unwillingness of certain regimes to give out details of their armed forces. Similarly, one has to agree that the practice is well nigh universal and if any blame is to be attached somewhere it will have to be charged to the existence of the cold war and the various psychological factors that go with it.

Granting all this to be true, it is still a bitter fact that the Soviet Union is right now exploiting the affair for all it is worth in the eyes of the world and, more particularly, those of our own allies and the uncommitted neutrals.

U.S. UNDER CLOUD

That, following this amazing episode, the atmosphere at the Paris summit meeting is already so vitiated as to make that conference of questionable value is something that worries many careful observers. Thus, so far as we are concerned, it is a foregone conclusion that the United States in Paris will be acting under a cloud and exposed to the bitterest and most harmful insinuations and attacks that Khrushchev will be directing against us.

As to the reactions of the British and the French to this whole affair, they are expected to be mixed and on the whole critical of our manner of operating. And when it comes to Western Germany, her own position suddenly may seriously weaken, through no fault of Chancellor Adenauer.

Finally coming to President Eisenhower's Russian visit, there will be a very powerful segment of public opinion in this country, and elsewhere, that will insist that under the circumstances, such a visit would appear untimely, empty of content, and most likely to hurt the best interests of the United States.

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Khrushchev used spy plane incident as bait to booby-trap United States

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — It was just the beginning when the Soviet Union, with the world watching, booby-trapped the United States on the American spy plane it said was shot down over the Soviet Union.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev—if he wishes—has prepared the way for embarrassing this government and President Eisenhower before, during and after the summit meeting which opens in Paris next Monday.

WITHOUT condemning Eisenhower at all, Khrushchev has already projected an image of himself as a leader much more alert to what's happening than the president.

He let it be known he was the one who gave the order to shoot down the plane while it was over his territory. Up to this moment the American government has insisted Eisenhower didn't know about the plane or its mission.

SINCE KHRUSHCHEV is shrewd, a fine actor and a superb propagandist he could easily pull a switch that would present him to the watching world as a man of vast good will.

He could do it by ordering the release of the captured American flier—30-year-old Francis G. Powers—just before the summit conference begins.

THE AMERICAN government walked into Khrushchev's trap with about as much sophistication as a 10-year-old who lost his mama.

It was clear Khrushchev wasn't telling the whole story Thursday when he announced an American jet was shot down while traveling over the Soviet Union. For instance: He didn't reveal the fate of the pilot.

There was a chance he didn't know any more than he said. But he left so much unsaid, it could be suspected he knew much more than he revealed. In view of this uncertainty, the United States could have played smarter.

IT COULD have clammed up, asked Khrushchev for details, and waited. Instead, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration came up with a theory that maybe the pilot had suffered loss of oxygen, became unconscious, and the plane, unguided, flew on over Soviet Union territory by itself.

The State Department, through press officer Lincoln White, joined in that theory and added there never was any "attempt to deliberately violate Soviet air space."

THEN KHRUSHCHEV pulled the string, announced pilot Powers had been captured and admitted he was spying.

White, who is only a spokesman for the State Department, had to come out with another statement, this one approved by Eisenhower, which conceded Powers might have been spying but denying he had been authorizd to do so.

Khrsushchev talked vaguely of trying Powers as a spy. But if he released him just before the summit meeting, he'd be putting the United States on the spot.

IN 1957 this government tried and convicted a Soviet spy, Col. Rudolf I. Abel. Last March the Supreme Court upheld the conviction. If Khrushchev let Powers go, this country might feel compelled to let Abel go. Or the two countries might agree on the exchange.

At the summit with Eisenhower and Khrushchev will be French President Charles de Gaulle and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

THE THREE Allied powers have agreed pretty much on a standpat performance when they meet the Soviet premier. None has been optimistic about great doings at the summit. Last week Khrushchev blamed the West for pre-summit gloom.

If the Allies make no concessions to him, he has, by blast at them, prepared the world for what would seem to be first move after the summit: Blaming them for its failure, if it is a failure.

KHRUSHCHEV has been kind to Eisenhower on the plane incident. He hasn't condemned him at all. But if he condemns the West for a summit failure, he will have to include Eisenhower.

What kind of mood would that put the Soviet people in for a visit by Eisenhower in June? Probably a chilly one. Khrushchev has already started stirring up anti-American feeling among his countrymen.

Soviet car performs well in NY 'test'

By FRANCIS STILLEY

NEW YORK (AP)—Soviet cars drive just like American cars—or will when the American model comes out.

I have just taken a spin at the wheel of a perky little Soviet model called the "Moskvitch," and it developed into something of a small cold war between the two of us.

THIS HAD nothing to do with international tension—just my tension at trying to drive in Broadway traffic with a gearshift system I never met before.

The Moskvitch had four forward speeds on the shift, none of them where you would expect. But the Soviets will put in the standard capitalistic type of shift for American sales.

Anyway, once the Moskvitch and I got to know each other better, it went rolling along as cockily as Khrushchev on tour. Unlike Moskvitch didn't blow a single gasket along the way.

STILL, I HAD a few other edgy moments. The crowds along Manhattan streets began to eye me warily when they spotted the name on the front of the car. Probably figured I was a Soviet spy.

Then there were times when I thought I might get trampled by the pedestrians, neither of us being very big.

ASIDE FROM all that:

The Moskvitch is the first Soviet car ever to be imported for sale in this country. An enterprising—and most certainly courageous—automobile dealer, Robert J. Castle of Syracuse, N.Y., made a deal in Moscow to take a whack at peddling them here.

He is now setting up dealerships and giving demonstrations. First deliveries are expected in about two months.

AN AIDE TO Castle said there has been much public interest in seeing the Soviet cars and some orders have been placed. He declined to say how many.

The Moskvitch is a four-cylinder, four-door sedan about the size of comparable small American and imported cars, and looks pretty much like some of them. It is said to get 30 miles per gallon of gas. It sells for $1,635 in New York, including radio and heater.

The car's price and weight are boomed as the chief selling points. It weighs 2,150 pounds, a quality said to make it ride better than lighter weight vehicles.

Buyers can choose from 18 colors—including red.

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OCEAN AIRBORNE MAY 7 1960

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How Is NASA Linked To CIA?

By Doug Dederer

An age-old condition of government — that left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing — may hurt our efforts in space.

So it is the United States, in one of its biggest Cold War blunders to-date, got caught with its plane up, 1,300 miles off course beyond the Russia border heading where?

But being close to the missile business, as close as any missile reporter in the country, it galls us from another standpoint. Not from the fact that the United States is in the espionage business. That's just another rung on the ladder of survival.

It's the method!

If an Air Force plane had been shot down, it would have been an overt move, and then again, it could have precipitated a war.

If it had been a civilian-type plane this would have occasioned a question at the country from which the jet took off.

But to use our National Aeronautics and Space Administration as the fall guy is unthinkable. True, many of the missile projects undertaken by NASA have a double use to this country, but primarily, and NASA officials are the first to promote this thinking, in civilian uses of space, nothing classified. At least that's been NASA's selling point.

The U2 plane — one jet engine and one pilot — were ostensibly under contract to NASA from Lockheed which built the soaring, probing vehicle. It also was to take high-level photographs to act as a check on the weather-mapping satellite, Tiros I.

Niave as many might be, the military implications of this effort were probably never lost on the Russians as they sat glued to their radar scopes and observed the U2 probe deeper and deeper into their heartland.

Another 1,300 miles and the pilot would almost have reached the sanctity of Sweden.

NASA officials, especially Dr. T. Keith Glennan, director, have been noticeably silent since Premier Khrushchev's blast last Thursday, informing the Free World of Russia's downing the American plane.

The initial NASA statement said, the pilot reported "having oxygen difficulties" and possibly went astray as the result.

This later changed over the weekend in statements from the Secretary of State, approved by President Eisenhower.

But let us not concern ourselves with the political-military implications. What of NASA's stature in the world now — today?

In recent months the United States has been capturing a bigger share of honors in space research and its space boosters have been racking up a great record for reliability.

In 1960, Tiros, Transit, and the Venus probe boosted this nation in the eyes of the world. This is the first time the "play" has returned to the United States since the launch of the Sputniks.

We have launched 20 satellites and space probes, the Russians six. The combined weight of their payloads overwhelms our slender contribution. But it has been in miniaturization and complexity of instrumentation that we have forged ahead and gained the most.

The question that lies ahead, for NASA, for the nation, — is NASA our space agency or is it to be allowed to be used as another intelligence-gathering arm of the Central Intelligence Agency?

The damage may have been done.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES MAY 8 1960

Chance That Military Mishap Might Set Off War Frightening

BY JAMES RESTON

© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON, May 7—Every time an uninvited American plane crosses the Soviet frontier, Nikita Khrushchev's shirttail flies up his back like a window blind.

The surprising thing is not that this happens, but that the United States should have been monkeying around with the string at this particular moment.

Timing in politics, as in love, is important. The summit meeting with Khrushchev is only nine days off. It will probably be the last meeting of the Big Four while President Eisenhower is in office. Several events of great importance are on the agenda, and even if the outlook was never very good, this was an odd moment to play peekabboo around the frontiers of Russia.

Case Strong Enough

The case for sampling the upper air near the USSR is strong enough. This is one way to check whether nuclear tests are going on at a time when the U.S. has voluntarily stopped testing.

We were told at first that the U-2 plane that was shot down over the Soviet Union last Sunday was not checking for radioactive dust, but merely testing air currents and wind shear when it lost its way.

Now today we frankly admit that one of this country's planes equipped for intelligence purposes has "probably" flown over Soviet territory. It was rather lame to add that the flight was not authorized in Washington.

What even our best friends are asking is: Why now? And why there? The judgment of the U.S. government is bound to be questioned.

The reason for this is that the element of accident in this kind of world is frightening. Few people believe in a calculated nuclear war. What worries our allies and many of our own officials is the accidental incident touched off by some human failing of mind or character or judgment.

Careful Discipline Needed

Accordingly, it is assumed that the most careful discipline will be exercised, and when, instead, we are told that U.S. planes are in the air along the Soviet frontier, then the good faith of the government gets involved in controversy.

The political fall-out from this incident is bound to be great. Khrushchev, never a trusting soul, has recently been accusing the U.S. of trying to ruin the chances of agreement at the summit meeting before it started.

For example, Yuri Zhukov, head of the state committee of the USSR, came here the other day to complain that the Voice of America had assumed a new and more ominous tone. This started, Zhukov told George Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency, around March 15. Allen asked for evidence.

Voice of America

Zhukov pointed to one reference in a Voice of America broadcast to "slave labor camps" in the USSR. He pointed to another broadcast to the effect that there was a serious shortage of consumer goods in the Soviet Union.

Coincidentally Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov has been complaining about the speech made by Secretary of State Herter in Chicago on April 4, and protesting even more about the much tougher and even scornful speech made by Undersecretary C. Douglas Dillon in New York on April 20.

Khrushchev himself has been complaining publicly about these two speeches and asserting that they indicated a calculated decision by Washington to "revive the cold war."

As a matter of fact, there was no such policy decision taken by this government. The tone of the Voice of America was not purposely changed. It was decided in late March to make clear to both the Russians and the West Germans that U.S. policy on Berlin and Germany remained the same. It is also true that the tone of Dillon's speech was sharper than anything delivered by so high an official in a long time, but this was not the result of any calculated decision to stir up the animals.

Moscow, however, was in a mood to believe precisely this when the plane incident occurred, so it was surprise that Khrushchev took off like the terrible tempered Mr. Bang.

In fact, he was so furious that on Monday, the day after the plane incident, Moscow cabled the State Department that Khrushchev had canceled the visit to the U.S. of the head of the Soviet air force, Marshal Konstantin Andreevich Vershinin. Then, quite as suddenly on Wednesday another cable arrived from Moscow restoring the visit.

This has encouraged officials here to hope that perhaps Khrushchev will exploit his propaganda advantage and let his shirt tail settle down. At least they hope so, for the President is not trying to ruin or manage the summit meeting. He is not even managing his own departments preliminary to the summit, and this, of course, is trouble.

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LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 8 1960

Crisis Could Be Graver Than Blockade of Berlin

By JULIAN HARTT
Examiner Aerospace Editor

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Russia's "kill" of a Lockheed U-2 jet last Sunday carries with it the ingredients for international tensions graver than any other Soviet attack upon an American plane, perhaps graver than the Berlin blockade.

The real key to the degree of gravity depends on how much of the U-2's equipment the Soviets are able to salvage or reconstruct, of what it consists, and whether they are able to present it physically — and unmistakably of American origin — as evidence."

Missions of the U-2 aircraft long have been the subject of intense but unpublished speculation, and all past inquiries have been met with a blank wall of silence.

This "top secret" approach plainly was not in keeping with the "cloud studies" explanation put forward by National Aeronautics and Space Administration yesterday after Khrushchev's belligerently boastful announcement of the "kill."

And a Lockheed spokesman told the writer, after being confronted with the collection of industry bits-and-pieces rumors of a strictly reconnaissance role for the mysterious U-2:

"Turkey is where smog is born."

Then he added seriously, and perhaps with significance, that any information would have to come, not from NASA alone, but from NASA "or the Air Force."

Reconnaissance use of the U-2 — with powerful radar, possibly oblique cameras and infrared sensing devices as well, to detect the heat surge of ballistic missile launches —has been the consensus of its purpose in circles close to the aerospace industry.

Flights from Adana, in mid-Turkey at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, are easy jet-distance from the Russian border. And not far across that particular border, in the areas of the Caspian and Aral Seas, is one of the Soviet Union's major research and development missile launch bases.

(This is the place generally conceded to have been the launch point of Russia's 7766-mile rocket firing into an impact area near Hawaii last January 21.)

Aircraft flying 10 miles up in the border area would be in easy radar-reach, and infrared detection-reach, of these launch pads. NASA admits having 10 of the U-2's. This is enough to keep a constant airborne watch of Russia's experiments numerically if infrared were aboard, and the measure of successes and failures if powerful radar backed up the system to check flight results.

In a one-man jet, with any type of instrumentation to operate while flying on automatic pilot, if only taking "cloud pictures" but more especially if operating complicated radar-infrared devices, it obviously would be possible to stray over Russia inadvertently.

There is more to it than that, however.

Most of the reports, impossible previously to confirm, have spoken of flights from Japan, from Alaska, from Europe, all within easy reach of the Bamboo Curtain on one side, the Iron Curtain on the other, with the implication of peering over from great altitude, just short of crossing the lines.

Now the NASA statement perhaps significantly says the flights of the 500-mile-an-hour, 90-foot-span U-2 have originated from "Alaska, New York, Germany, England, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines."

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Approved For Release 2004/05/13 : CIA-RDP90T00782R000100070001-6
MAY 9 1960

Russ denounce, lampoon U.S. in wake of plane incident

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP) — Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today called Francis G. Powers' jet flight over Soviet territory further proof of the necessity for the highest Soviet vigilance against attack.

Though officials gloated over the shooting down of the American spy plane, some citizens seemed disturbed that it managed to get so deep into Soviet territory.

PRAVDA denounced the U.S. State Department's explanation as impudent and cynical and denied that other nations engaged in aerial espionage.

"It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field," the U.S. statement said.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev announced that the plane, before it was rocketed down, reached Sverdlovsk, some 1,400 miles northwest of the Pakistani border over which it crossed. The average Soviet reacted like Americans would at news a Soviet plane had been intercepted over Kansas.

ANGER AND uneasiness were heightened by the suspicion that other American high-level planes had penetrated Soviet air space without being intercepted.

In an attempt to reassure the people of the invincibility of the Soviet armed forces, the top military brass blanketed the papers with articles proclaiming the nation's ability to crush any aggressor.

The fact that the plane got deep into the Urals before being shot down boosted America's military reputation, but it had about the same effect on America's moral standing on a smaller scale as the Suez invasion had on French and British prestige.

THE SOVIET press poured out fresh details of the capture of pilot Francis G. Powers and lampooned the United States in cartoons and articles.

The papers told how workers on a state farm near Sverdlovsk came to Powers' aid when he parachuted from his plane on May Day but turned him over to the authorities when they found he carried a pistol with silencer, dagger, Soviet Union map, Soviet and foreign money, gold watches and women's gold rings, a survival kit, fishing net, pliers and a saw-edged knife.

"Our suspicions were more and more confirmed," said Vladimir Surin, a former sergeant. "An enemy was in front of us, an enemy cunning and impudent."

KOMSOMOL PRAVDA related that Surin and his family were getting ready for their May Day dinner when they heard an explosion.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER MAY 8 1960

U-2 Shooting Reveals Operational Factors

By JULIAN HARTT
Examiner Aerospace Editor

Two important conclusions seemingly can be drawn from second-day amplification by other Russian figures of Khrushchev's boastful disclosure the Soviets had knocked down a Lockheed U-2 jet.

One is that Khrushchev was consulted about the "intruder," gave the word to blast it, and the order then was carried out.

HARTT

Despite swiftness of military communications, Mr. K had to be reached in person at a state function, so a period of minutes obviously was consumed, possibly a minimum of 15.

If the alert was flashed when the 500-mile-an-hour U-2 first crossed into Soviet territory, the craft plainly would have penetrated a considerable distance—possibly more than 100 miles—before it was hit.

Add up Lockheed Pilot Francis Powers' four-year experience with the U-2, and the extremely complete navigational gear undoubtedly aboard. This leaves little possibility of pilot error.

But it does make a strong argument for the probability the U-2 was on automatic pilot.

•

THE OTHER major point is the Soviet claim they knocked the U-2 down with a single ground-to-air missile. If true, this confirms what we surmised here some months ago:

Russia has a tremendously effective ring of anti-aircraft missiles, our intelligence had learned a great deal about it, and that was behind the urgency for the air-launched nuclear warhead missiles.

North American's guided Hound Dog, now in produc-

tion, and Douglas's ballistic Skybolt (it wasn't even named when we noted this then) moving into development, would allow our B-52 strategic bomber fleet to "stand off" out of range of the ground weapons, either to hit Russian targets or blast gateways in the defense ring.

(Footnote: American knowledge of these defenses would seem still another sound reason why Powers would not consciously have penetrated their ranges.)

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THE AMERICAN Rocket Society's big semi-annual meeting with 5000 members expected, runs from Monday through Thursday at the Ambassador.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration's rapidly firming plans for early moon ventures, with Jet pro-

Con't. on page 26

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pulsion Lab handling the spacecraft aspects, is expected to be a highlight.

•

FIRING OF TITAN 6250-mile-range ballistic missiles from Vandenberg AFB may begin in October, Maj. Gen. David Wade says.

He also predicted Titan II, with a range of nearly 10,000 miles, will be flying by mid-1961.

This will have nitrogen tetroxide and unsymetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH) for propellants. These can be stored in the weapon for long periods. Present volatile fuels are pumped in only minutes before launch.

•

AIR FORCE Ballistic Missiles Center has awarded Ford Motor's Aeronutronics Division a $2,676,000 contract to develop a military version of NASA's Scout "poor man's rocket."

The service will use the solid-propellant multi-stage Scouts in support of advanced space and weapons system programs.

•

PERSONNEL: Jim Clyne, international commercial sales director for Douglas Aircraft since 1952, goes to Skirosky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft on May 23 as manager of sales and service. This is a new post, created to meet demands for a number of new turbine-powered helicopter models.

PALO ALTO TIMES MAY 7 1960

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British pursue bird flight

By TOM A. CULLEN

LONDON (NEA)—Is it a bird? Is it a plane? Is it Superman? Some Britishers hope it will be a "superman" flying like a bird.

While the Soviet Union and the United States hasten to reach the moon, Britain, in some ways, seems more concerned with just getting a man off the ground under his own steam.

PRESENT aerodynamic studies which indicate such flight may be possible, have inspired Henry Kremer, wealthy British industrialist, to offer a $15,000 prize for the first British Commonwealth subject to complete a figure-eight flight in a man-powered aircraft, around two plyons spaced a half mile apart. The French are interested in a similar venture.

ICARUS WAS the first to try his wings, according to ancient Greek legend. He soared too high and the sun melted the wax-fixed wings sending him to his death.

Leonardo da Vinci tried his hand at designing man-powered flying machines in 1505. In 1900, a Frenchman plummeted to his death by diving off the Eiffel Tower in a bat-like costume with flapping wings.

The only successful man-powered flight recorded is that of two German engineers who managed to fly 200 yards in 1936 by pedaling a weird contraption.

ROUGHLY, THERE are two British approaches to the problem: the fixed wing and the flapping wings.

A leading wing-flapper is Emiel Hartmann, a London sculptor, who has designed what he calls an "ornithopter" which operates largely on muscle-power after an initial take-off boost.

HARTMANN hasn't yet tried flying with the foot and hand controls which flap the wings, but he has had his ornithopter out on trials—towed by a motorcar at 40 miles an hour.

Terence Nonweiler, an aeronautics lecturer, offers a more scientific approach. Nonweiler has designed a machine which is known as the "heavenly tandem."

IT IS A two-man craft, resembling a tandem bicycle enclosed in a fuselage, and coupled to a pusher propeller at the rear. The main bursts of energy will be needed for take-off, and Nonweiler assumes that the first pilots will have had some experience in sprint cycling.

Daniel Perkins, a senior aviation experimental officer, ingeniously offers a light-weight machine design with a inflatable wing operated on the pedal principle.

THE RULES governing the $15,000 Kremer prize favor all-or-nothing sportsmanship. Inflatable wings and oxygen masks are out. No storing of energy before take-off is allowed, except a deep breath. Also, "no part of the machine shall be jettisoned during any part of the flight."

PALO ALTO TIMES

MAY 6 1960

Ames acquiring two additional ion accelerators

Ames Research Center at Moffett Field has contracted for the purchase of two more ion accelerators for $170,000.

Tht center, part of the National Aeronautical Space Administration facilities, will get one of the new atom smashers in December, the other in January next year.

Ames now has an ion accelerator that has been in use for the past two years for research in basic physics and studies relating to space travel.

The new units will be made by the Applied Radiation Corporation in Walnut Creek in the East Bay.

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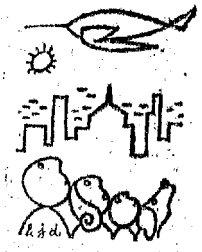
27 SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

MAY 5 1960

Everything Set For a Blast-Off

A FEW YEARS AGO when we began talking of barreling around the Solar System, gawking like tourists in the Canadian Rockies, it didn't look hard.

All we needed was rockets capable of 25,000 m.p.h., and training for some athletic types thick of chest and head. There was also the matter of returning the nose cone through the atmosphere without a fire, but we worked at it, and gave a couple of monkeys short rides.



True, scientists went to their blackboards and made curious signs, like, let "g" represent gravity. The medical men and nutritionists were naturals, as you gotta eat. Psychiatrists then got into the act, because if you're out near Mars and half the crew goes nuts with shut-in, you've got a problem.

But altogether it was in the bag, because Man is such a hell of a terrestrial success it is time he exhibited his graces in space.

★ ★ ★

JUST TO SHOW YOU how smart we are, we've licked the food problem. The pay-load guys said, look, you think you're going to pack along T-bones and mushrooms? Algae for you! Except it tastes horrible.

So promptly two chemists, Hornstein and Crowe, extracted the flavor elements from beef, freeze-dried it to a powder, and when heated it gives off a rich aroma. Just sprinkle a little of this on your algae and you will think you are at the Chicago Stockyards Inn.

So that takes care of the snacks on a six-month journey, but here comes a study board of the National Academy of Sciences, and warns returning space ships may bring back bacteria which could become "pervasive nuisances" on earth.

★ ★ ★

"PERVASIVE NUISANCES" is a nice academic term you might think could be applied to the viruses we already have, when you lie in bed with the miseries, 103 temperature, cigarettes that taste like licorice whips and martinis that taste like turpentine.

Fact is, if the Venusians want to risk a virus trade, we might deal, and may the best planet win. It would be something like betting on a cockroach race, but we doubt if our vermin could lose.

This is not the way the board feels, though. What it wants is some "cautionary wisdom" in the micro-organism department, lest we find ourselves one day on a planet like the Sahara Desert, and feeling poorly, too.

Yours truly doesn't mind occasional allusion to the hurdles, as he can't get into an exalted lather over what is grandly called "Man's conquest of space." Indeed, he doesn't think there's going to be any conquest for quite a spell, if you mean bringing 'em back alive. But that's only a guess, and not a very endearing one in some quarters.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

MAY 6 1960

X-15 Control Flight Test Called Off

First flight test of the X-15 rocket plane's space control system was called off yesterday seven minutes before its scheduled drop from a B-52 Stratofort at 45,000 ft.

Scott Crossfield, test pilot for North American Aviation, was at the controls of the missile-like craft. He canceled the launch when a generator malfunction developed.

Even though there was no launch yesterday, Crossfield conducted several tests of the space control system while the B-52 carried the X-15 aloft.

The rocket ship's first flight with a new and more powerful engine is scheduled in two weeks. In all tests to date it has been flown with a lesser engine of 16,000 lb. thrust. The new power plant, designated XLR-99, will give the plane a 60,000-lb. thrust—one-third that of a Thor ballistic missile.

Engineers will mount the big engine in one of three X-15s next week.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

MAY 5 1960

Demo Unit Raps Space Program

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON, May 4 A scientific committee of the Democratic Advisory Council entered a sweeping indictment today of the Administration's space program.

It charged that the program has been characterized by repeated failures, lack of priority, insufficient funding and organizational confusion.

The committee also suggested that the Administration was moving too hastily and with too much "public fanfare" to place a man in space, at the risk of endangering not only national prestige but also the lives of the astronauts.

This broad criticism of the space program, which went far beyond any expressed by congressional Democrats, was made by the advisory committee on science and and technology of the Democratic Advisory Council. The committee of 15 prominent scientists is headed by Dr. Ernest C. Pollard, chairman of the biophysics department at Yale University.

The net effect of the committee's criticism may well be to insure that the space program becomes a partisan issue in the coming campaign.

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PALO ALTO TIMES MAY 5 1960

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Angry Khrushchev threatens to use rockets, blasts Nixon

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP)—Nikita Khrushchev told the Soviet parliament in a bristling speech today that Soviet armed forces have shot down a plane he described as a U.S. military craft. He threatened to retaliate with rockets if American bombers appear over the Soviet Union.

The Soviet premier's speech cast gloom over prospects for the summit conference opening in 11 days. He issued an unveiled threat to U.S. allies, took a hefty slap at Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and charged that President Eisenhower's freedom of movement at the summit is being restricted by "certain U.S. circles."

KHRUSHCHEV referred angrily to Eisenhower's suggestion that Nixon might sit in for him at the summit if the president's presence is required in Washington on domestic matters.

Khrushchev said he had met Nixon several times and it was difficult for him not to gain the impression Nixon was the last person to think of stopping the cold war or ending the arms race.

"I am afraid that if Nixon becomes entitled to carry on negotiations at the summit, it would be, as we say in Russia, like sending a goat to take care of the cabbage," the Soviet premier said.

THE SUPREME Soviet—parliament—session burst into a wave of applause as Khrushchev announced the downing of an American plane May 1.

A single-engine jet U2 research plane has been missing since May 1 after a takeoff in Turkey, Pentagon officials said. It is assumed to have come down near Lake Van, not far from the border of Soviet Armenia.

In this general area a U.S. C130 transport was downed by Soviet forces in 1958. By U.S. reckoning, the Soviets accounted for only 6 of 17 men lost then. The U2, a ship assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is a flying laboratory assigned to make weather observations and check for radioactivity. I is a sitngle-seater.

KHRUSHCHEV called the plane incident an aggressive act, and asked rhetorically of the United States:

"If you think you can take such measures, why don't you think we can take similar measures when a plane appears over our territory and threatens the security of our country? We have the same rights as you, the same means as you.

"We have no bombers on duty, but we have rockets on duty. They are more accurate and trustworthy than your bombers."

Then came the threat to U.S. allies. Khrushchev said it is high time for those countries which have provided the United States with bases to realize they are playing with fire and that they, too, can suffer retaliatory blows.

THE SOVIET leader contended the American plane was sent on a mission to impress and frighten the Soviet Union on the eve of the summit.

Khrushchev did not disclose the type of plane, the number aboard or fate of the fliers.

The deputies in the Supreme Soviet applauded Khrushchev's prediction that chances of success at the summit have been dimmed by the attitude of the Western Allies. Khrushchev said the governments of the United States, Britain and France do not seem to be looking forward to settlement of outstanding cold war issues.

"This dims the chances of success at the talks," Khrushchev said.

Describing what he presented as events leading up to the plane incident, Khrushchev said an American plane crossed into Soviet territory from the Afghan border April 9 and the Soviet Union took no action.

"APPARENTLY the Americans liked the fact that they made this incursion and were not punished," the premier said. "On the first of May at 5:36 a.m. an American plane crossed the border into our territory. The order was given to shoot down the invader. This plane was shot down.

"It appeared that the plane was American, although the markings were painted out."

Deputies shouted, "Down with the aggressor!" and "It's direct banditry!"

Khrushchev added that "a strict protest will be made and we will inform them that we have the right to take any measure necessary for the defense of our country."

Khrushchev's attack on the West capped a day which brought announcement of a shakeup in the ruling hierarchy, a promise by Khrushchev to abolish income taxes by the end of 1965 and an announcement which amounted to a revaluation of the ruble effective in October.

THE PARTY and government shakeup brought Khrushchev's protege, Frol Kozlov, up from a deputy first premiership in the council of ministers to a top Communist Party job under Khrushchev himself. Kozlov, 51, became a secretary of the party central committee in a general reorganization. Kozlov toured the United States last year.

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PALO ALTO TIMES MAY 4 1960

Stanford aide plans instrument to detect life on other planets

By MARY GRANT

Dr. Joshua Lederberg has plans in his laboratory at the Stanford Medical School for an instrument which may within the next five years tell man if there is life on other planets.

The instrument consists of a camera-size microscope, a role of sticky transparent tape and a television transmitter to be sent to a planet as part of the payload on a Saturn rocket.

Once on a planet the tape would be thrown out to collect samples of surface soil and then rewound for microscopic inspection under ultra violet light. The television transmitter would then send pictures back to earth for analysis.

THE INSTRUMENT is "still on paper," but could be ready for use in space within three to five years, Dr. Lederberg estimates. The first Saturn is scheduled to be shot into space in 1964.

Microscopic analysis of other planets is vital to "exobiology," a term the Nobel Prize winning geneticist coined for biological research in space.

He thinks there is a good chance that life exists on other planets.

But the question of life in outer space has never been anything more than speculation, he continued. Scientists can predict the chemical and physical features of other planets, but they have no basis for answering the question of whether life exists there.

IF LIFE does exist elsewhere, Dr. Lederberg wants to know if it's the same kind of life that exists on earth. Does it have the same biochemical origins? Does it also depend on proteins and nucleic acids?

Exobiology, he believes, offers a new approach to the origin of life. A major objective of studies would be to compare overall patterns of chemical evolution on the planets and find what elements are common.

Dr. Lederberg discussed exobiology at a Tuesday Evening Series lecture last night at Stanford. He also discussed it at a press conference in the afternoon.

COMPARATIVE studies would be based on the assumption that life throughout the universe evolved independently. But the studies could also prove or disprove the idea of "panspermia," the migration of spores, or reproductive cells, through space from one planet to another.

There's only "one chance in a million" there can be anything in the panspermia theory, he said, but "it can't be excluded on the basis of present evidence."

The spore transmission idea could be tested by studying the moon, he continued.

He believes sending man into space "just for the sake of doing it" should not be an objective of the space program. Man should not be sent until he can be supported by enough equipment to do useful scientific experimentation, he said.

AND, HE continued, there's the danger that man may contaminate space.

He feels this danger hinges on conditions at the target. Conditions on Mars could support many kinds of bacteria so "we must not put them there until we know what the consequences would be."

"Many organisms can live in conditions where man couldn't survive. We have to be careful not to look at the question of contamination only from man's point of view," he cautioned.

Dr. Lederberg noted that there is also a possibility that man returning from space could contaminate the earth with unknown and uncontrollable diseases.

This idea has no scientific basis, but "common sense is enough reason for caution," he added.

U. S. Plans to Launch 100-Ft. Sphere Friday

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS

MAY 4 1960

By GEORGE RHODES
News-Call Bulletin Aviation Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 4—The United States is preparing to launch into orbit Friday a 100-foot sphere—largest but lightest earth satellite yet.

A national aeronautics and space agency scientist, Dr. Abe Silverstein, said the satellite will be contained in a folded position inside a much smaller one to be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

WHEN THE smaller sphere, about the size of a basketball reaches orbital speed about 900 miles out in space, it will eject the aluminized globe-shaped bag which will inflate itself by a tiny amount of internal gas.

It will be seen in the United States on its first, second and ninth easterly passes around the earth, said NASA's director of space flight programs.

IT WILL have zero magnitude, like the star vega. It will not carry instruments, but it will be used as an aid to long range communications, Dr. Silverstein told an aviation writers association news conference here.

Scientists at the Goldstone tracking station in Southern California will bounce radio signals off the 100-foot sphere.

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CURRENT NEWS

Prepared by PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Date MAY 1 0 1960

NEW YORK TIMES MAY 1 0 1960

SPACE UNIT UPSET OVER REPUDIATION

Agency Says It Declared in Good Faith That Plane Flew Turkish Mission

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—How did the United States come to issue a false statement about the loss of a U-2 observation plane over the Soviet Union?

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, still in a state of shock over having its original report of last Thursday repudiated, pointed at the Air Weather Service of the Air Force.

An Air Weather Service spokesman at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois said the service had just relayed information that had been "supplied through channels from Turkey."

If this seemed to have the appearance of bureaucratic buck-passing, it was typical of what has happened in the last five days as the Government tried to explain what one of its planes was doing over the Soviet Union.

Various Tales Told

Officials who have been involved in the contradictory statements told today how an experienced public information officer thought he was telling the truth only to be repudiated by another department, how one agency issued a statement without checking with other agencies involved, and how the State Department issued a denial without telling the National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

It was the Space Agency that put out the first statement from which the later trouble and embarrassment stemmed. After Premier Khrushchev triumphantly disclosed that an American plane had been shot down over the Soviet Unoin, the agency announced that one of its U-2 planes was missing after having taken off on a triangular flight over Turkey to study high-altitude wind gusts.

Officials of the agency were still suffering from shock, chagrin and embarrassment over exposure of this story as a "complete lie," as Mr. Khrushchev put it, They saw not only their public reputation tarnished but also their efforts to promote international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space greatly compromised.

For example, Space Agency offiicals were wondering whether other nations would be so willing to join in peaceful space projects—such as establishing tracking stations for the astronauts that it plans to put in space—with an agency that was apparently engaging in espionage on the side.

These officials insisted today that their original account was issued in good faith and that they had been unaware that their planes were being used for photographic reconnaissance of the Soviet Union—as charged by Mr. Khrushchev and now implicitly admitted by the State Department.

Walter T. Bonney, director of the Space Agency's Office of Public Information, said "I thought I was telling the truth." The statements contained in the original announcement, he said, were based on information supplied by the Air Weather Service.

A spokesman of this service said the information had been received from the Second Weather Wing at Wiesbaden, Germany, which, in turn,, "was only relaying information supplied through channels from Turkey."

'Legitimate Purpose' Seen

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator of the Space Agency and for years head of its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, said it had been his understanding that the U-2 planes were being used for the "legitimate purpose" of obtaining information on wind gusts at high altitudes.

Though he had been aware that the planes were also being used for the once-secret purpose of gathering radioactive samples from Soviet atomic tests, he said he had had not knowledge that they were being used for photographic reconnaissance over Soviet territory.

The story of the space agency's involvement goes back to before 1956. Sometime before that year, officials said, the Air Weather Service approached scientists of the old National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley, Va., with the proposal of entering into a joint meteorological research program using the newly developed U-2.

The Advisory Committee, which had worked closely with the military in research, saw a good opportunity to study the wind-gust conditions that would be encountered by future jet transports and agreed. Ten of the U-2 planes were obtained on loan or "bailment" from the military.

The Advisory Committee had no pilots of its own, so it contracted with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, developer of the plane, to furnish pilots. It also did not have operating personnel to run the research program, so it arranged with the Air Weather Service to be the operating agency.

The committee and later the Space Agency—established the general guidelines for the research program, Space Agency officials said. The Air Weather Service handled the day-by-day flights.

Under this operational arrangement, four of the Space Agency's U-2 planes recently had been attached to the Air Weather Service's Second Weather Observational Squadron (Provisional), stationed at a Turkish air base near Adana.

First Hint of Furor

The first hint of the impending international furor over the U-2 planes came at 3:30 P. M. on May 2. Harry Press, chief of the Space Agency's Load and Structures Division, received a phone call from Maj. James A. Smith at the Air Weather Service headquarters at Scott Air Force Base. Major Smith, project officer for the U-2 program, reported that one of the planes was missing after the pilot reported having difficulty with his oxygen supply.

The Space Agency Public Information Office, then concerned about the impending launching of a communications satellite, thought no more about this information until Mr. Khrushchev's statement Thursday that an American plane had been shot down. Disclosure set off the following sequence of events:

In midmorning Thursday the White House press secretary, James C. Hagerty, announced that the President had ordered an inquiry and report on the incident and said that a statement would be issued shortly by the Space Agency and the State Department.

The Space Agency was caught by surprise, because it had no plans to issue any statement. Finally, early in the afternoon, it issued a formal statement incorporating the information supplied by the Air Weather Service.

This statement was to the effect that the flight plan was over Turkey, but the pilot might have mistakenly crossed into the Soviet Union after blacking out from lack of oxygen. A statement to the same effect was issued about the same time by the State Department press officer, Lincoln White.

The Space Agency and State Department stuck to this account through Friday. Mr. White reinforced it was an assertion that "there was absolutely no—n-o—no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space. There has never been."

Then, on Saturday, Mr. Khrushchev jubiliantly announced that the pilot had been captured and the plane shot down near Sverdlovsk, about 1,200 miles from the Soviet-Afghan border.

On Saturday Mr. Bonney spent the day in his office listing reasons for himself why the Khrushchev version must be wrong and his correct. At the State Department, Secretary Christian A. Herter and his aides worked on a new statement.

Finally, at 6 P. M., the State Department issued a statement saying that a flight over the Soviet Union had "probably" been undertaken by a U-2 plane but that "insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

The first Mr. Bonney knew that his original account was being repudiated was when he read that statement on the news tickers.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 10 1960

Herter Statement on U-2 Flight

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—Following is the text of the statement issued today by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on the shooting down of a United States plane in the Soviet Union:

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U-2 type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and clarifies this statement as respects the position of the United States Government.

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to post-war conflict in 1946, and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful take-over of Czechoslovakia and the Communist aggressions in Korea and Vietnam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions.

The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

Western Proposals Recalled

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union.

The President's "open skies" proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in the United States, the U. S. S. R. and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis. More recently, at the Geneva disarmament conferen,e the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament.

It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustifiedly, they fear attack from the West, but this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction.

U. S. Responsibility Noted

The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact, the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his Administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normaly of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization.

Soviet Motives Questioned

The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership, and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

This Government had sincerely hope dand continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the heads of government in Paris Chairman Khrushchev would be prepared to cooperate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of people everywhere.

Far from being damaging to the forthcoming meeting in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

Secretary Emphasizes Need of Measures to Prevent Attack

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter indicated today that the United States would continue intelligence-gathering flights unless there was a marked change in Moscow's attitude toward measures guaranteeing the world against Communist aggression.

"The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack," Mr. Herter said.

"In fact, the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility," he added.

Soviet Warns of Retaliation

Mr. Herter's statement was issued before news was received here of Premier Khrushchev's threat that the Soviet Union would retaliate against countries whose bases were used by United States planes for reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union.

In his statement, Mr. Herter said it was Moscow's fault that such measures as the flight of the United States U-2 reconnaissance plane over Soviet territory on May 1 were necessary.

The nation's top diplomat also ended confusion about who was responsible for the broad policy of aerial espionage, if not for the specific flight of the jet reconnaissance plane that Premier Khrushchev has announced was downed near Sverdlovsk eight days ago.

It is President Eisenhower, acting in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, Mr. Herter said. Since the beginning of his Administration, the Secretary explained, the President has put into effect directives "to gather by every possible mans the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense."

Under the President's directives, various programs have been carried out, including "extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft," Mr. Herter said.

The secretary declared that these flights normally were "of a peripheral character"—that is, the planes followed courses just outside the borders of the Soviet-bloc nations. But the aerial intelligence-gathering has been "on occasion by penetration" of Soviet areas, he acknowledged.

At the White House, James C. Hagerty, press secretary, denied a report in The New York Times this morning that President Eisenhower had ordered a halt to all flights over or near Comunist frontiers pending an investigation of the Government's intelligence apparatus.

Mr. Hagerty said that "the story is not true." Nor is it true, he said, that the President has ordered such an investigation. He did not deny that orders to stop the flights had gone out, but said he knew of no such orders.

Mr. Herter's statement on responsibility for the flight policy dispelled some of the doubt raised by a State Department announcement last Saturday. On that day a department spokesman said a check ordered by President Eisenhower had showed that "insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flights as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

Today, Mr. Herter explained that "specific missfons of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorizatio." That presumably would be the responsibility of the intelligence officials conducting the program.

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NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 10 1960

Some Limit the Use of Fields as Soviet Threats Mount

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—The diplomatic repercussions of the spy-plane case began arriving at the State Department today and they were all bad.

By nightfall it was evident that the Soviet Union was conducting a major diplomatic and propaganda offensive against those Allied countries furnishing bases or facilities for reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union. It was also apparent that this was having effect in some Allied capitals.

The threat by Premier Khrushchev to strike at the bases from which reconnaissance flights might originate, coming after a similar threat earlier in the day by the Soviet Defense Minister, demonstrated the scope of the Soviet effort.

Permission Required

Even before news of these warnings got beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union, however, some Allied officials were making clear to United States officials here and elsewhere that no bases or facilities in their countries could be used to assist in reconnaissance flights over Communist territory without express authority for such missions.

Paul Koht, the Norwegian Ambassador, called on Secretary of State Christian A. Herter this afternoon for assurances that the U-2 plane downed in the Soviet Union was not, as reported by Premier Khrushchev, heading for an airfield in Norway.

Under Norway's arrangements with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, no Allied troops are stationed in that country. Norwegian bases are sometimes used for reconnaissance flights over the Arctic, but this is done on the specific understanding that the planes must stay far from the frontiers or air space of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Herter told the Ambassador he had no information to confirm the charge that Francis Gary Powers of Jenkins, Va., the United States pilot downed in the Soviet Union, was originally heading for a Norwegian base. Mr. Herter assured Ambassador Koht that the United States would redeem its promise not to use Norway for such missions.

Coincidentally, the Pakistani representatives here made clear that while they did not think Mr. Powers' plane had taken off from a Pakistani base, they would protest the use of their bases for such flights.

Another indication of the problem came from Japan. There the incident was being exploited by political opponents of the Government in an attempt to block ratification of the United States-Japanese security treaty.

The United States has bases of its own, or NATO bases, or limited airfield facilities around the periphery of the Communist empire from Britain, France, Germany and Spain in the west, Morocco, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan to the south of the Soviet Union, and Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan and South Korea in the east.

What is feared here is that the political opposition, if not the governments of these countries, will make it increasingly difficult to land or take off from their bases on these flights into Communist territory, which Secretary of State Herter insisted today Washington was determined to continue.

Arms Talks Difficulty Seen

More trouble was also expected in the critical field of negotiating an arms control system with the Russians.

The heart of this problem has been to get agreement with Moscow for an inspection and control system. "No control-no disarmament" has been, and remains, the first principle of United States policy in the arms talks at Geneva.

The United States inspection system, however, involves the use of inspectors within the Soviet Union as well as the United States. It also requires flights over the Soviet Union to guard against surprise attack.

Moscow has rejected these proposals so far on the ground that what Washington was really trying to get was an espionage system to observe Soviet security arrangements.

There were some observers here who felt that the clandestine United States flights over the Soviet Union might persuade Moscow to agree to a legal system of inspection, but most well-qualified diplomats here thought precisely the opposite, namely, that the spy-plane, plus Secretary Herter's warning that such flights must continue, would increase Soviet suspicions and jeopardize the move toward an inspection agreement.

Thus the Powers case has not only increased the pressures and suspicions of the Soviet Union, but also decreased the confidence in the control and judgment of President Eisenhower over United States foreign policy.

The change in the tone of the comment in the Washington diplomatic corps within the last week is striking. It is not only that the President is being criticized more openly for failing to ground the spy planes in the critical days before the summit meeting starting in Paris next Monday, but that there is now speculation about the possibility of some officials actually trying to create trouble in order to block progress at the summit.

One diplomat has even raised the possibility of treachery in the Powers case by observing that it seemed beyond comprehension that a man could be shot down from 65,000 feet by a rocket and land with all his gear and incriminating evidence intact, including photographs.

C. I. A. Chief Praises Pilot

This was discussed briefly on Capitol Hill today but Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, immediately expressed full confidence in Mr. Powers and gave a glowing account of his four-year service record.

Other diplomats were more interested in the tone of the speeches coming out of Moscow It was noted, for example, that all the top Soviet military leaders were being brought to Moscow to proclaim the military prowness of the Soviet Union, as if the revelations of years of flying over the Soviet Union by American planes had created some apprehension there about Soviet defenses

The official Soviet line was that the Powers case proved the effectiveness of the Soviet anti-aircraft defenses Yet, with the disclosure here that this had been going on for years without anybody being shot down before, the picture was somewhat different

In any event, whatever the state of Soviet defenses, the Soviet diplomatic offensive is now fairly clear It is in high gear, aiming at those American bases, whose destruction was a major objective of Soviet policy, long begore Francis Gary Powers became the best publicized American spy since Nathan Hale

Norway Orders Inquiry

Special to The New York Times.

OSLO, Norway, May 9—The Norwegian Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to establish whether the American pilot shot down over Soviet territory was bound for Norway.

Announcing this in Parliament today, Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister, said Norway would take "all necessary steps" to have this matter clarified.

U-2 Maker Doubts Soviet Plane Story

By The Associated Press.

BURBANK, Calif., May 9—The designer of Lockheed Aircraft's U-2 single-engine jet plane said today he doubted that the Soviet Union had shot one down inside Soviet boundaries.

After having studied Soviet photographs of the aircraft, C. L. Johnson, the designer, concluded that they were faked.

"I think the crash photographs released by Russia are those of one of their own Beagle bombers," Mr. Johnson said today. "It would be very interesting to know why they have hidden the U-2.

"After spending the best part of the week-end analyzing the photographs, with my top technical people, I am convinced that the Russians, for some reason, have released pictures of some other airplane crash.

"I do not believe they shot down the U-2 by either a missile or another aircraft. If they have the U-2 it is because some mechanical or oxygen failure caused it to descend far below its normal cruising altitude."

Mr. Johnson referred to a marked-up photograph of the result of his studies. He said the salient points indicated were these:

¶The wing section in the left foreground is definitely not that of a U-2. The wing taper is wrong as is the structural pattern of the ribs and beams.

¶The heavy structural element at the top of the photograph has no counterpart in the U-2.

¶Using the original wirephoto (which shows better detail than the newspaper reproductions) not one single U-2 part could be identified in the wreckage.

¶If the wreckage of the U-2 were as bad as that shown, it would be extremely unlikely that Premier Khrushchev would have any photograph to wave round his public. Much of the wreckage is damaged by fire, which might well destroy the film.

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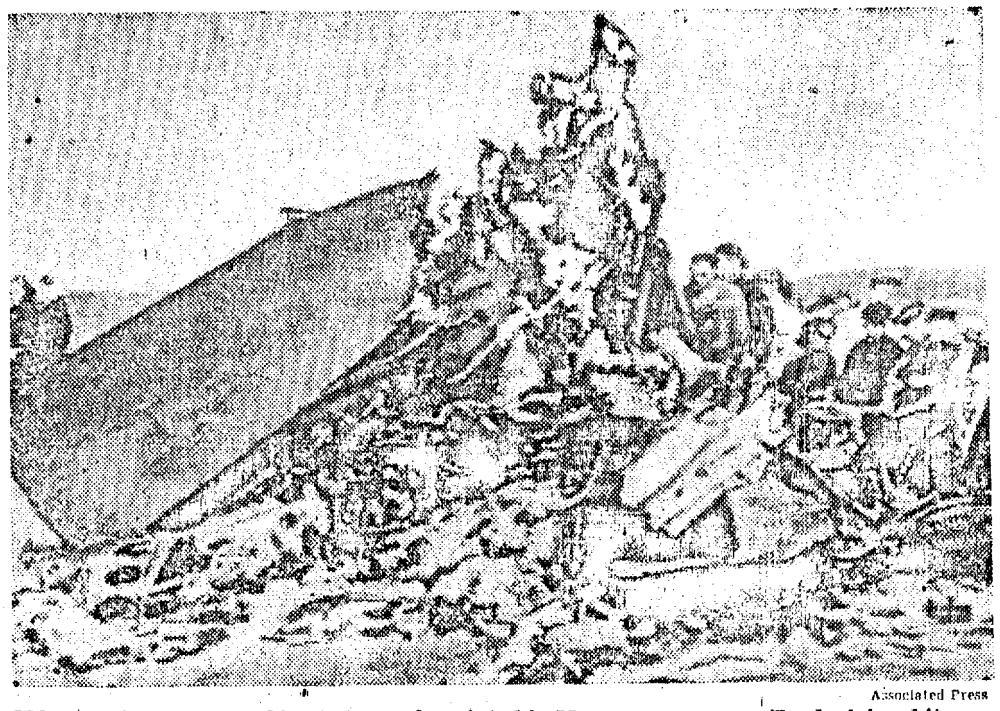
NEW YORK TIMES MAY 1 0 1960



Associated Press

HOAX? Caption with this photograph, printed in Moscow newspaper Trud, claimed it was wreckage of U-2 shot down over Soviet Union. C. L. Johnson, designer of the U-2, says that after studying photograph, he is convinced that it is not of the missing airplane.

CONGRESS LEADERS QUESTION HERTER

Secretary and Intelligence Chief Seek to Quiet Uproar —Senate Split on Flight

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, sought today to quiet the U-2 incident with a ninety-minute secret briefing for leaders of both parties.

The two officials, making a special trip to the Capitol, underwent a round of brisk questioning that reflected widespread Congressional dismay over the timing of the information-gathering flight, the risks involved in such activity and the apparent lack of Presidential control over it.

Democrats Favor Restraint

On the Senate floor, meanwhile, members of both parties agreed on the necessity of intelligence activities to match those of the Soviet Union. But there were at least a dozen confused opinions about the issues involved in the downing of the U-2.

The Democratic consensus, expressed by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, deputy Senate leader, was that nothing should be done for partisan political advantage that would further weaken President Eisenhower's position at the summit meeting, which begins next Monday.

The leaders who attended the Herter-Dulles briefing said they were given little new information, although the two men sketched in some additional details.

In response to questions, Mr. Dulles said the Government had no information to confirm Premier Khrushchev's report that the U-2 had been shot down by a Soviet missile. In view of the pilot's escape and Soviet recovery of much of the plane's equipment, some Congressmen questioned the Soviet report that the jet craft had been hit by a rocket.

There was also some questioning of the wisdom of the Government's admitting the truth about the plane's mission. Representative Paul J. Kilday, Democrat of Texas and ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, said he believed it was a mistake in policy.

Need of Intelligence Stressed

"What goes on in Russia is of prime importance to us," he said. "Getting that information is not a very pretty business, but it is an essential business. We've been engaged in a very dirty business and according to Mr. Herter, we got caught."

The only mistakes, he suggested, were in having permitted the flight to occur so near the date of the summit conference and in admitting that it was an espionage mission.

Others attending the briefing were Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, Senator Mansfield, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader; Thomas H. Kuchel of California, deputy Senate Republican leader; Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Republican leader; John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic leader, and ranking members of both parties on the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign Relations.

Congress was sharply divided on the question of permitting clandestine flights over Soviet territory, although there was unanimous agreement that the timing of the May 1 flight was deplorably bad. There was also considerable shock, and some disbelief, over Administration statements that no one in authority in Washington had specifically authorized the flight.

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, said a decision "to fly a plane across the heartland of Russia is one that should be made at the highest level of government." While not questioning assertions that the President did not know of the flight, he said, "I hope he did."

It would be a "worse indictment" to acknowledge that such flights could occur without the permission of responsible men in the executive branch, he said. The affair illustrates a need for closer Congressional scrutiny of the country's intelligence activities, he declared. Senator McCarthy urged the Foreign Relations Committee to start hearings on his resolution to establish a Joint Congressional Commission for this purpose.

Nuclear War Peril Noted

On the question of authorizing intelligence flights over Soviet territory, Senator Mansfield warned that "this incident or any other of this kind might well have accidentally set off the holocaust of nuclear conflict."

In the case of the U-2, he added, the result was to "undercut" the President on the eve of the summit meeting and damage this country's foreign policy "from Norway to Japan."

Unlike Mr. Kilday, he commended the Administration for its candor.

Others were less disturbed about the principle of aerial penetration of Soviet territory. Senator Stephen M. Young, Democrat of Ohio, said Soviet submarines patrolled North American waters while Soviet spy rings operated "within our country." Counter-action by this government is essential, he declared. 'I am not shocked," he added.

Turkey's Troubles Forgotten

Special to The New York Times.

ANKARA, Turkey, May 9—The downing of the United States plane has overtaken Turkey's domestic disorders as the center of interest in Ankara.

If the Government of President Adnan Menderes had deliberately sought a diversion of attention from the recent anti-Government demonstrations it could not have come up with a better [illegible].

The Foreign Office is taking every step, as it did in a statement last night, to remove itself from all responsibility for the plane that took off from Incirlik air base at Adana eight days ago.

Foreign correspondents, who came to Turkey ten days ago to report on the outbreaks and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Istanbul, besieged United States diplomatic and military missions.

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NEW YORK TIMES MAY 10 1960

He Cautions Envoys of Norway and Pakistan at Moscow Fete

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 9 Premier Khrushchev warned today that Soviet rockets would be used to retaliate against bases in countries that permitted United States planes to take off on intelligence missions over the Soviet Union.

The Premier made this unqualified statement in a speech at a National Day celebration at the Czechoslovak Embassy tonight.

If intelligence flights continue, Mr. Khrushchev declared in a sober tone, Soviet defense forces will shoot down the planes and will also "hit at those bases" from which they have flown.

He then singled out the ambassadors of Pakistan and Norway to give a special warning in the same vein, according to diplomatic sources.

To the Pakistani Ambassador, Salman Ali, Mr. Khrushchev was said to have declared that Peshawar had been marked on the map and a ring put around it by Soviet defense forces. He gave a similar warning to Oscar Gundersen, Norwegian Ambassador.

Measured Words Used

Premier Khrushchev's warning was delivered in measured words, according to the text of his remarks. The text was transmitted to New York by direct wireless from Moscow by Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

The dispatches of Moscow correspondents were fragmentary because they were unable to obtain immediately an official text of Mr. Khrushchev's remarks. The Soviet censorship approved for transmission only brief bulletins carrying some of the high points of Mr. Khrushchev's talk.

Mr. Khrushchev also warned that if the Soviet Union should sign a peace treaty with East Germany and "if after the signing of a peace treaty someone would like to force his way into West Berlin, which we would like to see a free city, our force will resist this force."

Mr. Khrushchev repeated three times that flights such as that of one of the United States U-2 intelligence plane were "very dangerous."

"If such flights are repeated we shall take appropriate counter-measures," said Mr. Khrushchev. "I should say this: those countries that have bases on their territories should note most carefully the following: if they allow others to fly from their bases to our territory we shall hit at those bases because we assess such actions as provocations against our country."

Mr. Khrushchev continued:

"We tell the governments of those countries: if you leased your territory to others and are not the masters of your land, of your country, then we shall have to understand it in our way.

"Those who lease your territory operate against us from your territory. Their lands are far away from us while your land is near. That is why as a warning to remote targets we shall find the range to the new ones. Let them draw the appropriate conclusions."

Mr. Khrushchev's warning words to allies of the United States against permitting future reconnaisance flights from their territory was coupled with a declaration of his desire not "to heat up passions." He declared he did not wish to "draw conclusions aggravating relations between countries." And he reiterated his desire for building good relations with the United States.

Before making his address Mr. Khrushchev went out of his way to drink a toast with Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., United States Ambassador to Moscow, and he singled Mr. Thompson out for special praise before he concluded his address.

"I respect the Ambassador of the United States," Mr. Khrushchev said, "and I am convinced that he had nothing to do with this incursion, that he could not have had anything to do even if he wished to. I am convinced of the ethical qualities of this man. Since I know him I think that he is not capable of such a thing. Evidently he feels this incident as a big annoyance for his country and for himself as the representative of the United States in the Soviet Union. This must be taken into consideration."

However, he characterized the United States plane flight as "a shocking act of aggression" and asserted that "certain quarters in the United States" had deliberately staged a provocation on the eve of the summit meeting.

Mr. Khrushchev noted that the United States had said the flight was [illegible] military."

[illegible] military do what the Government opposes?" he asked. "How can the Government tolerate this?

"What kind of a state is this and what confidence can one have in the policy of such a state?"

Mr. Khrushchev's remarks at the Czech Embassy followed a big rally held at the Lenin Sports Palace, at which Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Defense Minister, spoke.

Using temperate language, he recepated the Soviet rejection of President Eisenhower's "open skies" inspection proposals.

Mr. Khrushchev did not touch directly on the "open skies" proposal in his address. He said if the West would accept his total disarmament proposal then the Soviet Union would permit flights over its territory.

"We are not afraid of control," he said. "If you please, gentlemen, then you could fly over our territory, check, take pictures, do what you please. Such an issue as now could not arise then."

Mr. Khrushchev taunted the State Department for its difficulties in explaining the reconnaissance flight.

Scientist Says Combination of Saturns Is Needed to Put Men There 1970-75

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, May 9—A combination of Saturn vehicles appears to be the United States' best chance to put two astronauts on the moon between 1970 and 1975.

This report was made to the American Rocket Society today by Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

One Saturn rocket ship cannot get men to the moon and back, Dr. Stuhlinger said.

"However," he reported, "if several Saturn vehicles carry out a refueling maneuver in a low earth orbit, one Saturn-bosted spacecraft can take off from the orbit, land two men on the surface of the moon, and carry them back to the surface of the earth again."

Present Saturn and Atlas boosters, he said, should be able to achieve the more immediate objectives of unmanned lunar exploration.

These include lunar delivery of a 300-pound package of scientific instruments by the Atlas Agena in 1961 or 1962; a 400 to 800-pound package by the Atlast Centaur in 1962 to 1964, and a 4,000 to 6,000-pound load by a Saturn C-2 in 1965.

Sensitive guidance and tremendous propulsion will be needed to land man on the moon, Dr. Stuhlinger said a spacecraft moving [illegible] 25,000 miles an hour to hit the moon 220,000 miles away and moving on a different plane at a speed of about 2,250 miles an hour.

Guidance for Return

A safe return to earth would also require an extremely accurate approach guidance system, with facilities spread over a considerable area of the globe, the expert said.

First package trips to the moon should take forty to eighty hours, other researchers suggested. Impact velocities would be too great on shorter flights and the chance of aiming error too large on lengthier trips, J. Richard Wrobel and Robert R. Brashears reported. They work for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at California Institute of Technology.

The lunar instrument loads will be slowed by retro-rockets to avoid being smashed on landing.

Nearly 5,000 engineers and scientists are attending the rocket society's semi-annual convention at the Ambassador Hotel. The meeting continues through Thursday.

Escape-Device Is Tested For Astronaut Project

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—The Mercury pilot escape system was sucessfully tested for the first time today on a production model of the satellite capsule that is to carry an American into orbit next year.

The test was carried out at the Wallops Island, Va., station of the National Aeronautics and Space administration.

The capsule was mounted on a fixture simulating a on a fixture simulating a launch vehicle. The escape system is designed to jerk the capsule off the booster and set it down gently by parachute at a safe distance.

In today's test, an escape from the launching pad was simulated. The rocket hoisted the capsule to a height of 2,400 feet. At two-second intervals a drag chute and the main parachute opened, depositing the capsule in the Atlantic ocean three-quarters of a mile from the island.

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Not So Brave New World

For the time being, the United States is not going to be able to deflect much of the doubt and criticism aroused by the downing of a reconnaissance plane in the Urals. The reaction, in good part emotional, owes much to the fact that the world has two sets of balances for weighing the respective sins and errors of East and West.

Britain, France and Israel learned that in the Suez crisis, despite the concurrent Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt. In a way, the far higher standards expected of the West are a tribute, but they do constitute a real obstacle when it is necessary to fight Red fire with fire.

* * *

The peculiar moral climate that has prevailed since the end of World War II is without precedent in history, because the objective facts of the world are unprecedented. There are, in essence, three of these glaring facts, to which international relations have been adapting themselves with varying degrees of clumsiness for the past fifteen years.

* * *

1.—Unquestionably first in importance are the nuclear weapons which, with the rapidly progressing techniques of delivery, have transformed all-out war from an endurable tool of foreign policy to something closely approaching mutual suicide. On the one hand, the nuclear weapons constitute a threat of sudden annihilation. On the other, recognition of this danger brings a strong tendency to avoid extremes.

2.—The existence of the Soviet Union as a power revolutionary in origins, dictatorial in fact, conspiratorial by nature and aggressive in its goals, is another major element.

3.—The emergence of new nations, especially in Asia and Africa, eager and often underfed peoples testing political and economic methods in which they are unskilled, has created wide areas of flux. A corollary of this development has been the weakening of the older European powers and a tendency for strength to polarize in the Soviet Union and the United States.

* * *

Within this framework exists the peril of devastating war, checked chiefly by a realization of how devastating it would be. Methods short of full-scale war, aggression by indirection, widespread espionage and subversion characterize this not so brave world.

There are some landmarks in the building of this world. One is, of course, the explosion of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima. Not less significant was the Soviet refusal to accept the American plan for control of nuclear materials a year later.

* * *

Then, too, there was the defection of Igor Gouzenko in Ottawa on Sept. 5, 1945—which provided the first clear picture of the extent and methods of Communist espionage. It was to be followed by many others, of course, and lead to a reign of suspicion that poisoned the atmosphere of many democratic countries.

The Indonesian revolt on the heels of the defeat of Japan was one of the most conspicuous of the early efforts by former colonial peoples to gain independence — again followed by many and changing the power patterns of the world.

* * *

How the Soviet Union used revolution as a weapon of policy was demonstrated in Czechoslovakia early in 1948—the most blatant of the many cases in which the U. S. S. R. subverted its border states. The loss of China to the Reds was the most important of these—its full implications may still only be guessed at.

In Korea, the Reds used naked force in an attempt to take the remainder of a country which they had in part already subverted; broken by a war which brought troops from many countries in a joint effort, the North Korean Army was joined by Red Chinese "volunteers"—an example of the kind of transparent subterfuge which the fear of all-out war had produced. The armistice which ended the war where it had begun was a different illustration of the same thing.

In this tangled context, the plane incident must be viewed. More important, it is with the mixture of fear, ambition, genuine desire for peace with honor and the assorted kinds of devious actions which spring from such an international climate that the summit conference must really deal.

* * *

The prospects have not been too favorable from the start; they grow worse with each speech of Mr. Khrushchev, whether or not he can illustrate his oratory with captured pictures from a felled American plane. But if there is to be any rational settlement of the world's affairs, a beginning must be made somewhere. And it is not symptoms—like the plane—that are important.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 1 0 1960

SPACE DOGS NOT DUMB

Soviet Said to Train Them to Report Condition to Ground

Soviet scientists were reported here to have the know-how for training space animals to send messages about their physical conditions to ground stations, according to Science Service.

The Soviet know-how was described at a meeting at Columbia University by Dr. Gregory Razran, chairman of the department of psychology at Queens College. He has been analyzing Soviet research under a grant from the National Institutes of Health.

He said the Russians can condition animals to perform certain acts when their blood pressure or rate of breathing changes. He said a dog in a satellite could be conditioned to push a lever or button with his paw to signal his physical condition to the earth.

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NOTICE FOR CURRENT NEWS

NASA MOTION PICTURE OFFICE HAS RECEIVED A 16MM COLOR KINESCOPE PRINT OF DR. JASTROW's TV PROGRAM "THE BIG STEP". FOR THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED THERE WILL BE A GENERAL FILM SHOWING ON THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1960 at 2 PM, UNLESS CIRCUMSTANCES PROHIBIT IT. WILL BE HELD IN THE A BLDG. AUDITORIUM.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

109 Unhurt As Jet Gear Collapses

Engines Blaze Up at Idlewild

By M. C. Blackman

One hundred passengers and nine crew members escaped safely yesterday afternoon when the nose wheel and the main landing gear of a Trans World Airline Boeing 707 jet from Los Angeles collapsed on landing at Idlewild Airport, causing a fire which was extinguished quickly.

The huge plane skidded to a stop about 100 yards from Jamaica Bay after the 4:48 p. m. landing.

Crew members assisted passengers out of two regular and four emergency doors, with a number of the passengers sliding to the ground on escape chutes and others being lowered by fellow passengers.

A T. W. A. official said the pilot of the plane, Capt. Harry Campbell, of Los Angeles, reported that he was "making a normal landing when the nose wheel collapsed."

Gorgon Gilmore, vice-president of T. W. A. for public relations, said it was indicated that "the gear retracted during the course of the landing roll and No. 2 and No. 3 nacelles dragged, presumably causing fire from friction."

Woman, 91, "Scared"

These nacelles house the right and left inboard engines of the plane. Port Authority firemen who extinguished the fire said both engines were ablaze when they arrived.

A section of metal eight feet long and three feet wide, apparently from the landing gear housing, was found several hundred yards from where the plane stopped.

The passengers were taken to the T. W. A. terminal in buses. Among them was a ninety-one-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Martha Koenig, of 160 E. 53d St., who has made five round-trips to Los Angeles by air to visit a daughter. She said she was "the last to get off" the plane and admitted she was "a little bit scared."

Another passenger was Mrs. Rosemary Godachy, of Los Angeles, whose husband was due at Idlewild at about the same time on an American Airlines flight from Los Angeles. "We took different planes in case something happened," she said. Her husband, Julius, is a general contractor.

Mrs. Godachy, who was accompanied by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Godachy, sixty-two, said, "This was my first flight and when I saw sparks I thought that was the normal thing. Then, all of a sudden, I saw these flames and the smoke started to fill up the plane. The hostesses were wonderful, and I was directed to an opening with about a ten-foot drop. Two men held me and there I went, and then my mother-in-law was let down behind me."

Also among the passengers was Elana Eden, twenty, an actress from Israel. "I was frightened," she said, "and I could see a fire on the right side shortly after we touched down. There was no panic and the hostesses helped us down the chute."

One Passenger Hurts Ankle

One passenger suffered an injury to his ankle in descending from the plane. He was William O. Mehlich, of 97 Brooksby Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., who left the airport in a wheel chair.

Stewardesses who came off the plane with smudged faces included Vivian Lemon, of Royal Oak, Mich.; Lorraine Mond, of Chicago; Joyce Steele, of Los Angeles, and May Ann Frank, of Lindsey, Okla.

There never has been a fatal crash on a regular flight of United States commercial jet air lines. An American Airlines Boeing 707 crashed last August on Long Island while on a training flight, killing the five crewmen aboard.

Landing Gear Failures

Boeing 707 jets have been plagued in the past with landing gear breakdowns and failures of the gear's hydraulic equipment. A Pan American World Airways jet landed safely at Idlewild last July 12 after circling for nearly four hours with part of its landing gear missing. It landed on foam sprayed over the runway. No one was injured.

The following week, an American Airlines jetliner with 120 persons aboard landed safely at Idlewild after its landing gear failed temporarily.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

Pearson Sees Hopeful Side To Spy Case

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9.—Lester B. Pearson, arriving here for a conference on relieving international tensions, declared today that the United States' spy plane maneuver displayed "very stupid" timing, yet might provide "shock treatment" toward insuring peace.

Mr. Pearson, former Canadian Foreign External Affairs Secretary and winner of the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize, said the "worst effect" of the plane incident, on the eve of the summit meeting in Paris, "is on the uncommitted countries whose faith in the United States will be shaken a bit by the initial statement and then the denial in Washington."

At the same time, Mr. Pearson, who is leader of the opposition Liberal party in the Canadian Parliament, suggested that "this shock treatment may make everybody aware of how close to the brink we may always be in this nuclear age."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

Langley Air Base Joins World Signal Network

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Va., May 9 (AP).—Langley Air Force Base today became a part of a new and fully automatic communications system linking United States Air Force bases throughout the world.

The system was activated by James H. Douglas, Deputy Secretary of Defense, in a ceremony at the Pentagon. Mr. Douglas pressed a golden telegraph key which sent the initial impulse over the system to an Air Force automatic communications relay center at Seigelbach, Germany.

Dedication of the Seigelbach center completes a world-wide fully automatic teletype switching system. It make possible the handling of a message from Langley to any other Air Force base in the world with a minimum of manual processing.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

U. S. Spying Is Justified In Congress

Briefing Given By Herter and Dulles

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Several Congressional leaders indorsed American efforts in spying on the Soviet Union after a briefing given them today by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The United States was fully justified in doing what it did," said Rep. Clarence Cannon, D., Mo., chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "We know that they have spies all over this country. Why shouldn't we try to find out what they are up to in an effort to prevent a sneak attack which would kill hundreds of thousands?"

Essential Business

Rep. John Taber, R., N. Y., who earlier had spoken disapprovingly of the plane-spying episode, indorsed Rep. Cannon's comment. Rep. Paul J. Kilday, D., Tex., said:

"What goes on in Russia is of prime importance to us. Getting that information is not a very pretty business, but it is an essential business. We've been engaged in a very dirty business, and according to Mr. Herter, we got caught."

Earlier a debate on the plane incident broke out on the Senate floor, in the course of which there was considerable criticism of the American intelligence apparatus.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., acting Majority Leader, opened it with a speech urging the Senate to eschew "blood lusts for scapegoats or the temptations of polititcal advantage."

"Dangerous Flaws"

But he said that Congress and the Administration should "strive to get at the dangerous flaws in the structure of the executive branch . . . at the grounds of irresponsibility."

Later Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R., Ill., the Minority Leader, took the floor to say that spying was "as old as Biblical history" and that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, being "an absolute realist," knows that the United States and Russia have both engaged in it.

This was not the time to pass on the morality or immorality of spying, Sen. Dirksen argued, adding, "this incident follows a pattern that goes back thousands of years."

Praises U. S. "Candor"

He praised the State Department's statement of Saturday evening owning up to the plane-spying as having been "marked by complete candor" and said he was sure that there would soon be further official clarification to "set this in proper perspective."

With the cold war in that stage that it is, the Senator said, this is no time for an "intelligence gap."

Sen. Stephen M. Young, D., Oho, urged the Senate to "close ranks and back up our leaders" in this episode.

However, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D., Minn., replied that he found it "difficult to close ranks on an incident where the State Department says (President Eisenhower) knew nothing about the decision."

If Mr. Eisenhower did not know about the flight, Sen. McCarthy said, this was a "worse indictment" than if he had ordered it. The whole incident, the Senator added, "underscores the wisdom" of his proposal for creation of a joint commission on intelligence information to make it possible for Congress to "exercise continuous surveillance" over the United States intelligence system. He pointed out, for example, that this country had had no advance knowledge of the British, French and Israeli attack on Suez in 1956 and that the President had been surprised by the first Soviet Spputnik in 1957.

"Poorly Timed"

Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., said that the ill-fated flight was "poorly timed, very poorly conceived and poorly handled."

A contrary viewpoint was exppressed by Sen. Alexander Wiley, R., Wis., who ventured that the incident might have a good effect uppon the summit meeting in Paris next week because "it means there are going to be some realists at the conference."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

U. S., Paris, London Get Assurance

But Reds Warn On Use of Bases

By United Press International

PARIS, May 9.—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has told the Western leaders that the summit talks should not be affected too greatly by the United States spy plane incident, Soviet sources disclosed today.

The sources said this was the substance of a letter from Mr. Khrushchev which Soviet Ambassador Sergei A. Vinogradov delivered to President Charles de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace today.

Letters Sent to West

They said communications containing the same thought were sent by Mr. Khrushchev to President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan.

[At Moscow, Premier Khrushchev charged that the intelligence plane flight over Russia was "deliberately timed for the summit meeting." He also warned at a Czech Embassy reception that the Soviet Union will take reprisals against countries which permit American planes to take off from their bases for missions over Russia.

[Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Y. Malinovsky voiced a similar warning before a crowd in Moscow's Sports Palace and also warned that "indestructible" Soviet forces "can destroy the enemy on any part of the globe" with nuclear rockets.]

Shouldn't Affect Summit

According to the Soviet sources, Mr. Khrushchev did not minimize the seriousness of the incident in which an American plane was downed over Russia on May 1.

But he said the incident, grave though it is, should not be permitted to have too strong an effect on the atmosphere of the summit conference starting [illegible], the sources said.

The Soviet Premier, they added, also said that he regarded his recent bilateral discussions with Western leaders and the visits he has exchanged with some of them as useful preparations for the summit.

The report caused immediate speculation that Mr. Khrushchev wanted to counteract, at least partly, the effect of the anti-American campaign mounted in Russia over the plane incident.

Exploits Incident

The Soviet Premier has exploited the incident to toughen his stand just before the summit, according to the general interpretation in French and other Western diplomatic circles here.

His messages to Gen. de Gaulle, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan suggested to some Western diplomats that he had not intended to go so far as to make Westerners think he has written off the summit in advance as a useless diplomatic exercise — an impression he seems to have created for many.

Now, some Western diplomats believe Khrushchev may be trying to correct that impression.

Officially there was no information on Mr. Khrushchev's letter to Gen. de Gaulle. The French government did not announce it, and Mr. Vinogradov, after seeing Gen. de Gaulle for forty-five minutes this afternoon, merely said they had discussed the summit.

Macmillan Gets Note

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, May 9.—Prime Minister Macmillan has received a personal note from Soviet Premier Khrushchev concerning summit arrangements, it was learned tonight.

The letter is understood, both in tone and implication, to suggest that Mr. Khrushchev does not feel that his recent speeches about an American airplane shot down over Russian territory will jeopardize the summit meeting in Paris next week.

It is understood here that similar notes have been sent to French President Charles de Gaulle and President Eisenhower.

Previous speculation on the summit following the Soviet allegations of espionage stressed the fact that Mr. Khrushchev went out of his way to exonerate President Eisenhower from responsibility for the alleged espionage.

The Foreign Office has declined all comment on the incident.

It is expected that Mr. Macmillan will send an early reply to Mr. Khrushchev. This will follow three-power consultation with his allies.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

Herter On U.S. Policy

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction.

The government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not . . . take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack.

In fact the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

Complete text—

Text of Herter Statement on Plane

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP). Following is the text of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's statement on the United States plane shot down by the Russians:

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and clarifies this statement as respects the position of the United States government.

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to postwar conflict in 1946 and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful takeover of Czechoslovakia and the Communist aggressions in Korea and Viet Nam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions. The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world, and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

"Open Skies" Plan

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union. The President's "open skies" proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis.

More recently at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament. It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustifiedly, they fear attack from the West. But this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction. The government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but the free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

Presidential Directives

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his Administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization. The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

This government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the heads of government in Paris Chairman Khrushchev will be prepared to co-operate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of people everywhere. Far from being damaging to the forth-coming in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE MAY 10 1960

Today and Tomorrow

The Spy Plane

By Walter Lippmann

IN THE muddle and mess of the affair of the spy plane there is one critical question of particular urgency and importance which needs to be dealt with. This is the official statement made with the President's approval that "it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev." If this is true, then the command of very dangerous military missions is not securely and unquestionably in the hands of the responsible authorities in Washington—in the hands, that is to say, of the President, the Secretary of State, the Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Central Intelligence.

Who, then, has the authority? If the authority to order a deep penetration of Soviet territory with a military reconnaissance plane is in some headquarters command not in Washington, how do we know, how does the world know, that the authority to strike a blow is not also outside of Washington?

In denying that it authorized the flight, the Administration has entered a plea of incompetence. For there can be no acceptable excuse for an unauthorized flight of this kind. The President cannot afford to let the question of where the responsibility to authorize such flights resides go by without an unequivocal answer. By word and by deed he must remove all doubt that the authority to command in these dangerous matters is in Washington and nowhere else. The honor, the self-respect and the self-confidence of the country demand it.

* * *

Although it is no doubt true that the President did not himself authorize this particular flight, it is no doubt true also that he knew such flights were being made. The general public was perhaps surprised to hear about them. But for the Russians and for others among us there was no surprise at all.

Why, then, knowing that such flights were being made, did the President fail to realize the risks of continuing them right up to the meeting at the summit? Is it because he was not paying sufficient attention? Is it because his closest advisors were not paying sufficient attention? It looks like that. It seems as if the country has been humiliated by absentmindedness in the high-

There is nothing shocking or novel, of course, in the disclosure that we have been spying on the Russians. They have been spying on us. Spying is in its very nature a dirty business, outside the law and outside the moral code. The only crime recognized in the spy business is to be caught, although this crime can be compounded by lying about it and then being caught in the lie itself.

In this affair, there is on the record as we know it serious prima-facie evidence, not of unusual immorality but, of inefficiency. Why did not the President forbid all such flights when the summit meeting was agreed to? It is not enough to say that he did not authorize this flight. Why did he not forbid it?

* * *

There is no reason to suspect, also, that whoever did authorize the flight and was responsible for preparing it was unaware that the Russians had developed a missile capable of knocking the plane down. The equipment carried by the pilot, the Soviet money and the poison needle, suggests that he was prepared for a forced landing through engine trouble perhaps, after which he would work his way across country, or, failing that and having been caught, would commit suicide.

* * *

What the pilot was not prepared for was to have his plane disabled by a Russian missile. For this meant that the Russians had him spotted. Under these circumstances once his plane had been hit, his money and his poison needle were useless. If he had killed himself, if he had exploded his plane, there would still have been his corpse and the wreckage of the plane 1,200 miles inside the Soviet Union.

It was a failure of Intelligence not to realize that the Soviets had a missile capable of knocking down so high-flying a plane. It was inefficient not to take this possibility into account as a factor which greatly multiplied the risks of making such a flight on the eve of the summit meeting.

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PAPER #6

SECRET

The following is a listing of the attached assemblage of public statements and press releases originating from official sources and from abroad.

Each statement has been separately tabbed as indicated below, and all items have been assembled in accordance with the chronology of release.

An additional attachment has been included in the form of a newspaper article in the absence of any known printed official release. This item (#21) is a complete text report of the Khrushchev-Eisenhower statements made during and after the Summit Meeting of 16 May in Paris, France.

Tab No.	Source	Date
1.	Incirlik Air Base, Turkey	2 May
2.	Istanbul, Turkey/UPI	3 May
3.	Istanbul, Turkey/UPI	4 May
4.	Department of State	5 May
5.	NASA	5 May
6.	Department of State	6 May
7.	Department of State	6 May
8.	Department of State	6 May
9.	Department of State	7 May
10.	Department of State	9 May
11.	Department of State	9 May
12.	Department of State	9 May
13.	Department of State	10 May
14.	White House	11 May
15.	Department of State	11 May
16.	Department of State	12 May
17.	NASA	14 May
18.	Department of State	17 May
19.	Department of State	18 May
20.	Department of State	19 May
21.	New York Herald Tribune	17 May

SECRET

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2 May Press Release by Base Commander, Adana:

"The U-2 aircraft was on a weather mission originating at Adana, Turkey. Purpose was study of clear air turbulence. During flight in Southeast Turkey, pilot reported he had oxygen difficulties. This last word heard at 0700Z over emergency frequency. U-2 aircraft did not land Adana as planned and it can only be assumed is now down. A search effort is under way in the Lake Van area. Pilot's name being withheld pending notification of next of kin."

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U. S. Plane Lost Near Red Border

ISTANBUL, May 3 (UPI) A single-engine United States Air Force plane with one man aboard was missing today near Lake Van not far from the Soviet border in the rugged mountains of southeastern Turkey.

The high-altitude research plane, which belonged to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was one of two that took off Sunday morning from Incrilik Air Base near Adana on a weather reconnaissance mission. One plane returned but the pilot of the missing craft reported that his oxygen equipment was out of order.

WASHINGTON POST
4 May 1960

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3

NASA Jet Lost Over Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 4 (UPI) — U. S. Air Force planes circled over the mountainous wilds of southeastern Turkey today searching for an experimental jet plane that vanished with its pilot three days ago.

The plane, a single-jet U-2, disappeared near Lake Van during a weather reconnaissance flight. The plane belonged to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Name of the pilot was withheld.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
4 May 1960

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B U L L E T I N

PLANE-U. S. (TOPS 72)

WASHINGTON (AP)--THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY SOVIET FORCES MAY HAVE SHOT DOWN AN UNARMED U. S. RESEARCH PLANE WITH AN UNCONSCIOUS PILOT RATHER THAN A "MILITARY CRAFT" AS PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV CLAIMED.

PR11 3P 5/5

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WASHINGTON -- ADD U.S.-PLANE (93)

UNDER INSTRUCTION FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, THE DEPARTMENT AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION ISSUED REPORTS ON THEIR INQUIRY INTO THE ASSERTION BY KHRUSHCHEV THAT AN AMERICAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER THE SOVIET UNION EARLY SUNDAY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT SAID A SINGLE-ENGINE, HIGH ALTITUDE JET USED IN WEATHER RESEARCH, TOOK OFF FROM ADANA, TURKEY, THAT DAY WITH A CIVILIAN PILOT AND HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE. THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PLANE WAS ANNOUNCED LAST TUESDAY.

"DURING THE FLIGHT OF THIS PLANE," THE REPORT SAID, "THE PILOT REPORTED DIFFICULTY WITH HIS OXYGEN EQUIPMENT.

"MR. KHRUSHCHEV HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A UNITED STATES PLANE HAS BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER THE U.S.S.R. ON THAT DAY. IT MAY BE THAT THIS WAS THE MISSING PLANE.

"IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT HAVING A FAILURE IN THE OXYGEN EQUIPMENT WHICH COULD RESULT IN THE PILOT LOSING CONSCIOUSNESS, THE PLANE CONTINUED ON AUTOMATIC PILOT FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AND ACCIDENTALLY VIOLATED SOVIET AIR SPACE."

STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE, MAKING THE STATEMENT, ANNOUNCED THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR LLEWELLYN THOMPSON AT MOSCOW IS BEING INSTRUCTED TO ASK THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR FULL INFORMATION ON THE FATE OF THE PILOT.

THE PILOT'S NAME WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY GIVEN OUT.

WHITE SAID THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW NO OTHER PLANES WERE MISSING IN THE BORDER AREA WHERE THIS ONE DISAPPEARED.

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WASHINGTON -- ADD U. S.-PLANE (GV)

KHRUSHCHEV HAD TOLD IN AN ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT OF THE SHOOTING DOWN OF WHAT HE CALLED A U.S. MILITARY CRAFT.

IT WAS A BRISTLING SPEECH. THE SOVIET PREMIER THREATENED TO RETALIATE WITH ROCKETS IF U.S. BOMBERS APPEARED OVER RUSSIA.

HE WAS CRITICAL OF THE WEST IN RELATION TO THE UPCOMING SUMMIT CONFERENCE, AND FIRED DARTS AT VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON, NOTING THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD SAID NIXON MIGHT SIT IN FOR HIM AT SOME SUMMIT SESSIONS.

EISENHOWER WAS MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN WORD CAME OF KHRUSHCHEV'S SPEECH.

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY, ANNOUNCED THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL HAD ORDERED A INQUIRY INTO THE STORY OF THE PLANE.

IT WAS A REPORT ON THIS INQUIRY WHICH WHITE GAVE TO NEWSMEN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WHITE SAID THAT NO PROTEST HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OVER THE INCIDENT.

KHRUSHCHEV HAD CALLED THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF SOVIET AIR SPACE AN AGGRESSIVE ACT AND SAID THE SOVIET UNION WOULD COMPLAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

KHRUSHCHEV ALSO SAID THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND BORDER VIOLATION BY U.S. AIRCRAFT IN RECENT DAYS. THE OTHER ONE, HE CHARGED, OCCURRED IN THE AFGHAN BORDER AREA.

WHITE SAID "WE HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO INFORMATION ON THAT AT ALL."

EXCEPT FOR EISENHOWER'S ORDERING THE INQUIRY INTO THE PLANE INCIDENT, THERE WAS NO REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S REACTION TO KHRUSHCHEV'S TOUGH SPEECH.

GZ/ERLSP 5/5

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NEW YORK TIMES - 6 May 1960

er Craft on Research Mission

Text of U. S. Statement on Plane

WASHINGTON, May 5—Following is a statement issued today by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the Soviet Union's announcement that a United States plane had been shot down:

One of N. A. S. A.'s U-2 research airplanes, in use since 1956 in a continuing program to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude, has been missing since 9 o'clock Sunday morning (local time), when its pilot reported he was having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van, Turkey, area.

The airplane had taken off from Incirli [Incirlik] Air Base, Turkey. The flight plan called for the first check point to be at 37 degrees 25 minutes north, 41 degrees 23 minutes east, and for a left turn to be made to the Lake Van Beacon; thence to the Trabzon beacon, thence to Antalya and return to Adana. The flight scheduled was estimated at 3 hours 45 minutes, for a total of 1,400 nautical miles. Takeoff was at 8 A. M. local time.

(The above-given times are the equivalent of 3 A. M., Sunday, and 2 A. M., Eastern daylight time.)

About one hour after takeoff, the pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. Using emergency radio frequency, he reported he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, and that he would return to Adana.

As indicated above, his flight plan called for him to make a left turn at the Lake Van beacon. His last report indicated he was attempting to receive that beacon. It is believed he probably was on a northeasterly course, but there was no further word.

An aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication. The Lake Van area is mountainous and very rugged. No evidence has been sighted of the aircraft having crashed.

If the pilot continued to suffer lack of oxygen, the path of the airplane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the airplane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its northeasterly course.

The New York Times May 6, 1960

ILL-STARRED FLIGHT: The Soviet Union said it had shot down a United States aircraft that had intruded into its territory (cross). The broken line and arrows indicate the planned route of the plane.

The pilot, as are all pilots used on N. A. S. A.'s program of upper-atmosphere research with the U-2 airplane, is a civilian employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, builders of the airplane.

When the research program was begun in 1956 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to N. A. S. A.), the Federal agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the program, and so a contract was made with Lockheed to provide the pilots.

Overseas logistic support for N. A. S. A.'s continuing use of the U-2 is provided by Air Weather Service units of the U. S. A. F.

N. A. S. A. has procured a total of ten U-2 airplanes. The airplane was originally built as a private venture by Lockheed to serve as a "flying test bed." It is powered by a single Pratt & Whitney J-57 turbojet engine, and can maintain flight for as long as four hours at altitudes of up to 55,000 feet.

Since inception of the research program in 1956, the U-2 flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

The U-2 airplanes are presently being used in California (Edwards A. F. B., one), Japan (Atsugi, three) and Turkey (Adana, four).

The instrumentation carried by the U-2 permits obtaining more precise information about clear-air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream and such widespread weather patterns as typhoons. The airplane also has been used by N. A. S. A. to obtain information about cosmic rays, and the concentration of certain elements in the atmosphere, including ozone and water vapor.

Instrumentation carried includes: angular velocity recorder, to measure the airplane's rate of pitch; modified V. G. H. recorder, to measure and record head-on gust components in flight; flight recorder model BB, continuous recorder of indicated airspeed, pressure altitude and normal acceleration; airspeed and altitude transducer to measure pressure altitude and indicated airspeed; temperature and humidity measuring set AN/AMQ 7, to measure indicated free air temperature and indicated relative humidity; and vortex thermometer system, to measure true free-air temperature within one-half degree centigrade at high speeds.

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(3)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 6, 1960 NO. 249

The following is the text of a note delivered today by the American Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The Embassy of the United States of America by instruction of its Government has the honor to state the following:

The United States Government has noted the statement of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, N. S. Khrushchev, in his speech before the Supreme Soviet on May 5 that a foreign aircraft crossed the border of the Soviet Union on May 1 and that on orders of the Soviet Government, this aircraft was shot down. In this same statement it was said that investigation showed that it was a United States plane.

As already announced on May 3, a United States National Aeronautical Space Agency unarmed weather research plane based at Adana, Turkey, and piloted by a civilian American has been missing since May 1. The name of the American civilian pilot is Francis Gary Powers, born on August 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Kentucky.

In the light of the above the United States Government requests the Soviet Government to provide it with full facts of the Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot.

* * *

State--RD, Wash.,D.C.

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(DEPARTMENT OF STATE)

(Pre 1pm).

FOR ALL BEYOND UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

EXCERPT OF PRESS AND RADIO NEWS BRIEFING FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1960

[illegible]

Q. Is this a special one? There will be another one at noon?

MR. RILEY: Yes, this is a dividend.

On the subject of the missing U.S. aircraft, we have taken this matter up in Moscow and asked for the full facts as developed by the Soviet investigation, with particular reference to the fate of the pilot. We are now awaiting a reply. That was done by a note delivered to the Foreign Office this morning.

Q. Hasn't this already been announced, Pete, the delivery of this note?

A. Perhaps in Moscow, but not here.

Q. This is the extent of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you answer any questions, Pete?

A. I have nothing to add.

Q. Any comment on Khrushchev's rejection of our claim [illegible] of our claim that the pilot might have been unconscious.

A. No comment at the present time.

Q. Pete, there seems to be a big discrepancy in the time, something to four hours. Their account of it says the plane went across the Urals at around 3:45, at dawn. Our account says we last heard from this plane at 9 and that it took off at 8, so even with the slight time difference between Moscow time and where the plane was last located there wouldn't be anything like this discrepancy. Have you any accounting for that?

A. [illegible]

Q. Are you aware of the fact that it is impossible [illegible] and the State Department to be talking about the same plane if both these officials are correct on both sides?

A. I wouldn't want to say yes or no.

Q. Because this plane didn't have enough fuel it couldn't be in the air about four hours, and with this time discrepancy it long ago should have been back.

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Maybe they didn't synchronize their watches.

Pete, are we checking to find out on the time business?

I will be glad to see if that is the case, Lem (Gilliat).

Will you check into one other thing, Pete. If it is the case that the reports say this morning that the plane was brought down by a single rocket shot, have we any radar record of [illegible]

I have no idea.

Truman W. Tully, Jr.

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NEW YORK
HERALD TRIBUNE Approved For Release 2004/05/13 : CIA-RDP90T00782R000100070001-6
MAY 10 1960

Text of Herter Statement on Plane

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP). Following is the text of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's statement on the United States plane shot down by the Russians:

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and clarifies this statement as respects the position of the United States government.

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to postwar conflict in 1946 and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful takeover of Czechoslovakia and the Communist aggressions in Korea and Viet Nam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions. The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world, and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

"Open Skies" Plan

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union. The President's "open skies" proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis.

More recently at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament. It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustifiedly, they fear attack from the West. But this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction. The government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but the free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

Presidential Directives

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of this Administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization. The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

This government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the heads of government in Paris Chairman Khrushchev will be prepared to co-operate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of people everywhere. Far from being damaging to the forth-coming in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the director of the [redacted] Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

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(DEPARTMENT OF STATE) (Dec 163)

(OFF THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USIA PRESS BRIEFING MONDAY, MAY 9, 1960, 12:40 P.M.

MR. WILLIS: Gentlemen, we have one release here, which is being distributed to you now. This is that Robert Lawrence, the assistant conductor of the American Opera Society and commentator on the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts, will visit Latin America for Unesco, leaving be tuning May 20 (see Press Release No. 253).

I have absolutely nothing to add to the plane situation, except that we have not as yet had a word officially from the Soviet Union in reply to our note of Friday.

Q. Have the Russians indicated in any way of any kind on this incident?

A. No, sir. As I say, we have received nothing -- N O T H I N G, nothing -- from the Soviet Union.

Q. Has Ambassador Thompson asked to see Powers yet?

A. At this stage, we are awaiting a reply to our note of May 5. Customarily, when an American citizen is in the hands of foreign authorities, we request consular access to him. In this particular case, I cannot predict now exactly what will be done.

Q. Can you say why you can't predict now what exactly will be done if this is customary?

A. Normally when you send a note to a foreign government making [illegible] particular individual], you get a response within a reasonable time, at which time you ask access to the man. In this case, I say for the third or fourth time we have not had the word officially from the Soviet Union.

Q. Receiving a note from them is something which you are awaiting, are seeking?

A. That is the normal course.

Q. What is the normal reasonable time, like,

A. I don't want to say.

Q. Since delivery of this note, what you are saying is that Ambassador Thompson has sought no further contact with Soviet authorities.

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A. Well, he has not, to my knowledge, sought access to Powers as yet.

Q. Link, why are we sticking on this business of being officially notified, because of the --

A. We have asked them for information about the man.

Q. I know, but there hasn't been silence on their part since then. (Laughter)

A. No, that is quite true, but I don't want to predict or estimate what is going to be done. This wouldn't be fair to you; it isn't fair to me. I do not know.

Q. What is the precedent in international law when an espionage agent is caught? Is he subject to -- if they decide to try and execute this guy, would we have any ground for protest under international law?

A. I just haven't received my degree yet.

Q. Link, just to clear up this point a little further on if and when we will ask for access to this man, we do intend at some time to ask for access to him?

A. I would assume so.

Q. Link, the Acting President of South Korea says the United States used its influence to help Japan launch the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to Communist North Korea. He indicates that the reason we did this was to help Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and the Foreign Minister to save face at home at a time when they were pushing for ratification of the US-Japanese Security Treaty. Do you have any comment?

A. We have only seen press reports of President Rhee's statements. I am, therefore, not in a position to confirm what he is reported to have said. Any allegation, however, that the United States encouraged Japan to launch a mass migration of North Koreans is entirely false. Moreover, the United States had no part in the conclusion of the agreement under which repatriation is being carried out. This agreement was concluded by the North Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies with the approval of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The term "mass migration" is also

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misleading. The agreement entered into by the Japanese Red Cross calls for voluntary repatriation by individual choice under International Committee of the Red Cross supervision. We have no evidence to indicate that the agreement has been violated. The United States supports the principle of voluntary repatriation.

Q. Link, can you say what steps are being taken [illegible] these reports, and what effect it has on US-Korean relations?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Link, commenting on the Saturday announcement of the Sta te Department about unauthorization by official authorities in Washington of this flight, some newspapers in this country have said that there was an implication that it is possible that the flight is ordered by trigger-happy people not for reconnaissance but for a plane loaded with atomic weapons, also without knowledge of official Washington.

A.

Q. What newspapers have said this?

Q. For example, the Washington Post today, Chalmers Roberts.

A. Is that the way he put it, or did he say that is the way the Soviets put it?

Q. He finished with saying that Khrushchev for a long time warned about the danger of this. Maybe I am not quoting word for word.

A. I have not read Mr. Roberts' piece, and I am certainly not responsible for anything he says.

Q. On this point, Link, our statement Saturday said that it had been established that the flight was not authorized. Has it been discovered or do we know who authorized it yet?

A. I do not know, no.

Q. Link, has the Norwegian Ambassador asked for an appointment with the Secretary?

A. He has; they are trying to set up an appointment for him. I don't think the time has been set yet.

Q. Today, though?

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A. I say, as soon as the Secretary can see him. (It was later announced that the appointment had been set up for 4 PM today.)

Q. Have there been any protests over this matter from any governments at all?

A. No, sir, there have not.

Q. Has there been any request from the Pakistanis for an appointment?

A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. Link, just to clarify one point, the Soviet Government has not notified us that they are holding Mr. Powers, is that correct?

A. No, sir, they have not.

Q. Link, on this same subject, among the things that Mr. Khrushchev said was one that he didn't believe Powers would dare to return to the United States if the Soviets were to release him. Would you care to comment on that?

A. No. We have not had an opportunity to see the man and talk to him yet. I don't know what his position is.

Q. The question is whether he would be subject to discipline if he returned to the United States.

A. If this East Tennessee map looks like an encyclopedia, let's get it back into its East Tennessee content, shall we?

Q. Link, our statement on Saturday recalled that both sides had been engaged in intelligence gathering information for quite a while. Do you specifically have in mind any actions of the Soviets that they might have undertaken of recent date?

A. I think that has all been spelled out. We have had a parade of trials in this country; you have had a number of trials in other countries. We emphasize they have not been [illegible] this field.

Q. Have there been any flights involved, Link?

A. I don't want to get into this. This is not my field.

Q. Link, on a field that has been touched here before, there was an investigation ordered by the President, which you referred to in the statement on Saturday. Is this investigation continuing or has this been completed?

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A. I can't answer that; I do not know.

Q. Mink, on Saturday you were unclear as to the relation of this plane that they talked about and the report in Red Star that there had been some plane downed in Soviet Armenia. Can you pull this together in any manner?

A. I certainly cannot.

Q. There is only one of our planes that is missing.

A. I think that question should be put to Red Star. They initially said the plane was down.

Q. On the question of that plane we lost in Soviet Armenia, have we ever had any word from the Soviets about the two missing flyers?

A. Nothing further, not a word.

Q. What significance do you attached to the fact that the Soviet Union has not notified us of holding Mr. Powers?

A. It would be idle for me to speculate on that.

Q. I think you said earlier you didn't know if the investigation had been completed. Doesn't the statement suggest that an investigation had been completed?

A. As of that time, yes.

Q. That is it was not authorized from here?

A. That is correct.

Q. Is there any more investigation required now, as far as you know?

A. Pete (Lisagor), I just do not know, and I don't want to say because I do not know, and don't want to kid anybody in this room that I do know. I do not.

Q. What if the Soviets don't answer this note for a long, long time, say three months? Would you make any attempt to see this [illegible]

A. I would certainly [illegible] we would, yes.

Q. Mink, do we have any reason to believe that Mr. Powers might be produced at a big news conference, or that he may be put on public trial prior to the Summit meeting, and if this happens what do we think?

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. I have no way of knowing that. That question is for the [illegible] themselves, not me, to answer. I don't want to speculate on what the results of any circus atmosphere might be.

. Is it your hope, then, there will not be a circus atmosphere created?

. I think I will leave it at that.

. Thank you, very much.

Lincoln White

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EUR/P

(DEPARTMENT OF STATE)

(DEC 11C)

(ON THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS AND RADIO NEWS BRIEFING MONDAY, MAY 9, 1960,

11:30 A.M. EDT

Q. WHITE: Gentlemen, you have here the statement by the Secretary. I have nothing to add to it at all.

Q. Just let us read it through.

A. Okay.

- - -

Q. Link, is the Secretary back?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the briefing over, do you know?

A. Yes; according to the ticker the meeting has broken up.

Q. Link, on page 2 it says "Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization." Can we assume that the general program of missions was known to the President as opposed to the specific missions?

A. I can't answer that; I just don't know.

Q. Would you interpret this to say in accordance with the President's responsibility under the National Security Act that the programs which have been developed will continue?

A. I can't amplify on this at all.

Q. Link, on page 2 at the end of that first paragraph, "The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership ...". can you give any evidence which shows this was not a surprise to them?

A. We can only quote Mr. Khrushchev himself, and you heard Mike Mansfield earlier here today.

Q. Link, is this a summation of what the Secretary had to say on the Hill in private session?

A. I can't know specifically; I wasn't present. I assume the briefing was along these lines, yes.

Q. Link, this question might have been asked already, but was this statement prepared for the Hill this afternoon?

A. This is in answer to the question I just had had. I assume,

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[illegible] (Lieber), although I was not present, it is along the lines of the presentation up there.

Q. But it wasn't prepared earlier?

A. It could well have been; I don't know. I got it about two minutes ago.

Q. The last paragraph indicates that it was.

Q. I've just come from the Hill, and the Secretary said "I will have a statement later this afternoon very similar to the one I [illegible] made to the Committee."

Q. Link, the logical question which arises is will such aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft continue until the Soviets agree --

A. John (Scali), I am sorry on these questions, I just cannot answer.

Q. The inference in "the United States has not and does not think its responsibility" does not say the United States will not in the future think this responsibility.

A. I am not going to guarantee on something that I do not know specifically.

Q. I didn't want to shirk the responsibility of questioning.

A. I don't want to shirk the responsibility of answering, but I do not have any specific information.

Q. To get back to John's (Scali) question, this has not been a secret to Soviet leadership, do we have any evidence that they have shot down a similar plane in which they have not made a big [illegible] outcry?

A. I have no idea.

Q. I wonder if you could clarify a little, Link, what we mean by saying it apparently has not been a secret to the Soviet leadership that means you think it has not?

A. They have made all sorts of allegations for years on this.

Q. But we surely are not confirming that those allegations were correct?

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A. No, we are not, but I think it would be the height of naivete to assume that this was the first time they ever made such a loud noise about this type of thing.

Q. That is the reason I asked my question. They caught this plane this time; have they caught others in which they didn't make a loud noise about it?

A. Pete (Lisagor), let me say strictly [illegible] that the word "propaganda" is used in this statement here.

Q. Link, on this business here where it talks about "extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration" does that mean more than one?

A. I honestly have no way of knowing, John (Scali).

Q. Link, could you describe the National Security Act of 1947 provisions in accordance with which this is undertaken?

A. No.

Q. Why is it in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947? Does that give the President authority to put such things into effect?

Q. Was that not the CIA.

A. It may have well done more. I don't have the Act in front of me.

Q. Link, in the next to the last paragraph here you say we hope Chairman Khrushchev would be prepared to cooperate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of peoples everywhere. Does the [illegible] measures only the ones listed in the next sentence, or are there others we have in mind?

A. You have a series of disarmament proposals pending at Geneva.

Q. Merely disarmament proposals?

A. That is right.

Q. Link, are you open to peripheral if not penetration questions?

A. Let's just say I am open.

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Q. The Soviets are making much today of the constellation in which we have bases, threatening them with all sorts of things. Do we have any comment about that?

A. My only comment would be that this is standard procedure built before any NATO meeting, that I can ever recall. We have had similar threats, and so on, and this is pretty much standard procedure.

Q. This is related, however, to the specific plane incident.

A. Yes, nevertheless the purpose of the threats seem to me quite clear.

Q. Can you give us any sort of guidance on how long these extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, based on the National Security Act of 1947, have been -- over a long period?

A. I go back to the statement of Saturday, for the past four years.

Q. Link, it says that "the President has put into effect since the beginning of his Administration ..." Can we infer from this that such things were not done under previous Administrations?

A. I don't know.

Q. Link, on the question -- is it right to read this statement as meaning until and unless the Russians agree to measures which would mutually safeguard an expression that the President will have no alternative but to continue these measures which we have taken here?

A. As this statement says, it is incumbent upon us to take any measures we can take to guard against surprise attack.

Q. Could you say --

A. I can't specify it more than that.

Q. You realize that a normal interpretation of this would be that we intend to continue.

A. Well, I will leave it to your interpretation.

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Q. Link, anything to say about any activities on their part minimally peripheral or penetrating?

A. I have nothing to say at this time about them.

Q. Do you think you might have something later?

A. No, I am not inferring anything later.

Q. Do you expect to have anything after the Egyptian Ambassador comes out?

A. I will just have to wait and see.

Q. I take it the Secretary did not show up at the NSC meeting.

A. He just got back two or three minutes before I came out here.

Q. Who represented us?

A. I would assume Mr. Dillon.

Q. Link, could you tell us what part George Allen has played in this in the last few days?

A. I don't know.

Lincoln White

mjc

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(DEPARTMENT OF STATE) (EPC 111)

(ON THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS AND RADIO NEWS BRIEFING TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1960, AT 12:25PM

MR. WHITE: Gentlemen, we have just the one release, which is being distributed to you now, namely, a group of 15 specialists from 8 countries is expected to take part in the annual labor union program of the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs which begins May 30 (see Press Release No. 275). I think the rest is self-explanatory.

I have one brief statement to make: The United States Government has given the Government of Japan assurances that U-2 aircraft flying from air bases in Japan have been and will continue to be utilized only for legitimate and normal purposes and not for intelligence overflight missions.

Now, let me quickly point out that by "legitimate and normal purposes" is meant the NASA Weather Observation Project.

Q. How was this assurance given, Link?

A. Through our Embassy to the Government.

Q. Had they requested or made inquiries, or what?

A. I suppose inquiries were made.

Q. Your use of the word "legitimate" implies that intelligence overflight missions are illegitimate, does it not?

A. We have made statements on this. What I point out to you is the purposes of these planes are weather observations.

Q. Is there a procedure which limits them from the Soviet and Chinese Communist borders by any set distance?

A. I do not know.

Q. I think the Commander in Tokyo informed the Japanese Government that there was a 20-mile limit.

A. I am just not familiar with those details.

Q. Does this mean the Soviet and Chinese Communist airspace will not be violated?

A. This is strictly for weather observation, Spence (Davis).

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Q. Does this apply to our planes in Japan only or to other planes too?

A. I am directing myself to Japan.

Q. Do we have any information about Soviets conducting [illegible] flights off the Japanese coast for photographing purposes?

A. I am just not prepared to go into that at this moment.

Q. Link, can you give us the normal course of these planes on weather observation patrol from our bases in Japan?

A. No, I don't have these details.

Q. The announcement refers only to a special type of plane.

A. That is right.

Q. Are there similar flights, Link, that were involved in these planes that were shot down off or rather close to the Soviet border?

A. No, only these are U-2's.

Q. Link, the point that John (Scali) made was bound to be raised by many people, because your statements put our questioners here some out of their way to make the point that the flights that were made were legitimate. This does seem to imply that we have changed our point of view. Can you say this changes our previous statements?

A. No, it changes in no way, shape or form anything previously stated. It is simply to indicate to that these planes will be used [illegible] weather observation purposes, period.

Q. Link, perhaps you would like to substitute another word for "legitimate", perhaps get rid of it?

A. You can make it "normal", normal weather [illegible].

Q. The point is weather observation only. You made [illegible] that it was, but why doesn't the statement say that? You said in explanation of the statement that it was normal weather observation.

A. That is right.

Q. Why don't we change it this way, Link?

Q. Now wait a minute. Are we changing it or is Link changing it?

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A. I am perfectly happy to stand on it. If you people wish to change --

Q. Has the Department received in Washington yet the text of the Soviet protest note?

A. Not the full text that I am aware of.

Q. Can you give us any further categorization of it, what types of things it said, and so on?

A. No.

Q. Can you later in the day maybe?

A. I think not; I assume the Soviet Union will publish this note.

Q. Do you mean that these planes do not conduct weather observation over Soviet or Chinese Communist territories?

A. That is my understanding, certainly.

Q. Mr. White, does that answer mean that for observation research purposes these planes never approach the Soviet and Chinese Communist territories?

A. I don't have the precise details as to how far away they stay, but I emphasize that they are for weather observation purposes.

Q. These assurances only apply to the U-2 and not any other aircraft.

A. Well, that is what they are out there for.

Q. My question is does this statement apply only to the U-2 and not other aircraft.

A. Mike (O'Neill), this refers to the U-2's. Now, I refer you back to what has previously been said, that we are not closing our eyes to surprise attack from any direction.

Q. This, then, would not apply to any U-2's operating from air bases in Okinawa or Taiwan.

A. We will keep our eyes open, Bill (Downs), you can be sure of that.

Q. Did we volunteer these assurances to the Japanese or did they ask us raise them?

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A. I assume this results from an inquiry by the Government.

Q. Link, can you say we have given similar assurances to any other country, or if there have been similar inquiries from any other country?

A. To my knowledge there have not been any from any other country.

Q. Link, on another point, Premier Khrushchev had some things to say last night about American Allies which might offer bases to be used for intelligence overflights, and he specifically said that "if they allow others to fly from their bases to our territory, we shall hit at these bases." Do you have any comment on that?

A. It is typical that the Soviet Government singles out as the objective of its threats these smaller countries of the free world who bear no -- N-O, no -- responsibility for the recent incident.

Q. You are saying that such countries as Pakistan and Turkey bear no responsibility for the launching of aircraft which may fly into the Soviet Union?

A. That is correct, for the recent incident.

Q. Link, are you finished with the statement?

A. Yes.

Q. What would we do if they undertook any such effort to hit at those bases?

A. About the only thing I can add here is that the United States has undertaken certain commitments in the multilateral and bilateral arrangements for the common defense existing between this Government -- that means the United States -- and those -- that means the other governments -- which once again appear to be directed at a policy of intimidation by the Soviet Government. There should be no doubt -- N-O, no; D-O-U-B-T, doubt -- (Upward) -- that the United States will honor these commitments.

Q. Link, in the light of that statement, [illegible] or not at this stage we do or do not accept the Soviet claim that this flight did go from Turkey to Pakistan with a target to end up in Norway?

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A. I can add nothing to the statements that have already been issued.

Q. Link, Soviet Premier Khrushchev was also quoted as saying last night that if we send further planes over Russia the Soviets are going to shoot them down. Do you have any comment at all on that?

A. I haven't fainted yet. (Snickers)

Q. Link, just for clarification, your statement mentioned commitments without specifying. These are commitments to come to the defense of any nations which are attacked?

A. Those countries with which we have security arrangements.

Q. Can you say anything, Link, about the call yesterday of the Norwegian Ambassador? Can you say anything more about the call?

A. No; I think he explained this thing.

Q. Link, the Norwegian Ambassador was quoted as saying yesterday that he gathered that Secretary Herter did not know where this flight was going. Is that correct?

A. I can't specifically answer that. If the Ambassador said that, I am sure that he was being perfectly honest with you.

Q. What is the status of our inquiry or lack of it about Powers, the pilot?

A. Well, as the tickers indicate, Frank (Bourgholtzer), we did receive a note today from the Soviet Government on this subject, and in receiving it the Chargé, Mr. Freers, handed Mr. Gromyko a note requesting that an officer of the United States Embassy be permitted to interview Mr. Powers. We have no [illegible] from the Soviets to that note and have no indication as to when we might receive a reply.

Q. Link, is the Secretary going to have a news conference before he goes to Paris?

A. I doubt it, Frank (Bourgholtzer).

Q. When is he leaving?

A. My understanding is that he is leaving the 12th.

Q. Did our note indicated when we wanted to see Powers -- that is,

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in a reasonable short time, quickly, or anything of that kind?

A. I don't have the text of it in front of me; I just don't know.

Q. Link, there was another letter sent to the various -- at least to London and Paris. Do you know whether the Khrushchev letter came also to the White House?

A. I have no information on that at all.

Q. In your statement on Japan, was that assurance given as part of the consultation which we have agreed upon?

A. I don't know the circumstances as of it, Spence (Reuis). I assume they asked us about it and that is what we gave them.

Q. Is there any change in the Secretary's plans for pre-Summit consultations with other Foreign Ministers because of this incident?

A. None that I am aware of, no.

Q. Link, Mr. Khrushchev had a conversation the other evening with our Ambassador at a reception in Moscow. Do you have anything on that?

A. I have nothing on it at all.

Q. You said in the past in reference to these flights over Japan by Soviet planes that you didn't want to go into it, but I wonder if you are now in a position to say anything about comparable Soviet intelligence flights over U.S. territory?

A. No, I am not prepared to go into that. If I can go BACKGROUND here for a moment, I think a number of people, unthinkingly perhaps, relate flights to flights. Now, if you will again think about it for a moment, and this was not spelled out in the Secretary's statement but it is implicit in it, the Soviet Union is not compelled -- and I emphasize that word "compelled" -- to send [illegible] for intelligence purposes. Our press, our people, are free to go wherever they choose; there have been pictures in our newspapers of American bombers practically every missile that emerges from our soil is dutifully followed by television cameras. In other words, they don't have to use planes

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for their extensive spy networks. They [illegible]

Q. Can we put that one quote on the record?

A. No, sir. [illegible]

Q. Link, did you want to leave on the record, which I think was on the record, your statement in effect that you haven't claimed yet?

A. Do I want to leave that on the record? Well, [illegible] background?

Q. Why? Have you fainted? (Laughter)

A. If I have, I am not aware of it.

Q. Are you going to leave it on the record?

A. I have no strong feelings one way or the other.

Q. Leave it on.

Q. Link, back on the statement you made originally about the U-2 flight to Japan, this implies that there has not been any order to ground these U-2 weather reconnaissance planes.

A. I don't know the specifics of that. The purpose of this statement is to assure the Japanese that these planes are being used for weather observation purposes.

Q. Thank you, sir.

A. You are very welcome.

Lincoln White

mjc

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(DEPARTMENT OF STATE) (REC 118)

[OR THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED]

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS AND RADIO NEWS BRIEFING WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1949, 12:45 PM EST

MR. MATTHEWS: Gentlemen, this is for the budget of any newsroom. We gave to you earlier Press Release No. 256 to the effect that a 10-year-old Latvian refugee boy arrived at Idlewild today. He is the millionth migrant to be transported by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration from Europe to a new home overseas. He is traveling with his father enroute to Kalamazoo, Michigan, to join his mother and two younger brothers who emigrated in this manner last year.

After lunch we will have two speeches for you. One is an address by Under Secretary Douglas Dillon at the 13th Annual New Jersey Business Conference at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, which will be slugged for publication at 2 PM tomorrow. The other is an address by the Honorable Robert H. Thayer, Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Education and Cultural Relations, before the Adult Education Association of Michigan at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 6 PM tomorrow EDST.

That is all I have.

Q. Link, Mr. Khrushchev has said that he has changed his estimate of the American leader and that he will discuss in Paris whether the American leader should come to Moscow as planned in June.

A. I have no comment on that obviously.

Q. Link, the President this morning said that he thought that the United States would offer its good offices in the case of the pilot that is held by the Soviet Union, but [illegible] with that the State Department should correct [illegible] wrong impression.

A. As you know, Mr. Powers yesterday gave the [illegible] making that a member of the Embassy staff be permitted to see Mr. Powers.

Q. But the question was as to whether the United States would

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attempt to defend him or otherwise come to his aid.

A. Let me just say what I thought everybody understood, that when an American is tried abroad the United States Embassy does come to it, or attempts to see to it, that he has adequate legal counsel, etc.

Q. That will be followed in this case too?

A. I certainly assume so.

Q. Any reply from the Soviet Union yet?

A. No reply as yet.

Q. Does the State Department plan a further statement on the U-2 incident? (Silence, broken by laughter) Well, I gather the President said today there would be a statement from the State Department.

A. I didn't gather that at all, Spence (Davis).

Q. He said he didn't foreclose any, which is a mighty flexible position.

Q. Do you plan to make a reply to the Soviet Union?

A. Oh, yes; yes, indeed.

Q. When?

A. That may be what Spence (Davis) has reference to.

Q. Mike, have there been any further requests for assurances or clarifications by other Allied or friendly nations?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Is there anything you care to say about some of the charges contained in the Soviet Union note?

A. No.

Q. When will our reply go forward?

A. I can't answer specifically. There will be no undue delay in answering it.

Q. All in preparation?

A. Yes.

Q. You would expect, then, a quick reply, is that about it?

A. Well, as I say, I don't know how soon it will come, but there isn't going to be any long delay.

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— Communist China has reported a U.S. naval patrol craft supposedly violating its territory in the vicinity of — ".

A. This allegation of violation of its territory is the Paracels Islands which other governments -- specifically, to my knowledge, the Republic of China, the Republic of Viet-Nam -- claim those Islands belong to them.

Q. Both of them?

A. Yes, there are conflicting claims.

Q. So?

A. I don't quite follow how this is a violation therefore of Chinese Communist territory.

Q. Did a Navy plane fly over?

A. We have no information on this at all; but if it did —

Q. Yes.

A. — there is no legal basis outside of its own claim that this is a violation of Chinese Communist territory.

Q. Who occupies it now?

A. I don't know.

MR. MCCLOSKEY: Birds. (Laughter)

Q. Link, while we are in this same general area, a Toronto newspaper yesterday said that U-2 flights have taken off from Canada's bases for surveillance of Russia. Do you have anything to say on this?

MR. WHITE: Yes, I am in a position to categorically deny this report.

Q. Who made this report?

Q. A Toronto newspaper, the Globe and Mail.

Q. What was that report about?

A. That an American U-2 took off from Canadian bases.

Q. Are there any weather reconnaissance flights by U-2's from Canada?

A. The spokesman for the Canadian Defense Ministry has said: "A U-2 aircraft made a forced landing north of Prince Albert on

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March 15, 1960. This aircraft was on a routine flight, the purpose of which was upper atmosphere meteorological and radiological sampling. The plane was returning from a point over Hudson Bay, near the mouth of the MacKenzie River. It had not penetrated beyond North American airspace. The flight is [illegible] one of a series of scientific flights flown to obtain [illegible] information about clear air turbulence, upper air cloud formations, jet stream and radiation in the upper atmosphere. The aircraft were unarmed and all flights were cleared in the normal manner."

Q. Link, does this mean there have been series of U-2 flights from Canadian bases?

A. No. The Canadian Defense Minister, Mr. Pearkes, has also made a statement. He said: "No U-2 mission has ever flown from a Canadian base. The only U-2 landing ever made in Canada was on March 15."

Q. These flights have taken off from American bases, is that it?

A. That is right.

Q. This long statement you gave was all from the spokesman of the Canadian Defense Ministry?

A. That is right.

Q. You are endorsing this full statement?

A. I am certainly raising no questions about it.

Q. Link, these flights took off from American bases?

A. I would assume so.

Q. They went up into Canadian airspace with Canadian permission, and then flew back to the United States, is that it?

A. Well, one of them landed in Canada. The only one that [illegible] landed in these was this one on March 15.

Q. It doesn't say why it was [illegible]

A. I don't know.

Q. Could we find out about that? This might give us a clue as to why --

MR. HAGERTY: I think the press story on that said it landed on an icy

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ing and make minor repairs and then took off again.

Q. Could anybody give us a clue as to what went wrong, this might give us a clue as to what went wrong over Russia.

MR. WHITE: I don't have any information on that other than that has been said by the Canadians.

Q. They haven't said anything about this plane as to its speed.

A. No.

Q. Link, on another subject, do you have any comment on the entry of Fidel Castro into a fly-casting tournament in Florida?

A. I am unaware of this. Where did this story come from?

Q. In the morning paper.

Q. When is the Secretary going to leave for Russia?

A. He is leaving tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Q. Thank you, Mr. White.

A. You are very welcome, [illegible].

Lincoln White

mlr

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Eisenhower Statement

Having been informed yesterday by General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmilan of the position which Mr. Khrushchev has taken in regard to this conference during his calls yesterday morning on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled. Having in mind the great importance of this conference and the hopes that the peoples of all the world have reposed in this meeting, I concluded that in the circumstances it was best to see if at today's private meeting any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of the overflights which would have permitted the conference to go forward.

I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as President of the United States, this effort should be made.

In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khrushchev's statements, I replied to him on the following terms:

I had previously been informed of the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khrushchev.

In my statement of May 11 and in the statement of Secretary Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions. We pointed out that these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads. As is well known, not only the United States but most other countries are constantly the targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

Misapprehension Discerned

There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleges that the United States has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khrushchev. The United States has made no such threat. Neither I or my government has intended any. The actual statements go no further than to say that the United States will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack.

In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

I have come to Paris to seek agreements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the conference.

Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to the United Nations a proposal for the creation of a United Nations aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack.

This plan I had intended to place before this conference. This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection. For its part, the United States is prepared not only to accept United Nations aerial surveillance but to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

Bilateral Talks Suggested

We of the United States are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further, or to undertake bilateral conversations between the United States and the U. S. S. R. while the main conference proceeds.

My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues, who also urged Mr. Khrushchev to pursue the path of reason and common sense, and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the conference to proceed. Mr. Khrushchev was left in no doubt by me that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside all arguments of reason, and not only insisted upon this ultimatum but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing.

It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris conference. In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behavior this morning was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world have rested.

In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter.

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(DEPARTMENT OF STATE) (DEC 118)

FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT INCLUDING

[illegible] OF PRESS AND RADIO NEWS BUREAU [illegible], MAY 19, 1960.

[illegible], there will be a meeting of the European Chiefs of Mission in Paris from May 23 through May 27 with Mr. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs presiding. Let me emphasize at this point that this regional meeting has been scheduled for several months and has no connection whatsoever with the recent events in Paris.

Chiefs from Western European missions will meet May 23 and 24; on May 25 there will be a joint meeting of Chiefs of Eastern European missions and Western European missions; then the Chiefs of Eastern European missions will meet May 26 and 27. The Eastern European countries of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; Western are Chiefs of all other European countries under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of European Affairs. Mr. George V. Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency; Mr. Robert H. Thayer, Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Activities; and a number of senior officers from the Bureau of European Affairs will participate in these meetings.

Q. Those are the Chiefs of our Missions.

A. That is right, our Ambassadors to these various countries.

Q. Wasn't there a plan at one time for the Secretary to take part at some point in these meetings?

A. It was hoped that the Secretary would be able to attend one of these meetings, which would be a joint one, but in view of the developments in Paris he will not be there when they occur.

Q. Have you the first time that all European Chiefs of Missions are meeting in one place at one time?

A. Not to my knowledge. No, they have all met before.

Q. So far as I can recall, there was a regional Eastern European and Western European meeting. It isn't too important, but if it is the first time we should mention it.

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A. I do not think this is the first time.

Q. Will Kohler and others already there stay in India or come back?

A. Kohler will stay. He is the only one I know [illegible] who will remain for these meetings. There will be [illegible] from here.

That is all I have.

Q. Nick, do you have any comment on the statement by Secretary that the signing of a separate peace treaty with East Germany would be just like the United States signing a separate peace [illegible] with Japan?

A. Spence (Nevin), I hate to sound redundant here. As I have said over the past three or four days, any comment on that will come from Paris after the Principals get and not from here.

Q. Any comment on the apprehension of the suspect [illegible] Springfield, Massachusetts?

A. I have nothing; I have seen the pictures on that.

Q. Is there any chance that we might be able to get something on that, Nick; could you check on it?

A. The Kohler [illegible] the Vice President will go into it at a [illegible] briefing.

Q. Mr.

A. Regarding [illegible] on the Pakistan protest that was reported yesterday?

A. Well, let me clarify the situation if I can. I think I read to you yesterday the Pakistan Ambassador's [illegible] of May 16, following which the Ambassador went to the Foreign Office to lodge the protest. It now appears that the [illegible] was delivered to an aide rather than to the Secretary of State, transmitting the statement released to the press by the Pakistan Government on that day. We are in contact with the Government of Pakistan on this matter and this communication is under study.

Q. Well, this communication is not a protest?

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A. the statement by the Government on that day said that "our inquiries show that no aircraft has taken off from Peshawar airfield in the direction of Soviet Russia. As soon any American plane taking off from Peshawar has been diverted by Soviet territory the crews of its flight, and Soviet allegation that American aircraft which has been brought down in Soviet territory took off from Peshawar is correct, we have cause for grave complaint. The American authorities must realize the gravity of the situation and ensure that all concerned refrain from such activities in the future."

Q. Does the American Government realize the gravity of that situation? (Laughter)

Q. Is the United States planning a reply to that?

A. The matter is under study in the Department.

Q. This says "we are in contact with the Government of Pakistan on this matter." Is that here, or in Pakistan, or both?

A. I would assume both. I don't know specifically, but I would assume both places.

Q. The matter is under study; we didn't assume the note merits no reply?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Also, there was a statement on the wire that we will continue to fly unarmed reconnaissance unless public opinion dictates to be against this.

A. I know of no change in the situation as yet.

Q. How would public opinion reflect itself in the Administration - by letters, or by people not coming to the exhibit? [illegible]

A. I don't want to comment on it specifically. I know of no change.

Q. Has there been any change in instructions to American [illegible] in Geneva, Libya?

A. That is rather a broad question.

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Q. Does the Department intend to go on negotiating on nuclear test suspension and on disarmament in Geneva?

A. As far as I am aware, certainly.

Q. Also, has the Department any comment upon the statement made yesterday by the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba?

A. I have no specific comment, no. I think it speaks for itself.

Q. There were a couple of stories in today's newspapers to the effect that the State Department is concerned at some of the Senate Internal Subcommittee submitting some evidence at the Ruiz-Cortines hearing.

A. I don't like that word "advise". I have spoken about it, as I said.

Q. Has it applied to Harvey?

A. There is nothing new on that.

Q. Also, there is a story on the ticker that the President has accepted an invitation to go to Honolulu. Is he going to Honolulu? I don't know maybe you have already said this.

A. It is going to be a week of Sundays, as you know.

Q. I am sorry, I just knew nothing about this at all.

A. Maybe Mr. Hagerty (AP) knows about this. (Laughter)

Q. Information for the AP.

A. Anyway, I had nothing to do with this. (Laughter)

Q. I am sorry, I can just use information on this.

Q. The question is whether the White House has announced it is going to be an official visitor.

A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. Also, was the United States not dodging the reply to the Russian proposal on outer space shortly at the moment after the Russian announcement because this question might have come up about how are we going to reply to this proposal?

A. I am sorry, you are confusing me with all sorts of things. I am sorry. I don't know.

Q. Has Ambassador Lodge had the latest Soviet note on the elections?

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[illegible] is under study.

[illegible] to have a reply in preparation.

[illegible] [illegible], I honestly don't know if we have it,

it is under study.

[illegible] to that [illegible] is under [illegible]

[illegible]? (Laughter.)

[illegible] No. 7.

[illegible] Yes.

[illegible] May.

[illegible] Come in Mike.

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A. First off, let me say that the United States has received a reply to the Norwegian Government's oral protest and has given assurances in response to the request of the Norwegian Government.

Q. What are the assurances?

A. I want to confirm myself to say, the [illegible] from the Norwegian Government, and I [illegible] this. We have [illegible] but not yet, although [illegible]

Excuse me, I've been in and out. Would you repeat [illegible] Jorgen's statement?

[illegible]

Q. I don't [illegible] pre-recording.

A. Well, yesterday [illegible] that [illegible]

Q. Jim, this is sound out of ignorance. Have you received [illegible] from the Soviet as well?

A. No.

Q. Has [illegible] protest produced [illegible]

A. I don't have the [illegible]. I think [illegible]

Q. [illegible] was reported to have said the [illegible] were that the flights had been [illegible]

Q. I don't [illegible] Jim (Scali). If she can, I hear word is good enough for me.

Q. Are you going to publish the text of that [illegible]

A. No, sir.

Q. The communication from Khrushchev [illegible] Government in the way you are referring to [illegible]

A. As I pointed out, [illegible] reply to the Norwegian Government [illegible] action that.

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Q. When you say the United States has delivered a reply, you are talking about that Ambassador Willis delivered.

A. That is correct.

Q. Link, was our reply oral too?

A. That is correct.

Q. Was there an aide memoire with that oral reply?

A. I just don't have that information; I don't [illegible]

Q. Link, Henry Cabot Lodge is in town studying this new UN proposal. Have you any details?

A. No, I have no details, other than the statement he issued last night.

Q. Is he here now?

A. I haven't heard that he was.

Q. I heard a report that he was flying down [illegible].

Q. Have you any statement on reports of another note to Havana?

A. Reports of another note to Havana?

Q. There have been many times reports that we were sending notes to Havana, elucidating the charges that we planned to submit upon that. Did you see any of those last night?

A. No.

Q. Wasn't the note from the U.S. delegation to the UN another of a note from the State Department to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A. I will let you two fight it out; I don't know.

Q. No, I am just saying I am not fighting.

Q. There is no new note to Havana that you know of, Link?

A. There may well be; I've just not been informed of it if there is.

Q. What time [illegible] Secretary is going to return, do you know?

A. He is expected to arrive at 7:15 at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

Q. Will he go to New York for the Security Council discussion or preparations --

A. It is a little early to say. I don't know, [illegible]

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Q. There is a story on the ticker also that Mike is considering a modified of the ABM treaty on Chinese arms limitation. Do you know anything about that?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Is there anything new on the President's trip [illegible] Are we arranging to expand it?

A. I may for the ninety-two millionth time, any questions like that is handled by Mr. Haig[illegible].

Q. Enough when it becomes difficult (Laughter)

Q. Haig isn't here.

A. Well, I am not in Lisbon, let's put it that way.

Q. Also, do you have a speech by Nixon coming out shortly on the one hundredth anniversary of Japanese-American relations?

A. I first myself personally introduced this question.

Q. Is the Department pleased that Japan has [illegible] Treaty?

A. We have nothing from the Embassy on that. We generally feel that this Treaty is in the best possible interest of the two countries, put it that way.

Q. Have you heard any further word on our request to interview the pilot in Moscow?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any diplomatic contacts with Moscow on the subject of the pilot, any notes back and forth?

A. Not that I have seen.

Q. Anything more on this second pilot that you took down at the end briefly?

A. No, I am sorry, I have had nothing on that [illegible].

Q. Is there anything on Berlin?

A. Why I [illegible] it seems to me I saw through the [illegible] thirty minutes last night on Berlin, and other subjects. (Referring to Kissinger's press conference in Paris.)

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Q. Do you have any comment on that?

A. No. My comment on that will come -- if it comes at all -- either from Lisbon or Paris. [illegible]

Q. Thank you, Mike.

A. Yes, sir.

One moment. I understand that Mr. Baker will [illegible] a luncheon at the Willard Hotel before the Democratic Party. We hope to have the text of this, if not by the start of luncheon tonight, then tomorrow morning.

Lincoln White

# # #

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Khrushchev's Blast, Eisenhower's Reply

PARIS, May 16 (AP).—Following are complete texts of the statements today by Premier Khrushchev, at the summit conference, and by President Eisenhower, after and during the meeting:

Khrushchev—

President de Gaulle, Prime Minister Macmillan, President Eisenhower, permit me to address you with the following statement.

A provocative act is known to have been committed recently with regard to the Soviet Union by the American Air Force. It consisted in the fact that on May 1 a United States military reconnaissance aircraft invaded the Soviet Union while executing a specific espionage mission to obtain information on military and industrial installations on the territory of the U. S. S. R. After the aggressive purpose of its flight became known the aircraft was shot down by units of the Soviet rocket troops. Unfortunately, this was not the only case of aggressive and espionage actions by the United States Air Force against the Soviet Union.

'Treacherous' Acts

Naturally, the Soviet government was compelled to give appropriate qualification to these acts and show up their treacherous nature, which is incompatible with the elementary requirements of the maintenance of normal relations between states in times of peace, not to speak of it being in gross contradiction with the task of lessening international tension and creating the necessary conditions for the fruitful work of the summit

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Khrushchev Statement

(Continued from page one)

nference. This was done oth in my speeches at the ession of the Supreme Soiet of the U. S. S. R. and n a special note of protest sent to the United States government.

At first the United States State Department launched the ridiculous version that the American plane had violated the borders of the U. S. S. R. by accident and had no espionage or sabotage assignments. When irrefutable facts clearly proved the falsity of this version the United States State Department on May 7 and then the Secretary of State on May 9 stated on behalf of the United States government that American aircraft made incursions into the Soviet Union with military espionage aims in accordance with a program indorsed by the United States government and by the President personally. Two days later President Eisenhower himself confirmed that execution of flights of American aircraft over the territory of the Soviet Union had been and remained the calculated policy of the United States. The same was declared by the United States government in a note to the Soviet government on May 12. Thereby the United States government is crudely flouting the universally accepted standards of international law and the lofty principles of the United Nations charter under which stands the signature of the United States of America also.

Soviets Indignant

The Soviet government and the entire people of the Soviet Union met these declarations of leading statesmen of the U. S. A., with indignation, as did every honest man and woman in the world who displays concern for the destinies of peace.

Now at a time when the leaders of the governments of the four powers are arriving in Paris to take part in the conference, the question arises of how is it possible to productively negotiate and examine the questions confronting the conference when the United States government and the President himself have not only failed to condemn this provocative act —the intrusion of the American military aircraft into the Soviet Union — but, on the contrary, have declared that such actions will continue to be a state policy of the U. S. A. with regard to the Soviet Union. How can agreement be sought on the various issues which require a settlement with the purpose of easing the tension and removing suspicion and mistrust among states, when the government of one of the great powers declares bluntly that its policy is intrusion into the territory of another great power with espionage and sabotage purposes and, consequently, the heightening of tension in relations among states?

It is clear that the declaration of such a policy, which can be pursued only when states are in a state of war, dooms the summit conference to complete failure in advance.

We, naturally, take note of the declaration by the United States government of such a policy and state that in the event of a repeated intrusion by American aircraft into the Soviet Union we shall shoot these planes down.

The Soviet government reserves the right in all such cases to take the appropriate retaliatory measures against those who violate the state sovereignty of the U. S. S. R. and engage in such espionage a sabotage regarding the Soviet Union. The U. S. S. R. government reiterates that with regard to those states that by making their territory available for American military bases become accomplices in aggressive actions against the U. S. S. R., the appropriate measure will also be taken, not excluding a blow against these bases.

In this connection it is impossible to ignore the statement by President Eisenhower to the effect that under the threat of a peace treaty with the G. D. R. (East Germany) he could not take part in the summit conference, though what he called a threat was merely the declaration by the Soviet government of its firm resolve to do away with the vestiges of war in Europe and conclude a peace, and thus to bring the situation—particularly in West Berlin—in line with the requirements of life and the interests of ensuring the peace and security of the European nations.

Charges U. S. Threat

How then can the Soviet government take part in negotiations under conditions of an actual threat emanating from the United States government which declared that it would continue to violate the U. S. S. R. borders and that American aircraft had flown and would continue to fly over the Soviet Union's territory? The United States government has thereby declared its intention to continue unheard-of and unprecedented actions directed against the sovereignty of the Soviet state which constitutes a sacred and immutable principle in international relations.

From all this it follows that for the success of the conference it is necessary that the governments of all the powers represented at it pursue an overt and honest policy and solemnly declare that they will not undertake any actions against one another which amount to violation of the sovereignty of the powers.

This means that if the United States government is really ready to co-operate with the governments of the other powers in the interests of maintaining peace and strengthening confidence between states it must, firstly, condemn the inadmissible provocative actions of the United States Air Force with regard to the Soviet Union and, secondly, refrain from continuing such actions and such a policy against the U. S. S. R. in the future.

Strict Account

It goes without saying that in this case the United States government cannot fail to call to strict account those who are directly guilty of the deliberate violation by American aircraft of the state borders of the U. S. S. R.

Until this is done by the United States government the Soviet government sees no possibility for productive negotiations with the United States government at the summit conference. It cannot be among the participants in negotiations where one of them has made treachery the basis of his policy with regard to the Soviet Union.

If under the obtaining conditions the Soviet government were to participate in negotiations clearly doomed to failure it would thereby become a party to the deception of the nations, which it has no intention of becoming.

Sets Conditions

It stands to reason that if the U. S. government were to declare that in future the United States will not violate the state borders of the U. S. S. R. with its aircraft, that it deplores the provocative actions undertaken in the past, and will punish those directly guilty of such actions, which would assure the Soviet Union equal conditions with other powers, I, as head of the Soviet government, would be ready to participate in the conference and exert all efforts to contribute to its success.

As a result of the provocative flights of American military aircraft and, above all, as a result of such provocative flights being declared the national policy of the United States of America for the future with regard to the socialist countries, new conditions have appeared in international relationships.

Charges Aggression

Naturally, under such conditions we cannot work at the conference. We cannot because we see the positions from which it is intended to talk with us: under the threat of aggressive reconnaissance flights. Espionage flights are known to be undertaken with reconnaissance purposes with the object of starting a war. We therefore reject the conditions which the United States of America is creating for us. We cannot participate in any negotiations and in the solution of even those questions which have already matured. We cannot because we see that the United States has no desire to reach a settlement.

It is considered to be a leader in the Western countries. Therefore the conference would at present be a useless waste of time and a deception of the public opinion of all countries. I repeat, we cannot under the obtaining situation take part in the negotiations.

We want to participate in the talks only on an equal footing, with equal opportunities for both one and the other side.

Wants To Be Understood

We consider it necessary for the peoples of all countries of the world to understand us correctly. The Soviet Union is not renouncing efforts to achieve agreement. And we are sure that reasonable agreements are possible, but, evidently, not at this but at another time.

For this, however, it is necessary first of all that the United States admits that the provocative policy it declared to be by a policy of "unrestricted" fligts over our country is condemned, that it rejects it and admits that it has committed aggression, admits that it regrets it.

The Soviet government is deeply convinced that if not this government of the United States then another, if not another then the next one, would understand that there is no other way out but the peaceful co-existence of two systems, capitalist and socialist; either peaceful co-existence or war, which will result in a disaster for those who are pursuing an aggressive policy.

Wants Time to Elapse

Therefore, we think that some time should be allowed to elapse so that the questions that have arisen should settle and so that those responsible for the determining of policies of a country would analyze what kind of responsibility they placed upon themselves, having declared an aggressive course in their relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Therefore we would think that there is no better way out than to postpone the conference of the heads of government for approximately six to eight months.

The Soviet Union on its part will not lessen its efforts to reach an agreement. I think that public opinion will correctly understand our position, will understand that we were deprived of the possibility to participate in these negotiations.

"Peaceful Co-existence"

However, we firmly believe in the necessity of peaceful co-existence because to lose faith in peaceful co-existence would mean to doom mankind to war, would mean to agree with the inevitability of wars, and under the circumstances it is known what disasters would be brought by a war to all nations on our planet.

I wish to address the people of the United States of America. I was in the U. S .A. and met there with various sections of the American people and I am deeply convinced that all the strata of the American people do not want war. An exception constitutes but a small frantic group in the Pentagon and supporting it are militarist quarters which benefit from the armaments race, gaining huge profits, which disregard the interests of the American people and in general the interests of the peoples of all countries, and which pursue an adventurous policy.

We express gratitude to President de Gaulle for the hospitality and for rendering us the possibility to meet in Paris, the capital of France. We also appreciate the efforts of the government of Great Britain and of Prime Minister Macmillan personally.

We regret that this meeting has been torpedoed by the reactionary circles of the United States of America by provocative flights of American military planes over the Soviet Union.

We regret that this meeting has not brought about the results expected by all nations of the world.

Let the disgrace and responsibility for this rest with those who have proclaimed a bandit policy toward the Soviet Union.

Exchange of Visits

As is known, President Eisenhower and I have agreed to exchange visits. Last September I made such a visit to the U. S. A. We were greatly gratified by that visit, the meetings and talks we had in the United States, and for all this we expressed appreciation.

The President of the U. S. A. was to make a return visit to our country. Our agreement was that he would come to us on June 10. And we were being prepared to accord a good welcome to the high guest.

Unfortunately, as a result of provocative and aggressive actions against the U. S. S. R. there have been created now such conditions when we have been deprived of a possibility to receive the President with proper cordiality with which the Soviet people receive welcome guests. At present we cannot express such cordiality to the President of the U. S. A. since as the result of provocative flights of American military planes for reconnaissance purposes there are created conditions clearly unfavorable for this visit. The Soviet people cannot and do not want to be sly.

Ask Postponement

That is why we believe that at present the visit of the President of the U. S. A. to the Soviet Union should be postponed and agreement should be reached as to the time of the visit when the condition for the visit would mature. Then the Soviet people will be able to express [illegible] and hospitality toward the high guest representing the great power with which we sincerely want to live in peace and friendship.

I believe that both President Eisenhower and the American people will understand me correctly.

The Soviet government states that on its part it will continue to do its utmost to facilitate the relaxation of international tension, to facilitate the solution of problems that still divide us today in that we shall be guided by the interests of strengthening the great cause of peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence of states with different [illegible] systems.

Associated Press radiophotos

President Eisenhower getting out of car on arrival at Elysee Palace yesterday for summit talks.

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Eisenhower—

Having been informed yesterday by Gen. de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of the position which Mr. Khrushchev has taken in regard to this conference during his calls yesterday morning on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled. Having in mind the great importance, it was best to see if at today's private meeting any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of overflights, which would have permitted the conference to go forward.

Backed by Allies

I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach, but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as President of the United States this effort should be made.

In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khrushchev's statements, I replied to him on the following terms:

"I had previously been informed of the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khrushchev.

No Aggressive Intent

"In my statement of May 11 and in the statement of Secretary Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions. We pointed out that these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate ate the United Staes and other countries by missiles armed with atomic war heads. As is well known, not only the United States but most other countries are constantly the

Continued on page 3, column 1

Eisenhower Statement

(Continued from page one)

targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

"There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleges that the United States has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khrushchev. The United States has made no such threat. Neither I nor my government has intended any. The actual statements go no further than to say that the United States will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack.

Flights Suspended

"In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

"I have come to Paris to seek agreements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the conference.

"Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to the United Nations a proposal for the creation of a United Nations aerial surveillance to to detect preparations for attack. This plan I had intended to place before this conference. This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection.

U. S. Would Submit

"For its part, the United States is prepared not only to accept United Nations aerial surveillance, but to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

"We of the United States are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further, or to undertake bilateral conversations between the United States and the U. S. S. R. while the main conference proceeds."

My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues, who also urged Mr. Khrushchev to pursue the path of reason and common sense and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the conference to proceed. Mr. Khrushchev was left in no doubt by me that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

To Continue Peace Efforts

Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside all arguments of reason and not only insisted upon this ultimatum, but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing.

It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris conference.

In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behavior this morning was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world have rested.

In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter.

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SENT TO: Amembassy MOSCOW PRIORITY
RPTD INFO AMEMBASSY PARIS 4760
Re EMBTEL 2780 .

PARIS FOR AMBASSADOR THOMPSON

Embassy should deliver to MFA text following note:

BEGIN TEXT. The Embassy of the United States of America refers to the Soviet Government's note of May 10 concerning the shooting down of an American unarmed civilian aircraft on May 1, and under instruction from its Government, has the honor to state the following.

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This copy has been made to meet internal needs of CIA. It must not go outside of CIA.

The United States Government, in the statement issued by the Department of State on May 9, has fully stated its position with respect to this incident.

In its note the Soviet Government has stated that the collection of intelligence about the Soviet Union by American aircraft is a QTE calculated policy UNQTE of the United States. The United States Government does not deny that it has pursued such a policy forpurely defensive purposes. What it emphatically does deny is that this policy has any aggressive intent, or that the unarmed U-2 flight of May 1 was undertaken in an effort to prejudice the success of the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government in Paris or to "return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the cold

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Clearances:
M - Mr. Merchant
S/B - Mr. Bohlen
P - Mr. Berding
EUR Mr. Kohler
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S/S - Mr. Calhoun
Gen Goodpaster - White House (in substance)

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" Instead, it is the Soviet Government's treatment of this matter which, if anything, may raise questions about its intentions in respect to these matters.

For its part, the United States Government will participate in the Paris meeting on May 16 prepared to cooperate to the designed to reduce tensions, including fullest extent in seeking agreements for effective safeguards against surprise attack which would make unnecessary issues of this kind. [redacted] END TEXT.

If Soviets inquire re publication you may state note will be published 24 hours after delivery. Report NIACT date and time of delivery.

HERTER

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14 May 1960

RELEASE OF U-2 AIRCRAFT FOR FLIGHTS

On 14 May 1960, NASA, in response to inquiry from the New York Daily News, stated that all U-2 aircraft would be released from present hold-down for oxygen check as of 16 May. This statement was printed by the New York Daily News in the afternoon edition.

The NASA later on 14 May 1960 issued a retraction of the prior release following a request to do so by the Department of State. The retraction was subsequently quoted in the later editions and was quoted by the wire services as being a garbled release based on assumption and not factual.

The initial response to query was based on conversation with representatives of DPD held the previous day 13 May at which time it had been stated that DPD anticipated a release of aircraft for limited weather reconnaissance. At the time of this conversation, there was no indication of such a response causing complications to the official position being taken by the Department of State. It was viewed as a normal procedure whereby aircraft grounded for inspection normally are released following a suitable time period for inspection.

NASA had prepared a draft of a release statement to be used by them for any such inquiry concerning release of aircraft for flight, however, a printed release was never actually published.

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President Statement on U2 Incident at News Conference, 11 May 1960

I have made some notes from which I want to talk to you about this U-2 incident.

A full statement about this matter has been made by the State Department and there have been several statesmanlike remarks by leaders of both parties.

For my part, I supplement what the Secretary of State has had to say, with the following four main points. After that I shall have nothing further to say---for the simple reason I can think of nothing to add that might be useful at this time.

(7) The first point is this: The need for intelligence-gathering activities. No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attack.

Secrecy in the Soviet Union makes this essential. In most of the world no large-scale attack could be prepared in secret, but in the Soviet Union there is a fetish of secrecy and concealment. This is a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today. Our deterrent must never be placed in jeopardy. The safety of the whole free world demands this.

As the Secretary of State pointed out in his recent statement, ever since the beginning of my Administration I have issued directives to gather, in every feasible way, the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for defense.

My second point: The nature of intelligence-gathering activities.

'Below the Surface'

(4) These have a special and secret character. They are, so to speak, "below the surface" activities. They are secret because they must circumvent measures designed by other countries to protect secrecy of military preparations.

They are divorced from the regular visible agencies of government which stay clear of operational involvement in specific detailed activities.

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President Statement Cont'd

These elements operate under broad directives to seek and gather intelligence short of the use of force---with operations supervised by responsible officials within this area of secret activities.

We do not use our Army, Navy or Air Force for this purpose, first to avoid any possibility of the use of force in connection with these activities, and second, because our military forces, for obvious reasons, cannot be given latitude under broad directives, but must be kept under strict control in every detail.

These activities have their own rules and methods of concealment (9) which seek to mislead and obscure---just as in the Soviet allegations there are many discrepancies. For example, there is some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down at high altitude. The normal agencies of our Government are unaware of these specific activities or of the special efforts to conceal them.

Third point: How should we view all of this activity?

Distasteful but Vital

(10) It is a distasteful but vital necessity.

We prefer and work for a different kind of world---and a different way of obtaining the information essential to confidence and effective deterrents. Open societies, in the day of present weapons, are the only answer.

This was the reason for my "open skies" proposal in 1955, which I was ready instantly to put into effect---to permit aerial observation over the United States and the Soviet Union which would assure that no surprise attack was being prepared against anyone. I shall bring up the "open skies" proposal again at Paris---since it is a means of ending concealment and suspicion.

My final point is that we must not be distracted from the real issues of the day by what is an incident or a symptom of the world situation today.

(11) This incident has been given great propaganda exploitation. The emphasis given to a flight of an unarmed non-military plane can only reflect a fetish of secrecy.

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President Statement Cont'd

The real issues are the ones we will be working on at the summit---disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin and the whole range of East-West relations, including the reduction of secrecy and suspicion.

Frankly, I am hopeful that we may make progress on these great issues. This is what we mean when we speak of "working for peace."

And as I remind you, I will have nothing further to say about this matter.

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The New York Times
Washington, May 9, 1960

HERTER STATEMENT ON U-2 FLIGHT

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U-2 type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and claifies this statement as respects the position of the United States Government

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to post-war conflict in 1946, and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful take-over of Czechoslovakia and the Communist aggressions ir Korea and Vietnam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions.

The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremondously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

Western Proposals Recalled

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union.

The President's "Open Skies" proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in the United States, the U.S.S.R. and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis. More recently, at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament.

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It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustifiedly, they fear attack from the West, but this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction.

U.S. Responsibility Noted

The Government of the United States would be derelict to it responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact, the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his Administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization.

Soviet Motives Questioned

The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership, and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

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This Government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the heads of government in Paris, Chairman Khrushchev would be prepared to cooperate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of people everywhere.

Far from being damaging to the forthcoming meeting in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

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Congressional Record, Vol. 106, No. 85, May 10, 1960

Senator Johnsons Statement on the U2 Incident

Mr. Johnson of Texas. Mr President, this is certainly a time in which Americans--and people everywhere---must keep their heads. We cannot afford hysteria, panic, or hasty and ill-advised action.

There are many unanswered questions about the incident of the American plane that was shot down over the Soviet Union. These are serious questions which will have to be considered very carefully by Congress and by the American people.

But it is doubtful whether the answers will be forthcoming immediately. There are too many facts which are not available and which will be available only when the Soviets permit a cool and realistic appraisal of what happened in their airspace.

Furthermore, it is always difficult to come to objective conclusions in an atmosphere of sanctimonious statements and threats against other nations. It is ridiculous for Nikita Khrushchev to profess such shocked surprise over efforts to gather information.

When Mr. Khrushchev visited this country last year, I do not think he impressed any of us as being a man who is naive. By that, I mean naive about what his own country has been doing for many, many years.

The incident, of course, will be assessed with great care and all of its implications will be explored carefully. But meanwhile, we cannot lose sight of the overriding reality which confronts us immediately.

It is whether this incident will become an excuse and an alibi for sabotaging the summit conference.

Within a very few days, our country is going to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union in an effort to relax the very tensions that have brought about this kind of an incident. It is difficult to imagine those negotiations as having much success if they are to be conducted in this kind of an atmosphere.

If Nikita Khrushchev is going to spend his time taunting the United States over what he considers the blunders it has made and threatening other countries on the basis of facts which have not been clearly established, there will be little time to talk about the real problems which divide the world.

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Those problems cannot be traced back to the fact that nations seek to extract information from each other. Espionage and intelligence gathering are not something that cause the cold war. They are merely by-products of the cold war---something that follows logically when nations cannot trust each other.

Whatever may be his motivations, it is obvious that Nikita Khrushchev has handled this incident in such a way as to draw attention away from the real problems. We must get back to those problems--of people, of armaments, of respect for the integrity of smaller nations---if the summit conference has any meaning.

If blunders have been made, the American people can be certain that Congress will go into them thoroughly. But this is something that should be done objectively and not merely as a panicky reaction to Soviet charges.

And I think that one point should be crystal clear. Nikita Khrushchev cannot use this incident in such a way as to divide the American people and to weaken our national strength. The American people are united in a determination to preserve our freedoms and we are not going to be shaken from that course, or we are not going to be divided in this critical hour.

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Congressional Record
Vol.106, No.85, 10 May 60

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE CANNON ON U-2 INCIDENT

Mr. Chairman, on May 1 the Soviet Government captured, 1,300 miles inside the boundaries of the Russian Empire, an American plane, operated by an American pilot, under the direction and control of the Central Intelligence Agency, and is now holding both the plane and the pilot.

The plane was on an espionage mission authorized and supported by money provided under an appropriation recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations and passed by the Congress.

Although the Members of the House have not generally been informed on the subject, the mission was one of a series and part of an established program with which the subcommittee in charge of the appropriation was familiar, and of which it had been fully apprised during this and previous sessions.

The appropriation and the activity had been approved and recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and, like all military expenditures and operations, was under the aegis of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, for whom all members of the subcommittee have the highest regard and in whose military capacity they have the utmost confidence.

The question immediately arises as to the authority of the subcommittee to recommend an appropriation for such purposes, and especially the failure of the subcommittee to divulge to the House and the country the justifications warranting the expenditure and all details connected with the item at the time it was under consideration on the floor.

The answer of the subcommittee is--absolute and unavoidable military necessity, fundamental national defense.

During the Second World War the United States succeeded in breaking the Japanese naval code. Through this incredible good fortune the U.S. commanders were able to read every order transmitted from

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Tokyo and all interfleet communications. This advance and intimate information had much to do in preparing the way and increasing the effectiveness of our great victory in the battle of Midway which broke the power of Japan in the Pacific. But some incautious member of a congressional committee or its staff leaked the information to a reporter, and 30 minutes after the next edition of his newspaper hit the street Japan changed her naval code and all further advantage was lost.

This appropriation, and its purpose, is justified by honored and established precedent. This subcommittee, including the same personnel with the exception of two members who have since died, was the same committee which for something like 3 years provided in the annual appropriation bills a sum which finally totaled more than $2 billion for the original atomic bomb. Session after session the money was provided, and the subcommittee visited Oak Ridge where the work was in progress without any Member of the House with the exception of the Speaker of the House being aware of this tremendous project or the expenditure of the money. According to the testimony of all military authorities that bomb ended the war and saved the lives of not less than half a million men who would have had to be sacrificed in the conquest of Japan. No one has ever said that the subcommittee was not justified in expending an amount that eventually aggregated more than the assessed valuation of some of the States of the Union for that purpose.

Espionage has been throughout recorded history an integral part of warfare. Before occupying the Promised Land Moses "by the commandment of the Lord" sent out from the wilderness of Paran 10 men under the direction of Joshua to spy out the land.

And no nation in the history of the world has practiced espionage more assiduously than Russia. The United States and every other allied nation today literally swarms with them. Within the last few weeks we sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta a Russian spy convicted in Federal court who was regularly transmitting information directly to Moscow every night. Their spies stole from us the secret of the atomic bomb. Every Russian embassy and consulate has today time and again the number required for routine diplomatic and consular service. When we were at Oak Ridge we were told there were so many Russian spies there that only by a policy of strictest compartmentalism were they able to maintain the integrity of their work.

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The need for espionage in this instance was exceptional and compelling. At the close of the world war in which we had saved Russia from complete subjugation we were surprised to learn that while all other nations were disarming and returning to a peacetime status as rapidly as possible, Russia was feverishly driving her factories and continuing to increase her armament at top speed. Simultaneously they announced that communism and free enterprise could not live in the same world.

Every effort has been made by American administrations to reestablish conditions under which we could discontinue excessive expenditures for armament and divert these vast sums to business and humanitarian purposes. But each year Russia has become more arrogant and threatening and more demanding.

Under our American ideals and system of government, a declaration of war against any nation, however provocative, is unthinkable. Our military authorities have no choice but to give any enemy the advantage of first attack and then depend on massive retaliation for defense. The Communists have taken every advantage of this situation.

In modern warfare surprise is a tremendous advantage. Less than a week before the Communist attack on Korea a congressional committee from this House returning from Seoul reported that permanent peace had been established and the land was returning to prosperity. There was no shadow of war; not the slightest cloud appeared on the horizon. The sudden rush of a vast army of well armed, wel trained, and well munitioned Communists across the border made it necessary for us to throw precipitately into battle raw and untrained troops who were wholly unable to protect themselves or hold their positions. And there followed one of the most disastrous period in the history of American arms.

During the hearings on this appropriation for the last 2 or 3 years, I have each year asked the CIA representative before the committee, "How could the enemy mobilize an army of such size and accumulate hundreds of tons of supplies and munitions and the transportation facilities necessary for its movement without our learning that such an attack was in prospect?"

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Statement by Representative Cannon continued

And each year we have admonished the Authority, the CIA, that it must meet future situations of this character with effective measures. We told them, "This must not happen again, and it is up to you to see that it does not happen again"; that the American forces must be apprised of any future preparation for attack in time to meet it. And the plan they were following when this plane was taken, is their answer to that demand.

Rep Cannon said he wanted

And I want to take advantage of the opportunity to compliment and thank Director Allen W. Dulles and his remarkable corps for the admirable way in which they have met the situation through these later years.

They are entitled to the highest commendation by the Department, the Congress, and the American people.

We cannot permit another Korea. We cannot take the risk of carnage and national devastation which might involve every American city. We cannot take the risk of the consequences which would follow a similar attack from across the Russian borders. And since the Russians refuse to cooperate in our efforts to establish permanent peace--refuse even to agree to ethical standards of warfare--we have no choice but to protect our Nation and our people through the age-old methods of defense so long in use by the Communists themselves, lest we wake tomorrow, or do not wake tomorrow, as a result of our failure to know in time what they are planning against us.

The world has been appalled by the vicious vindictiveness of Khrushchev's denunciation. He yesterday characterized the policy of the United States as stupid and blundering. His fury is incited by the fact that it is neither stupid nor blundering. On the contrary it has been infinitely successful and effective.

When we have answered his threats--and he has been very free with them on all occasions, even when he was here as our guest in our own country. When we have answered his threats by basing our Strategic Air Command in a position to defend ourselves and our allies, he has boasted that he could stop them at the border. That is why we are now so earnestly developing our submarines so that if he ever is able to neutralize our Strategic Air Command then we will have to take its place

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a fleet of nuclear-driven missile-firing submarines that will be just as effective a halter upon him as SAC is today.

His discovery that since 1956, for 4 years, CIA has been sending planes across his border--and as far as 1,300 miles into the interior without his knowing it--is the occasion of this outburst.

It completely disproves his vaunted ability to stop SAC at the border.

The only reason he was able to apprehend even this plane or its pilot was that it developed some unforeseen and unavoidable mechanical or physiological defect, the first in 4 years. He was unable to hit it or to overtake it at its cruising height of 70,000 feet. So in order to leave the impression that he captured this plane he distributed a picture of a pile of rubbish which those who know the plane recognized as absolutely spurious. The plane and the pilot were evidently taken comparatively uninjured. That completely destroys his claims of invulnerability against American attack. So he as usual resorts to subterfuge.

And now the most gratifying feature of the entire incident.

The world has always recognized the remarkable success of our form of government. It has been the wonder and admiration of mankind. But they have said that it was at a great disadvantage in a war with an authoritarian dictatorship.

We have here demonstrated conclusively that free men confronted by the most ruthless and criminal despotism can under the Constitution of the United States protect this Nation and preserve world civilization.

(END)

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SECRET

Background on the U2 Incident

1. All of you are well informed on the reports in the press of the last two weeks involving this Government and in particular CIA in high altitude reconnaissance of the USSR. The extent of such reconnaissance and the amount of information has not been revealed and will not be revealed. The quality of the material is high.

2. Arrangements have existed for technical exploitation of the materials procured by these means, as well as for the use of the information derived, in furtherance of the responsibility of the Director of Central Intelligence to the President and the NSC and the responsibility of other intelligence chiefs to their superiors.

3. Because of what has happened, some may feel that the materials we have acquired and the information derived therefrom should now be made widely available in the Intelligence Community. This is not yet possible. However, a study is under way to devise, if possible, the practical means of making the maximum possible amount of information available on a need-to-know basis as in the case of other highly sensitive materials. In this study we are faced not only with the problem of maintaining essential control of the products of reconnaissance but also of not jeopardizing future efforts.

4. You are requested not to discuss this information with persons outside of the Intelligence Community.

5. You are further requested to use caution in discussion of this information within the circle of Intelligence and with others officially concerned.

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Paper Number 1

SOVIET PROTESTS AND U.S. RESPONSES

The attached materials are reproduced copies of past Soviet protests and United States responses. These exchanges of diplomatic correspondence were specifically related to U-2 flights which occurred in 1956 from Germany and in 1958 from Japan. The compilation does not include the latest Soviet note which resulted from the 1 May incident.

Attention is invited to the fact that the 1956 protest refers to the "invading" aircraft as twin-engine bombers. The protest of 1956 identifies the aircraft involved as a Lockheed U-2 type.

Particular attention is invited to the 5 March 1958 Soviet note, paragraph 3. Soviet knowledge of such flights did not interfere with the Geneva Summit meeting, nor did they mention such flights either privately or in conference during the Summit meeting. There followed, in fact, a period of cordiality between the Soviets and the United States and only now have they chosen to blame the U.S. and the U-2 for the Summit collapse. This is a tactic in reverse.

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SUMMARY OF SOVIET PROTEST TO U. S. RE OVERFLIGHTS

On 10 July 1956 Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin presented a protest [illegible] to Secretary of State Dulles, charging that United States "military aircraft" (identified as a twin-engined bomber) had "grossly violated" Soviet air [illegible] 5, and 9 July by flights as deep as 200 miles inside the Soviet Union. [illegible] State Department Press Officer, referred Mr. Zarubin's note to the [illegible] Department. The Department of State stated immediately, and the Department [illegible] later confirmed, that the United States knew nothing about such [illegible] aircraft assigned to the command in Europe," Headquarters in Wiesbaden, [illegible] insisted, "violated Soviet or satellite territory."

On 10 July 1956 Polish Ambassador Romuald Spasowski delivered an oral protest to Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, stating that "jets flying [illegible] altitudes" (mentioned in the Soviet note) violated Polish air space. The Ambassador also claimed that at 6:00 p.m. on 10 July a plane had violated Polish [illegible] space.

On 17 July 1956 the State Department officially answered the Soviet protest note:

"A thorough inquiry has been conducted and it has been determined that [illegible] United States military planes based, or flying, in the European [illegible] area at the time of the alleged overflights were [illegible] and struck on flights [illegible] far from their known flight plans, which actually contain [illegible] overflights as the Soviet note alleges. Therefore the statement of the Soviet Union is in error."

The State Department noted that the Soviet protest implied a "plot to hinder the improvement of international relations," and added: "Such remarks, which are obviously out of place as they are unwarranted, indeed of themselves have the effect of hindering the improvement of international relations."

On 21 July 1956 the Czech Foreign Ministry issued a note of protest to the American Embassy in Prague demanding that overflights be stopped.

On 23 July 1956 Marshal S. I. Rudenko, Russian Air Force Chief of Staff, revealed that the Air Force has been ordered not to shoot at eight foreign planes intruding into Soviet air space (and that is why the violations mentioned in Note No. 23 were not - shot down). The Marshal also claimed that the violators were flying at "tremendous altitudes." "Our planes," he explained, "flew alongside and signaled them to land, but the American planes disregarded the signals and continued their courses." One American reporter suggested the planes may have been made in the United States and sold to another country. "That's your responsibility," Rudenko replied.

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[illegible] Voice Russian in its evening broadcast [illegible]
[illegible] operations airplanes that have flown [illegible]
[illegible] two years. Though the Russians blame the [illegible]
[illegible] planes are not American at all, they are [illegible]
[illegible] sabotage operated by anti-Communist refugee groups from across
[illegible] Germany. The Russians know that they are dropping [illegible]
[illegible] anti-Communist forces in Poland, Lithuania and [illegible]
[illegible] trouble in this zone."

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Officer, DCI

FROM : Acting Chief, DPD-DD/P

SUBJECT : Congressional Presentation Materials Related to the U-2

1. Forwarded, herewith, are some additional materials which may be of interest to the Director in preparing for his scheduled Congressional appearance 31 May 1960.

2. These materials are supplemental to those specially requested by Mr. Bissell in his memorandum of 24 May entitled "Congressional Presentation on U-2."

[redacted] 25X1

Attachments: Paper Number 1 (orig only)
Paper Number 2 (orig only)

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